

DAILY WITNESS

Vol. XXII. No. 136.

LAST EDITION

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1883.

LAST EDITION

PRICE ONE CENT.

Deaths of Mrs. Morrison and death recently mentioned with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Veritas and extraneous notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—On the 9th of June, at No. 12 Calverly street, the wife of Wm. Johnson of a son.

WITCHELL—At 1411 St. Catherine street, on the 9th instant, the wife of John Witcheil of a son.

MARRIED.

PENNISTON—GARDNER—On the 7th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Léclaire, Rapid, by the Rev. W. R. Crokshanks, Samuel Penniston to Marion Helen, daughter of William Gardner.

HODGES—WHITLARK—At Ann Arbor, Michigan, by the Rev. C. Hall, Gilbert M. Hodges, of this city, to Miss Hattie E. Whitlark, only daughter of W. W. Whitlark, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

SMITH—RADFORD—On the 7th instant, in the First Baptist Church, Montreal, by Rev. A. H. Munro, William Henry Smith, formerly of Leeds, England, to Elizabeth Helen (Bessie), second daughter of T. C. Radford, of this city and formerly of Devonport, England. No cards.

DIED.

HUNTER—At Ormstown, on the 30th of May, James Hunter, aged 50 years.

SMYTH—On the 5th instant, aged 48 years, Maria Alice Chambers, widow of James W. Smyth, and daughter of the late Cuthbert Chambers and granddaughter of the late Thomas Ridgate Mansueth, of Limerick, Ireland.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, A. T. Lane, 365 Aqueduct street, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 2:30 p.m.

SANGSTER—At Lacoste, Friday, June 1st, Marcy M. Sangster, beloved daughter of John and Ann Sangster, aged 22 years 2 months and 3 days. Her end was peace.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HANDSOME PIANO ROOMS now being built by DeZouches & Awtar at 49 Beaver Hall, will soon be ready for occupancy. They are temporarily located at 1308 St. Catherine street, opposite the Cathedral.

ACKNOWLEDGED by all who have ever used it to be by far the best ever sold, Strachan's "Gilt Edge" soap still takes the lead.

ALWAYS Go to Bryson's Medical Dispensary, 1427 St. Catherine Street for pure drugs and chemicals because at that establishment no other kind is kept.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED BY CHARLES CUSHING, B.C.L., HERBERT S. HUNTER, B.C.L., Notaries, Commissioners, &c., 110 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.



WALNUT SIDEBOARDS
—FROM—
\$13.50
—TO—
\$125.
Large Assortment
New Designs.

WM. KING & CO., 652 Craig st.

ENGLISH WATERPROOF

COATS AND UMBRELLAS

FOR THE MILLION

—AT—

R. J. TOOKE'S.

All sizes, lengths and qualities in Waterproofs to select from.

With or without Capes, with the improved ventilated backs and sleeves.

UMBRELLAS

UMBRELLAS!

UMBRELLAS!

The cheapest Silk Umbrellas ever offered in Montreal.

Beautiful Twill Silk Umbrellas, with Paragon Frames, for \$2.50 and \$2.75. This line of Umbrellas will compare with any \$3.50 Umbrella in the trade.

Martin and other celebrated makers to select from.

For WATERPROOF COATS and UMBRELLAS go to

R. J. TOOKE'S,

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

WATERPROOFS!

THE STORE FOR LADIES

RUBBER CIRCULARS,

RUBBER CAPES,

RUBBER CIRCULARS, with Sleeves.

Of the best makes and at the lowest prices in

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GRAND VALUE!

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Are offering grand value in Colored Silks in all the newest shades. Read the following for a few of our leading prices.

Colored Silks, in all shades, only 50c. well worth 75c.

Colored Mohair Silks, 50c. well worth \$1.20.

Colored Satin Striped Mohair, 75c. well worth \$1 and \$1.10.

Colored Satin Striped Ottoman Silks, only \$1, well worth \$1.75.

Colored Broadened Silks, only \$1, well worth \$1.75 and \$2.

Don't fail to see these Silks, as they are the cheapest ever offered in Montreal.

Also don't fail to see our Fancy Department, where special inducements are being offered every day. Ask to see the following lines:—

Silk Braided Fichas, all hand-made and seasonable goods, prices from 50c.

Llama Lace Fichas, Spanish lace patterns, prices from 75c.

Silk Lace Fichas, Spanish lace patterns, prices from 60c. Also, a large lot of Cream Silk Lace Fichas at 75c.

These are all beautiful goods, and worth from \$1.50 to \$2.

Several dozen of fine Egyptian Lawn Ties, trimmed with lace all round, and most handsomely embroidered, prices from 50c.

Several dozen of fancy embroidered Silk Ties, in white and all the new colors, prices from 50c.

Several dozen of Fancy Lace Collars and Collarettes.

These are all choice goods, and are worth from 75c to \$1.50.

All the new makes in Laces at very low prices.

All the newest colors and newest makes in Ribbons, in all widths and the best qualities, at low prices.

The demand for our New Dress and Mantle Buttons is something tremendous. Over 600 dozen buttons sold in our button department last week.

The public can depend on what we advertise, as we advertise nothing but facts.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GENERAL DRY GOODS IMPORTER,

403 and 405 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Corner of St. Peter Street.

Don't forget that the right place for Ladies' and Children's Rubber Waterproofs is

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

WATERPROOFS!

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RUBBER CIRCULARS,

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 11.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, June 11.

FINANCIAL.

The money market shows no change in rates, the prices remaining at 6 percent for call loans on stocks, and 7 percent for commercial paper.

Sterling exchange is firm; 100/4 for round amounts sixty-day bills, and 100/4 demand. Counter rates about 1/2 higher. Currency drafts quiet, par 103-16 premium.

The Stock Market was lower today and less active. Montreal offered down 1/2 percent to 107 1/2, asked, 107 1/2. Ontario 1 1/2 lower, 110 1/2 bid, 111 asked. People's steady. Montreal 1 lower; 123 asked, 124 bid. Toronto 1/4 lower at 187 1/2 asked, 188 bid. Merchants 1/4 higher; 123 1/2 asked, 123 bid. Commerce 1 percent lower; 125 1/2 asked, 125 bid. Federal steady; 159 asked, 158 bid. Telegraph 1/2 percent lower for sellers at 126 asked. City Passenger 2 1/2 lower, 132 1/2 bid, 134 1/2 asked. Gas 1/2 lower, 175 1/2 asked, 175 bid. St. Paul, 122 asked, 120 bid. Canada Cotton, 101 bid. Canadian Pacific, 1/2 lower, 63 asked, 62 1/2 bid. Grand Canal, 100 1/2 asked, 99 1/2 bid. North-West Land, 75 asked, 75 bid.

Morning sales—30 Montreal at 198; 57 at 197 1/2; 100 Merchants at 123 1/2; 75 Toronto at 185 1/2; 50 Union at 92; 50 Commerce at 135 1/2; 200 at 135 1/2; 75 Loan and Mortgage at 102; 100 City Passenger at 131 1/2; 25 Canadian Pacific at 63; 500 Intercolonial Coal at 197 1/2.

Afternoon sales: 4 Montreal at 107 1/2; 50 Ontario at 111; 200 at 110 1/2; 111 Merchants at 123 1/2; 13 People's at 79; 75 Toronto at 185 1/2; 15 at 185 1/2; 50 Montreal at 124 1/2; 68 at 124; 25 Commerce at 135 1/2; 25 City Passenger at 133 1/2; 20 Canada Cotton at 102 1/2.

On the 17th of August the half-year dividend of five percent, per annum will be paid on the stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is now quoted at 63 1/2. On the 17th \$2 per share will be paid. This is equivalent to eight percent, per annum on the price of 60, at which it was sold by the Syndicate.

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LATEST NEWS

TRANSATLANTIC.

Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, formerly Governor of Vancouver's Island and lately Governor of Queensland, is dead.

Six hundred emigrants added by the Government left Galway for America on Sunday.

The French Government on the occasion of the National day of the 14th of July will grant amnesty to persons now imprisoned for connection with the Montserrat Mines Riots.

During the debate in the Reichstag on the budget on Friday night the Minister of war demanded that the vote for barracks in North Schleswig be passed both on political and military grounds. The vote was rejected by 97 to 110.

Great preparations are being made for the Jubilee celebration in Birmingham, which is to commemorate the services of the Right Hon. John Bright as representative for Birmingham in Parliament for over a quarter of a century. It begins to-day (Monday).

The explosion in the powder magazine in Seattle, Tuesday, on Friday, which killed seven civilians and wounded forty soldiers and fifteen civilians. A portion of the magazine fell on the boat which adjoined the magazine, causing great destruction of property.

Mr. Hugh Chisholm, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at the annual dinner of the Press Fund, pointed to the great progress of the press in America, and gave as an instance the publication in Chicago papers of the revised New Testament the day after it appeared in England. Mr. Samuel Ward, of New York, proposed the toast of "Parliament."

STATE OF IRELAND.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DYNAMITER.

LONDON, June 10.—A man named John Grant Mackay, supposed to have a quantity of explosives in his possession, has been arrested. His case has been remanded for a week. The arrest is considered important, because the district police have recently received numerous messages.

LIBERATED.

DUBLIN, June 10.—Doyle, one of the inviolables has been liberated on bail. His health is such a condition that it is thought he will not live long.

ALLEGED FENIAN FLAG REMOVED.

CORNWALL, June 10.—An English brig, lying in the harbor here, recently hoisted at her mainmast a Fenian flag. The flag was green with a white cross in the centre. At the same time she was flying a small English flag at her foremast. The English Consul sent a messenger to demand the removal of the Fenian flag, but the messenger met with rough treatment on the vessel. The Consul then summoned the assistance of the Spanish Coastguard, and eventually a party of armed soldiers boarded the vessel and removed the objectionable flag. An English sloop was then instituted into the circumstances of the affair.

THE CZAR.

The Czar reviewed forty-five thousand troops in Moscow on Saturday.

The Czar and Czarina arrived in St. Petersburg on Sunday from Moscow. They drove in an open carriage to the Kazan Cathedral, and were enthusiastically cheered on the route by immense crowds. The Czarina presented to the Czar in Moscow an autograph letter from the Pope. It is also stated that all pending difficulties between the Vatican and Russia have been arranged.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has ordered the prosecution of the Democratic Journals, El Liberal and El Grito for conveying insinuations in regard to the Queen's departure for Bohemia. The proceedings are taken under a special press law passed by the Cortes. This is the first time the law has been applied while the Queen is in power. Before the publication of the objectionable articles, several Democratic papers covertly alluded to the same subject, affecting upon persons of high rank. Several fines have been arranged between the editors and offended noblemen.

AMERICAN.

It is denied at the office of the leading coal companies in New York that a gigantic combination has been formed.

The Court on Saturday annulled the divorce obtained by Major Azor Nickerson, of Philadelphia, on the ground that it was obtained by fraud, and ordered the payment of all costs upon the libellant.

News received in Fort Brown, Arizona, shows that General Crook has had no general engagement with the Apaches so far. On May 29th, he entered the Sierra Madre again, and pushed south.

"YELLOW JACK."

The National Board of Health, Washington, is informed that the disease known as yellow fever occurred at Havana in the month of May. Ten were of private individuals and the remainder among members of the army and navy.

A PERSISTENT LAW-BREAKER.

It is reported in Havana that the steamer "Tropic" has arrived again at Maragone with a cargo of arms for the rebels.

AN APPEAL.

A meeting of Irish ladies interested in the maintenance of their wives and families of the Irish patriots who have been hanged or imprisoned recently in Ireland was held in New York on Saturday night. The execution of Kelly was denounced as legalized murder and a brutal stain on the part of the English Government. A resolution was adopted calling on the men of the Irish race in America to come to the rescue of their suffering sisters and children in Ireland; also calling on the leaders of the Irish movement in this city to confer with them upon relief measures.

CANADIAN.

QUEBEC.

A RECORD OF NEARLY A THOUSAND PAGES has been prepared by a commission appointed by the Legislature to be sent to Rome, praying for the canonization of Mgr. Laval.

COUNCILLOR VALLIERE will move at the next meeting of the Council for an investigation into rumors that the Lake St. John Railway paid money to members of the City Council to secure the passage of a by-law granting a bonus to that company.

HALIFAX, N.S.

IT IS STATED THAT Mr. Matthew H. Riehey, member of the House of Commons for Halifax County, will be appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship on the termination of the Hon. Mr. Archibald's term.

THE JUNE TERM of the Supreme Court at North Sydney, C.N., closed on Friday. About twenty-one of the Crown rioters were indicted on different charges, and five, one of them, convicted of common assault on one of the employees, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

A SQUEAL FOR "PROTECTION."

HOW CANADIAN TAKE AWAY CUSTOM FROM AMERICAN STEAMERS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Treasury Department has received a communication from the collector of customs at Detroit remonstrating against the action of Canadian steamers in carrying passengers between American ports on the northern lakes as prejudicial to American interests. The case is cited where an American steamer had contracted to convey a party of excursionists to a well known resort, and afterward left because a Canadian steamer, which was carrying passengers at a lower rate, had stopped the practice complained of as far as their power extends.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, June 9.—An attachment was issued to-day against the property of Albert Weber, piano manufacturer, on application of Edelbert Otto, who claims that Weber converted by his own use \$2,000 he placed in his hands last July; that he has since been unable to obtain the money; on one occasion Weber gave him a draft for \$1,500 on a San Francisco firm which proved to be worthless; that yesterday the latter acknowledged he had recently lost \$100,000 in stock speculation and was insolvent. Otto charges Weber with removing his property to defraud his creditors.

A BIG RAILWAY WAR IMMINENT.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL PREPARING FOR A TUGGLE—A VICTORY FOR THE FORMER PROBABLE.

BUFFALO, N.Y., June 11.—The Courier, discussing the withdrawal of the Michigan Central business from the Grand Trunk, which action took effect to-day, says: "Of course no one expects that a great and aggressive corporation like the Grand Trunk, with its Great Western Division, will stand by and not show fight. There is no evidence of a fight, but at the appropriate time the contest will be made. The first official notice received of the intention of the Michigan Central was on Tuesday of last week, and though it came rather sooner than was expected, the officers are confident that they will be able to meet the challenge and to compete with their rival. As they state it the Grand Trunk has four routes by which to reach Chicago, as against one route of the Michigan Central, and at least two feeders, the Lackawanna and Erie, as against one, the New York Central. There is the Pennsylvania, whose whole policy and aim is to defeat the Vanderbilt roads, and which, by its Philadelphia and Erie, Northern Central and Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia connections, can largely aid in feeding the Grand Trunk. The four lines of the Grand Trunk Railway are: 1st, the Grand Trunk & Chicago and Grand Trunk proper, whose through line from Buffalo to Chicago via Sarnia is 530 miles; 2nd, the Great Western Main line to Detroit, thence by Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee to Durand, and thence by the Chicago and Grand Trunk, the mileage of which is 540 miles; 3rd, the Great Western Loop Line, through St. Thomas and Genesee to Detroit, thence by Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee to Durand, and the Chicago and Grand Trunk to Chicago; fourth, the Buffalo & Lake Huron division, via Paris and Port Huron and the Chicago and Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk has now two lines over which the mileage is 540 miles, one to Chicago, and another to New York and Buffalo respectively, and by which its through business can be run. It can also run its trains without stops, except for water, and without interfering in any way with its local business. The Michigan Central, on the other hand, has only one line to Buffalo, and that in a position to run its trains through Buffalo, stop only at small stations for water, taking some but through passengers on these trains, running their local business on the old lines as before. It is imperative that some plan be effected to prevent a combination between the Grand Trunk Railway and Lackawanna, neither of which is in the pool or particularly anxious to go in. The former did make an agreement at the late meeting of the joint executive committee, but it is bound to maintain rates, and not do anything which will aid the Lackawanna to secure a western outlet; but it does not seem likely, with the new departure on the part of the Michigan Central, that it will do so. It is in the difference with which it has received the announcement, it would not be surprising if the two roads should combine and support each other, in which event the public may look for one of the most serious combinations in the bottom knocked out of the east passenger pools. This new deal is sure to increase the bitterness and hostility between the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt's system. The former will do everything in its power to aid whatever scheme is devised for carrying the latter. There has been talk of the Baltimore and Ohio crossing swords with the Vanderbilt party in this regard; but this is doubtful. If such should be the case, it will involve sacrifices in another direction, as Vanderbilt can give a battle at other points where the effort has been to avoid costs.

CROP REPORT.

THE PROSPECTS VERY GOOD.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Department of Agriculture reports an increase of cotton area, slightly exceeding three percent. Florida and Tennessee fall by one point to maintain their area, and there is a decrease of about ten percent in the cotton districts of Virginia and Missouri, an increase of eight percent in Texas, seven in Arkansas, five in Louisiana, and Mississippi, and four in Alabama, two in South Carolina and Mississippi. The low temperature of April has delayed the planting and retarded the growth and all returns make the season late. The average condition is 86 against 89 in June last year, which was lower than for several years, though improving constantly afterward.

LABOR TROUBLES.

TORONTO, June 9.—The sectionmen of the C.V.R. between here and St. Thomas went out on strike yesterday. They have been receiving \$1.25 per day and want \$1.40.

ST. JOHN, June 9.—The Masons' and Plasterers' Union demands that the standard of wages be \$3 per day from the 15th of June, an advance of fifty cents a day.

MR. LOTT, June 9.—The President of the Aberdeen Mines says the coal strike is practically ended.

FIRES.

MANCHESTER, June 9.—The Gaiety Theatre was destroyed by fire this afternoon. No one was in the building when the fire broke out.

THE LACROSSE EMIGRATION TOUR.

ON LAND ONCE MORE—IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—MEMORIES OF HOBERT BURNS—IN THE OLD TOWN OF DUMFRIES—THE TEAM IN GLASGOW.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

We stole up the Mersey like a thief or a Fenian in the night. Ocean steamers like sailors lose their wits when near land; and the "Sarnia" which had rolled in rough seas like a giant at play, now seemed subdued like a tired child, and needed a contemptible little tug to come out and guide it to the docks. Jack's element is out on the deep blue sea; not in the muddy Mersey. When nervous land-lubbers are in the country tows, where the patrons of hotels are really the waiters; at the slowness of man as well as nature. But both man and nature do their work when it is done, and harbor a few things which have not been knocked into man's head, one is struck with the strength, the solidity, the enduring appearance of everything. The month of May is, however, behind time this year with its verdure and flowers, though the innocent beauty and country hedges were greening with luxuriant promise that would make even the heart of a Canadian millionaire ache with envy. In 1876 the tour began in Ireland. It is not because the team, though it bears the name of the descendants of the sons of Scotch parents that it was thought to begin this one in Scotland, but simply because the fixtures early in May were more convenient here than in England or Ireland; and instead of selecting Glasgow or London, in which our team would have to be, we deliberately chose the unpretending town of Dumfries, whose history goes back to the days of the Romans, but whose name is far more familiar as the grave of Robert Burns. A man might be ignorant here of every thing about the team, occupation, and yet pass for a wise-acre, but the most gifted who knew nothing of Burns would be pitted and despised by the sauciest brat who trots bareheaded through the stone streets of the old burgh, and which is the birthplace of the "Nith." For the first time we see the mighty clog, and hear its infernal clatter on the cobbles. And yet the clog is a great institution. As a saving of sole leather it is simply immense, and might with advantage be introduced into Canada, in which our team wears its brass buckle monopolizing the principal part of its wearing quality. In fact I don't see how it could very well wear out in Canada, where there are few cobblestone streets. As a side to the clog, an essential to the clog, is the "Nith" shoe, which is a simple and neatness, someone should parody Poe's "Song of the Bell," and give us a poem on the clog. We spent our leisure visiting the points of interest associated with the old border warfare; the crumbling ruins of the tower of the Nith, in which and over which so much of Scotch history was made; the monastery where Bruce stabbed the Red Comyn, and then began the war which finished at Bannockburn; and last, but far from least, the memorial of Burns. The great street of the town bears his name, wherein he died, in a modest little place, having one special closet, nine feet square, where no doubt he composed many of his poems. The room which he died in about sixteen feet by sixteen, and which is the site as well as heartache were often kept to themselves. The Globe Tavern, where he and his friends assembled, is discovered down one of the High street closes and is open to inspection. An old woman seems to be quite conscious of her work, and in session and with much pride unfurnished the doors of a corner cupboard in which was kept an arm chair in which the poet used to sit when having his "nipperkin of whiskey." The chair has been given to the National Monument, which always to have a penknife in his hand, but he would be clever to day who could cut a chip unseen. The furniture and surroundings are very interesting, and the glass upon which Burns wrote is cherished with great care. On one side is the following version of his old song:

"Gin a body meet a body
Coming thro' the rain;
Gin a body kiss a body
The better for the pain."

Then to the grave and the mausoleum over it, where we were given some panted. Only this week has the monument erected by the people been completed, and upon slabs of hard white Sicilian marble, like the statue itself, extracted from his poem are engraved. The figure is resting on the ground, and is seated in a sitting attitude, and the two of us beside him. We had almost forgotten what we had come for, and soon after lunch we were on our way, and drove out to the cricket ground at Nantaholm, where we found a large and fashionable audience. Our Dumfries friend, Mr. Andrew Beattie, the Secretary of the Club, had made capital arrangements for us. Provost Lennox was present as local patron. At four o'clock the first match of the tour began. As in 1876, the first game was played on the same ground, and to engrave the dates, places and names on a fine lacrosse stick to be presented by the team to Mr. Edwin T. Sachs, the promoter in the old country of the tour. The match was officiated by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, daughter of Col. Johnston, of Cowhill Tower, was escorted by the captain into the field and very gracefully threw the ball off the stick, when the two teams set to work, both ambitious to win the first game and match of the series. The first game lasted for an hour, the second five minutes, the third twenty minutes, the fourth about half an hour, all in favor of the Canadians. The play of the Indians was somewhat weak, but they had not recovered their legs as soon as the first game. The Rev. Mr. Johnston, formerly Lord High Commissioner, was present with a large party, and among the spectators were many who had been in Canada. Walking through Dumfries, and talking to the hospitable people, one feels as if he had been in Canada. The names on the signs read just the same, and with the exception of the broad dialect heard everywhere, you might forget that you are not in any of the largest English-speaking Canadian cities. The power of Burns' poetry upon the people is here realized, and you can hear his peculiar dialect as the language of every one you meet. Going along the Nith we were met by a crowd of precocious young boys whose highest aspiration seemed to indulge in cigars. Some of our party were smoking, and their cars were assailed with cries of "Gin a body stoomp!" One offered a lad a half finished cigar, but he said, "That's no a stoomp. It's no a stoomp till it burns yer moe." "How did you get such rosy cheeks?" was asked another youngster of seven summers, "I got 'em suppin' parritch."

The interest in this section in Canada is very great, and a large emigration will be expected. On the road from Liverpool, whenever the train stopped, we gave copies of the Canadian Illustrated News and the United States, and the way folder to everybody possible, and at Dumfries match one thousand copies of the latter were distributed, but owing to some detention the News for this district did not arrive. Mr. Currie, of High street, however, has undertaken to distribute several thousand, and Mr. James McNaught, of Thornhill, an uncle of the worthy President of our Lacrosse Association, with other gentlemen, will act as volunteer agents. In fact, everywhere offers have been made of copies of the Canadian Illustrated News in this way of a valuable character. Our friend, Mr. Alfred Joyce, of Montreal, who accompanied us, and to whose many acts of kindness we were indebted, sent for several thousand copies to be given in an agricultural district in England, where he was born, and the Rev. Mr. Struthers, of Carstairs, uncle of one of our team, sent for one thousand to be distributed carefully in his parish. Just here I may mention a country custom, very much like building and other things in Canada, and which might be introduced into our Dominion in such places as the Eastern Townships, where a good class of immigrants are desired. When a new farmer

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 9.—The post mortem examination on Dickson's little boy, who died in a Church street hotel, died on the bay on Thursday evening and has not been seen since. It is thought he has been drowned.

Lizzie Leslie, 16 years of age, an inmate of the Home, was admitted to hospital yesterday. She died on Monday, and was found to have been struck by lightning and fell to the floor suffering as if from a fit. The chair on which she was seated was shattered to pieces. It is feared she is permanently injured.

OTTAWA, June 9.—The little girl, Mary O'Keefe, who was run over by a street car on Sparks street last evening, died to-day.

Maggie McCarthy, daughter of station master McConnelly, of the Union Railway depot, who was severely burned last night, died to-day after suffering intense agony.

By four o'clock on Monday the caving in of the phosphate mine at Templeton yesterday afternoon are likely to recover.

QUEBEC, June 9.—The body found in the river at Beaumont yesterday turns out to be that of a woman, apparently a squaw. The skull is fractured. An open verdict was returned.

SPIDER LAKE AND VICINITY.

HAVING just come into the house after spending an enjoyable hour or more in cruising round the lake and viewing the scenery, which, by the way, seems to me to be more beautiful each succeeding spring, it has just occurred to my mind to write a few lines about this place which is a favorite resort of many of the "Witness" Lake Macnamark, or better known as Spider Lake, is situated two thirds of a mile on the east side of the head of Lake Megantic. It is a little over three miles long and averages a mile in width, but is really a narrow lake, about fifteen miles distant from the lake. This cutting through the woods that marks the boundary between the State of Maine and Canada, can be distinctly seen from different parts of the lake. Many on seeing the boundary at a distance and wishing to make a close inspection, take a walk through the woods—the distance being to the nearest point two and a half miles. Some parties on returning have made the remark, that there was nothing much to see, excepting a sort of a cutting through the woods, and that it was a little disappointing. The fact is, that the cutting through the woods—the distance being to the nearest point two and a half miles. Some parties on returning have made the remark, that there was nothing much to see, excepting a sort of a cutting through the woods, and that it was a little disappointing. The fact is, that the cutting through the woods—the distance being to the nearest point two and a half miles. Some parties on returning have made the remark, that there was nothing much to see, excepting a sort of a cutting through the woods, and that it was a little disappointing. The fact is, that the cutting through the woods—the distance being to the nearest point two and a half miles. 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THE WEEK IN TORONTO.

THE SECOND PACIFIC SCANDAL.—PROBABLY OF IT BEING AIDED IN COURT—THE MUSKOKA ELECTION CASE—ART EXHIBITION—BUILDING ACTIVITY—THE MASONIC MIDDLE.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness)

TORONTO, June 8th, 1883.

It seems as if the political atmosphere will never be cleared even for a brief period. No sooner is parliament prorogued, after a long and tedious session, than we are regaled with column after column in the party press about what has been called the "Second Pacific Scandal." To the Globe belongs the credit, if credit it be, of having unearthed this "mass of corruption and bribery in connection with the construction of section B, Canadian Pacific Railway. The matter was the subject of much talk among the politicians when it came out a week ago, but public interest in it diminished until the day before yesterday, when it became known that John Shields and J. W. Macdonald wrote through their solicitor, the Liberal organ demanding a retraction under pain of an action for libel of its charge that they had used money of the firm of Manning, Macdonald & Co. for corrupt purposes in the Dominion election last year and the contractors to the same effect.

Mr. Edgar also desires Shields and the rest of them, and is ready to accept service of writ whenever it pleases them to take action. Mr. Anglin and the others named, will, of course, stand or fall with the Globe. The matter, therefore, has re-assumed a lively aspect, and further proceedings will be watched with interest, in view of the defiant attitude of the parties concerned.

A case that is closely connected with and cannot be separated from this second Pacific Scandal is the petition against the return of the Conservative recently returned for Muskoka to the Ontario Legislature. The seat was formerly held by a Reformer, but at the last election the Opposition fought with might and main to get him out. He and a party of political hirelings, it is alleged, worked the constituency for all it was worth in the interests of the Tory candidate, at the instance, it is also said, of Sir John Macdonald. But the means by which they succeeded in their purpose are very questionable, and the Reformers have lost no time in contesting the validity of the election. The case will come on for trial shortly, and if it can be proven that the large sums of money which were so industriously circulated among the electors were supplied, as it is alleged, by Mr. Shields, the local member may be unseated, and the Globe will have good material for its defence in the prospective libel suit. Moderate men and the independent press are inclined to believe that there is a good deal in it, but of course accusations are one thing and proving them is another and much more difficult matter. We shall see what we shall see.

The art exhibition draws a goodly number of people to the Normal School. On the whole the exhibition is creditable and encouraging, and the Royal Canadian Society of Artists is to be congratulated on the impetus it and kindred bodies have given to painting in the Dominion. The exhibition clearly demonstrates the fact that we have in Toronto no suitable building for a large display of works of art. The paintings now on view at the Normal school are shown at a good and adequate accommodation, but it was the only available place at the disposal of the managers. The necessity of providing suitable and permanent accommodation for exhibitions having the most impressive effect on the minds of Artists, they have at last decided to take action with a view of supplying the want. Toronto cannot afford to be behind Montreal in this matter.

The Queen City is undoubtedly going ahead at a rapid rate. Building operations are very active, and on all sides the march of improvement is to be seen. Great tracts of land in the suburbs and adjacent country have been laid out in building lots, and new places are springing up. For instance, on the east side of Toronto on the site of the old Carleton race course. The workshops and yard of the Ontario & Quebec Railway will be located there, in view of which fact building lots are being disposed of on easy terms to persons who intend to make their homes there. An impetus has also been given to the land and building operations across the Don, in view of the probability of the Grand Trunk Company establishing a large yard over there as a means of relieving the blockades at present existing on the Esplanade. All through freight trains would stop at this yard for change of locomotives and hands, and the freight for other rail ways would be transhipped there. The railway yards would, of course, have to be ordered their work; hence the activity that is asserting itself on the other side of the muddy stream that does duty as a river. Another feature of the building trade is the large number of villa residences that are springing up in and around the city. Hundreds of these have been erected during the past three years, and their number is being constantly augmented. Of course all this progress in the way of opening up land and putting up buildings has to be paid for, and the question is where does the money come from. A gentleman in a position to know assured me to-day that fully one-half of it was advanced by loan companies, who hold mortgages on the property as security. There is such a thing as activity being too active, but our informant was not afraid of the thing being carried too far in this instance. Toronto can, he said, pay for it all in time.

The following extract from the Toronto Freeman, which, by the way, is a lively and progressive monthly, and not afraid to speak out in school, explains the charges proffered by the craft here against the English masonic lodges working in your city: "The English lodges working in Montreal assert that they do not accept candidates rejected by Toronto lodges. We have only to cite the Hogarth case to completely shatter the abovementioned. Mr. Hogarth was rejected by Doris lodge, Toronto, and the Master of St. George's lodge, (E. R.) of Montreal, was fully informed of this fact before he induced Mr. Hogarth to sign an application. The Master of the Montreal lodge accompanied Mr. Hogarth to that city, and occupied the chair the night Mr. H. was initiated into the lodge. Both gentlemen are connected with the Great North-Western Telegraph Co. in Toronto, and the above facts are openly admitted by the chief actors in this decidedly un-Masonic proceeding."

The Treasurer of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks the receipt of \$500 from the executors of the late David J. Green-shield.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a bequest of \$500 from the executors of the estate of the late David J. Green-shield.

HANDY ONE-ARMED MEN.

HOW THEY EAT, BUTTON THEIR COLLARS AND WASH THEMSELVES.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

He was a big man, with heavy side whiskers and a military air that betokened long service under fire; and he was a one-armed man. The empty sleeve that hung at his right side told of glory sought and of peril undergone. He was seated in an Eighth street restaurant, leisurely breakfasting and going through the motions of the meal with a graceful ease that betokened a man of high breeding.

"Never mind the knife and fork," he said, as the obsequious waiter placed those useful implements beside the savory steak that formed the basis of the meal. "I am already provided." So saying, he drew from his pocket a small morocco case and removed from it an ivory-handled instrument, highly polished, that looked strikingly surgical in its spotless brilliancy. Opening this by the aid of his mouth he held the instrument in his hand, and it proved to be a knife and fork combined. One side was a well-sharpened knife, and at the ends were three broad prongs that served well the purposes of a fork. The cutting of the steak was done gracefully and thoroughly, and then his hand was again in his pocket.

By this time the waiter, anxious to learn more of the devices of the one-armed man, took a seat at the same table and ordered his breakfast. His remarks on the ease and grace with which the veteran handled his conjoint knife and fork were well received, and the one-armed man willingly explained some of the devices which he and others maimed in the war resort to for self service.

"This knife and fork," he said, "were among the first inventions for one-armed men, and have been in use for many years. But we have other devices not so generally known. For instance, when I wash my face and hands upon which I rub my soap and thus raise the necessary suds. When I want to cut my nails I stick a sharp knife in the table and pass them carefully around the edge of the blade. To tie my shoe in a bow-knot required long practice, and no little ingenuity, but I can do it easily now. How I do it I cannot explain in words. For a long time I had great trouble in buttoning my collar, but now no button can resist me. I don't believe a man can do much more of the operations as most men who have two arms."

"Can you shave yourself?" "Oh, yes. There's no difficulty about that. In fact, in the twenty years since Antietam, where I lost my arm, I have become almost perfect in all the little arts requisite for comfort."

THE ART OF SINGING.

It must have struck every intelligent frequenter of the concert-rooms to what useless straits an enthusiastic admirer of any particular singer is put when asked to give his reasons for appreciating the merits of his favorite. The answer, if one is given, is often couched in vague generalities, and in some cases may be said to amount to literally nothing at all. The artist has a good voice, one is told, and his intonation, his phrasing, his certain *leaves de force* with success, and even (for such reasons have ere this been given) his general appearance and deportment are pleasing. Why should this incapacity to give a reason for liking a thing exist? The explanation is clear enough. The artist who has turned their attention to the phenomenon, and lies in the fact that an audience taken collectively knows little or nothing of the art of singing, and even were the very essence of who is the object of applause interrogated as to the cause of his or her success, in but few cases probably would a satisfactory explanation be forthcoming, for although he or she may have received such education in the art as is usually afforded, that education does not take into account the fact that explanation may sometimes be required. There exists, indeed, no complete and intelligent system of vocal training. Pupils are not required to reason; suffice it if, after years of toil, by hook or by crook, rightly or wrongly, they acquire the power to produce certain effects. It may be pointed out as an extraordinary fact that while singing is the most widely diffused of all arts, no art is more in its infancy with regard to the science which it is taught. It will not stop to offer an explanation of the anomaly. A fine voice will go a long way with an uncritical audience, and there are many singers, I fear, who set a higher value on the apparent satisfaction of others than on the absolute consciousness of having satisfied themselves.—The Nineteenth Century.

EMBARRASSMENT AT A DRAWING ROOM. The Queen's regulations had been so often disregarded at once in the matter of wearing the orthodox plume of white feathers and white gloves that at the previous drawing room Her Majesty expressed her desire that some steps be taken to put an end to the constant appearance of ladies in gloves of every shade, and colored feathers. With this presentation cards, a formal notice was sent repeating the rule; but of course it was impossible to know whom the other intended visitors might be, and to send them a reminder; the result of which was that a great many appeared with gloves decidedly not white, though no one seemed to have disregarded the rule of white feathers. An official at once noticed the culprits, and on nearing the throne room they were brought to book, and their names and addresses taken, which inferred a reprimand to follow from the lord chamberlain's office. The news quickly spread, and those who were still some way from the royal presence sent earnest entreaties to their more fortunate sisters who had not transgressed, and there was much taking off and putting on of gloves, so that one or two of those who would have been in the wrong were able to pass without reprimand. No doubt the orders will not be disregarded in future. Though no one kissed hands, the drawing room lasted an unusually long time, and it was past six before the last carriage drove away.—London World.

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CENTS FOR SALE, At the WITNESS OFFICE.

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H. H. WARNER & CO., Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

DO NOT FAIL TO GO TO CHURCH TO-MORROW!

Medicines, &c. EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE DOCTOR. McLEAN'S OLEUM-KALAMON. For the speedy cure of pink Eye, Indisposition, Catarrh Strain, of the Eye, Scurvy, Pterygia, or Inflammation of the Eye, or any of the Disorders of the Eye, or any of the Disorders of the Eye, or any of the Disorders of the Eye.

1,000 ISLANDS!

POOLE'S SUMMER RESORT. This first-class Private Boarding House is situated seven miles north of Alexandria, N.Y., on the Canada shore, four miles from a lovely station, on the G. T. R., and directly in the heart of an EXCELLENT FOREST for Angling and Sport.

TURRETT HALL, Little Montreal.

will open on the 15th of June. As a summer resort for sea bathing and other health-giving facilities, it cannot be surpassed. Apply to J. TURRETT, Proprietor.

THE FAR-FAMED POPULAR CANADIAN SUMMER RESORT.

NEW SUMMER RESORT. Mineral Springs, St. Francois du Lac, Que. ABENAKIS HOUSE. This new and commodious house will be opened for the accommodation of guests on June 20th, and will contain 100 beds, is easy of access by South Eastern railway or boat. Terms moderate. Special rates for families or parties.

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DR. THAYER, Physician and Surgeon, has removed his Eye and Ear Hospital to No. 1259 St. Catherine street, facing Milne square.

Business Cards.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR OUTDOOR GAMES! R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street. LAWN TENNIS, ARCHERY, CRICKET, FOOTBALL.

Summer Resorts. 1883. SEA BATHING. 1883. THE "NOTRE DAME" HOTEL. A new open for reception of tourists and families who desire to enjoy the pleasures of a delicious country.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, PEAK'S ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE. This first-class Summer Hotel will be opened for the season of 1883 on the 15th of June.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, KNOWLTON. This House has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN for the season.

THORN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ARDEN COTTAGE AND WESTWORTH HALL, JACKSON, N. H. Accommodations for 200 guests, and open on the 1st of June.

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Lachine and Dorval, every Wednesday morning. Longueuil, every Saturday morning. LaSalle Pointe, every Thursday morning. Cote des Neiges, every Friday morning. Orders must be given or sent in on the previous day. Members intending to reside away from town during the summer can have their goods packed and despatched by train and steamer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the liquidators of the affairs of the Consolidated Bank of Canada have daily made a FORTY PER CENT call of ten percent upon the amount of the subscribed capital of the Bank, payable on the SEVENTH day of JULY next, at the office of the Liquidators, at the corner of AUBURN and BAYVIEW STREETS, Montreal, 31st May, 1883.

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THE MONTREAL NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Excursion to Rougemont. On Saturday the Natural History Society had their annual excursion. Rougemont being the place visited on this occasion.

A BETTER FRIEND to the housekeeper at all times, and especially on washing days, can't be found than STRACHAN'S FAMOUS "GILT EDGE" SOAP.

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LETTERS FROM IRELAND, By Mrs. McDougall. (Condensed and Edited from the Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

TO FARMERS.— Employment wanted, for a Scotch family of six, five boys and two girls. Four of the children able to work.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, by a thoroughly competent person, a situation as house-keeper either in city or country.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, by a Nurse and Housemaid, to go to the seaside.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, by a situation as Inspector or Checker by a person with large experience in the Rolling of Steel ship and Boiler Plates, also Tins, &c. in light and heavy sections.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, by a competent Book-keeper, who understands both French and English, in any capacity where he could be of any general utility.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, by a situation as Light Porter, Time-keeper, or any position where a reliable man could make himself generally useful.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by an advertiser, situation as Surveyor and Draughtsman; of good character, steady, honest, capable. Good references. SULLIVAN, Witness' Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a young married man, a situation as Watchman or Elevator, references given. Address JOSEPH, Witness' Office.

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FOUND, Money. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying attorney's charges. Applying to 479 Dorchester street.

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ICE WATER JUGS, Ice Plates, Ice Leaves, Flinger Basins, Spoon Holders, Oil and Vinegar Bottles. ICE CREAM SETS! In Ruby, Sapphire, Old Gold, Green, &c. DINNER AND TEA SETS AT VERY LOW PRICES. EDWARD HAGAR & CO., Importers of Fine China and Glassware, 446 and 448 ST. PAUL STREET, (A few doors west of St. Francis' Xavier street.)

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED, Sewing Girls as apprentices. 76 Mansfield st.

WANTED, General Servant. Apply No. 99 Cathcart st.

WANTED, a Cook and Housemaid to go to the country for the summer. Apply at 41 Lake street.

WANTED, an educated Lady, of business habits; references required. Apply before 10 a.m., at 724 Palace street.

WANTED, a General Servant. 9 Bligny street.

WANTED, immediately a lady to accept a post-office position. Fine salary, permanent engagement. Miss. CHAMBLISS, 1372 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, immediately, a Sewing Girl and apprentices at 1372 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, a respectable young person as Cook. Apply 611 Sherbrooke st.

WANTED, Fireman to go to the country. Apply to 467 St. Paul street.

WANTED, a good, reliable Nurse, to take care of one child. Must be willing to travel during the summer. Apply any morning before 10 o'clock at 12 Louise street.

WANTED, immediately, first-class Salesman, to sell Oils, in Montreal, on salary. Must have unquestionable references as to ability, character, &c. Address, stating age, experience, former employers, salary expected, references, &c., OIL MANUFACTURER, Witness' Office.

WANTED, immediately, a first-class Grocer; some without best of references need apply. Apply at H. & A. ALLEN'S.

WANTED, a General Servant; small family. 45 Victoria street.

WANTED, a Nurse, for large children. Apply at the Protestant Infants' Home, Guy street.

WANTED, a Laundress. Apply at 20 McGill College Avenue.

WANTED, good Tinsmiths. Apply to the MONTREAL GAS CO.

WANTED, a young Girl for light housework. 27 Belmont street.

WANTED, a Cook, at 87 Osborne street.

WANTED, two first class Pastry and General Cooks, for Railway and Refreshment Rooms. Address Box 29, Carleton Place, Ont.

WANTED, a Gardener; must understand vines and not afraid of work. Apply to T. PULLER, 51 McDougall st.

WANTED, Shop or Shop and Room, at low rental. Address R., Witness' Office.

WANTED, Tenement of five Rooms on St. with same number; no notice will be taken unless terms are stated, which must be moderate. Address PROTESTANT, Witness' Office.

WANTED, a Partner, active or otherwise, to join a good paying business. Address A.B.C., No. 10, Witness' Office.

WANTED, to hire, a Bath Chair and pair of light Cretches. Address, BEGUIN, Witness' Office.

WANTED, House or Tenement, in a good locality, 6 or 8 Rooms, moderate rent. Address W. J. P., P.O. Box 1209.

Noon Advertisements.

FIREWOOD and COAL. WANTED, by the Council of the City of Montreal, one Hundred and sixty-three (163) cords of Hard Maple Firewood of at least three feet in length.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for Wood or Coal," stating price per cord or ton (gross), at which the wood or coal will be delivered, will be received at the office of the undersigned, until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June inst.

The Corporation will assume the piling of the wood. The coal to be weighed on Cushing or Corporation scales, and samples of coal to be sent in with tender.

The furnace and steam coal to be delivered in the cellar of the City Hall.

For further particulars apply at the City Clerk's Office. CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

A CHOICE Assortment of LADIES' HAND MATCHES, in Leather and Finish, at W. GOBBEE BROWN'S, 365 Notre Dame street.

SUBSCRIBE TO "LAURORE." The organ of the French Protestants of Canada and the United States. \$1.50 per annum.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. ISSUED BY W. S. WALKER, B.C.L., Advocate, &c., Commissioner for all the Provinces. 59 St. Francois Xavier st., opposite Stock Exchange & American War and Pension Claims collected.

A CARD. My friends and the public generally will much oblige me by sending their contributions for the Convalescent Home at Murray Bay to Miss Holt, 149 Bloor street, who will kindly act as Treasurer as well as Secretary. E. M. HERVEY.

CHEAP CRETONE FANS, to match any STYLE OF DRESS, AT "BUTTERICK'S," W. GOBBEE BROWN'S, 365 Notre Dame street.

STEINWAY GRAND PIANOS. \$500 00. COST \$1,200 00. A fine toned 7 octave Steinway, full grand, in hand-made carved rosewood case, tri-cord and full iron plate. A rare bargain. C. W. LINDSAY, 1312 St. Catherine st.

OUR ICE CREAM SETS. Are just the thing for present use. We have them in CHINA, GLASS and MAJOLICA at all prices.

WATER COLORS AND OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION. The subscribers will sell without the least reserve, ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 15 and 16, At their Auction Rooms Nos. 447 and 449 Notre Dame street, a fine collection of

WATER COLORS AND OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION. By eminent artists of France, England, Italy, Germany, Belgium, etc.

MOULES' PATENT DRY EARTH CLOSET COMMODES! No country house complete without one of these most useful articles.

RUBBER WATERING HOSE For the Garden. Get the best, which will prove the cheapest.

LAWN MOWERS and GARDEN SHEARS. Sharpened and put in thorough working order. Called for and delivered anywhere inside the city limits.

WANTED, a MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the manufacture of Fireworks or the mixing of Fireworks' ingredients. Apply 1303 St. Catherine street.

SOMETHING New and for Dealers at HANCOCK'S IN FANS W. GOBBEE BROWN'S, "Butterick's," 365 Notre Dame St.

LAWN MOWERS. J. R. DONALDSON has removed to 22 Prince st., and would be to acquit his friendly patrons that he is still grinding and repairing the above machines, and by personal supervision will be able still to give entire satisfaction. 22 Prince street, Leclerc Iron Works.

TO PARTIES GOING TO THE SEASIDE or Country for the summer months.—A young man, lately married (Protestant), tenacious, and with exceptional references, is willing to take charge of a house during the absence of the proprietor or tenant. Address DUNNAN, Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, Summer Residence in Lacoste, a story and a half Brick House 29 ft. x 40 ft., containing one acre of land. Apply J. G. PARKS, 105 1/2 St. James street.

EVENING INSTRUCTION AT Montreal Commercial School, 1391 St. Catherine street. Also, afternoon class for young ladies. Entrance at any date. WM. J. K. TURNER.

CENTS FOR SALE. At the WITNESS OFFICE.

Auction Sales.

Thomas J. Potter. "Family as tells the evening chime, Our voices keep time and our ears keep time, Soon as the woods on shore look dim, We'll sing at St. Ann's our parting hymn."

ST. ANN'S! ST. ANN'S! CHOICE COTTAGE LOTS ON THE SPLENDID WIDE GRAND TRUNK AVENUE.

Between the Depot (which is on the Property), and the River. No FINE LOTS for SUMMER COTTAGES can be had anywhere near Montreal.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND THE NEW CANADA ATLANTIC

all stop at St. Ann's. THE STEAMBOATS all stop there so that for BUSINESS MEN it is UNEQUALLED on ACCOUNT OF ITS CONVENIENCE, being ACCESSIBLE ALMOST AT ANY TIME OF DAY OR NIGHT.

THE ABUNDANCE OF FRUIT, Vegetables and Flowers grown every year proves the rich quality of the soil.

THE DEMAND FOR COTTAGES CANNOT BE SUPPLIED and the capitalist who will erect a number of neat, plain but very small Cottages will create a splendid investment, paying 15 to 20 percent.

Every Lot will be subdivided in large plain squares on the fence. Plans will be ready for distribution this week, and the FIRST UNRESERVED SALE takes place at my room, 155 St. James street.

Perfect titles. No encumbrances whatever. THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE. At the subscriber's Room, 405 St. James street, WITHOUT RESERVE ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th of JUNE, BY ORDER OF MESSRS. ROSS, HALL & CO., 1,000 Boxes choice Messina Lemons. "Butterick's" celebrated packing, and part of the cargo of ss. "Alyona," A PRIME LOT OF FRUIT. Sale at ELEVEN o'clock. THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Est. Late HENRY JUDAH, Esq. LIBRARY BY AUCTION. The valuable private Library, including valuable LEGAL BOOKS, RARE OLD WORKS, PLAIN AND BOOKS, &c., as per catalogue, belonging above estate, will be sold at my room, 155 St. James street, on THURSDAY Afternoon, 14th June, At Half past 10 o'clock. Catalogues ready on Monday. THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

500 LOTS BY AUCTION. Highly important sale of CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, WITHOUT RESERVE, situated on ST. DENIS, DROLET, SANGUINET, ST. ELIZABETH and PAN-TALEON STREETS.

SATURDAY Afternoon, 16th June, by order of Messrs F. DAVID, S. RIVARD, M. LAURENT and G. A. DROLET. As this sale is made to close accounts and clear up a partnership, every lot will be sold without reserve. No encumbrances, perfect titles. Liberal Terms. Further particulars, &c., can be had at No. 315, Vincent street. Sale at TWO o'clock. THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

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CENTS FOR SALE. At the WITNESS OFFICE.

Auction Sales.

Shaw & Gowdy. SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES. The Subscribers will sell at their Real Estate Rooms, No. 235 ST. JAMES STREET, on TUESDAY, the 12th INST., At 10.30 a.m.

The following properties: ST. ANN'S WARD—The Brick Block and 8 Cottages fronting on Ann street, with workshop in rear fronting on Bonaventure street, total 14,911 Total rental, \$500.

This is a good corner property, over 9,000 superficial remains can be increased.

ST. JAMES WARD—The Stone Block, three dwellings, corner of Craig and Amherst streets, 800 Brick Building, official No. 92, about sixty-five feet front, new drains and extensive improvements render this property a most desirable investment.

ST. ANTOINE WARD, AVOYLE AVENUE, No. 50—Most desirable family residence, solid brick, stone foundation, finished basement and all modern improvements, new tile drains.

ST. LOUIS WARD AND ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE—The Property Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 St. Lawrence street, block of Brick Houses in front, 10 feet fronting to St. Dominique street, with two dwellings and vacant lot fronting on latter street. Perfect titles. Terms and conditions of sale. Above properties all yield good revenues and buildings in good repair. SHAW & GOWDY, Auctioneers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL AT THE RESIDENCE, No. 109 UNION AVENUE (entrance by Almar street), TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, 12th INST., At 2.30 p.m. One Box Carriage (Horse), "Don Cart," by London, "Victoria Phaeton" by London, "Sleighs, Robes, Harness &c." SHAW & GOWDY, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE BEDDING AND BORDEN PLANTS, Hanging Baskets, &c. at our rooms, St. James street, WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 13th INST., At 10.30 a.m. SHAW & GOWDY, Auctioneers.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, M. Top Bedroom Set, Bookcase, Upright Cottage Piano, Drawing Room Furniture, 11 chests choice, &c. Large sale at our rooms, No. 235 St. James street, FRIDAY NEXT, the 15th INST., At TEN o'clock. SHAW & GOWDY, Auctioneers.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE. 90,000 FEET OF LAND AND TWO FAMILY RESIDENCES, CHOICEST PART OF DUMAS STREET, Above Sherbrooke street, By Authority of Justice.

The Embargers will sell by Public Auction at their Real Estate Rooms, No. 235 ST. JAMES STREET, WEDNESDAY, 26th June Instant, At ELEVEN o'clock.

The following Choice Parcels: 1st.—The Superior Family Brick Residence, No. 279 Dumais street, with lot 108 x 285, substantial stabling; house heated by steam at present rented to S. Sutherland, Esq., and occupied by A. Macdonell, Esq. 2nd.—The lot adjoining, 109 x 293, fronting on the same street.

3rd.—The commodious Family Brick Residence, with large veranda, No. 245 on same street and adjoining above lot 108 x 285, substantial stabling; house heated by steam at present rented and occupied by Alexander Evans, Esq.

Both houses are in good order, have all modern conveniences—are supplied with water from the Upper Reservoir, and new falling wells with pumps attached to each house. The heating arrangements are of the best and most economical description. The grounds, extending through to the proposed extension of Stanley street, and beautifully laid out, require less of expense, and plants with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees. The view from all parts of the grounds is simply magnificent, and fully justifies the unprecedented demand for property in this locality. No other street in the city can show more substantial progress, and the property to be sold is delightfully situated—adjacent to the works of the Workmen and Cavalry Estates and surrounded by the princely mansions of Messrs. Hugh McMillan, Robert Belford, G. B. Angus and others. Title unquestionable. Plan on view at our office: official No. 1700. Houses can be seen by permit only, each Tuesday and Friday, from 3 to 4 o'clock p.m. SHAW & GOWDY, Auctioneers.

JAMES LEA. THE UPTOWN AUCTION ROOMS, 1412 St. Catherine street. Weekly sales of Household Furniture and General Merchandise. Consignments received. JAMES LEA, Auctioneer.

W. H. ARNTON. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The subscriber will sell at his rooms 212 St. James street, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, 13th INST., the following Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor Sets, Bedroom Sets, sofas, Sideboards, &c., also 10 Feather Beds, several Child's Carriages, Pictures, &c., &c. Sale at TEN o'clock. WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION. UNRESERVED SALE OF LUMBER. By order of MESSRS. HENDERSON BROS. who have to remove from their yard on Canal, James William street, owing to the Dominion Government requiring the same for the new basin. The subscriber will sell at the yard 342 WILLIAM STREET, ON FRIDAY, the 15th Instant, about 1,500,000 feet of assorted Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Cedar, Walnut, Ash, Cottonwood, &c. The attention of Lumber Dealers, Contractors, Packing-Box Makers, &c., is directed to this announcement. Sale at TEN o'clock. WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF THE JUDGE. There will be sold, to the last and highest bidder, at the Office of G. F. ELWES, N.P., 131 St. James street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1883, at 11 o'clock a.m., the following real estate property belonging to the Estate of the late Henry John Ibbotson, Ken. 40 wit—Lot No. 29 on the Official Plan and Book of References for the St. James Ward, Montreal, and Lot No. 456 on the Official Plan and Book of References for the Incorporated Village of St. Jacques, Parish of Montreal. For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to G. F. CLEVELAND, N.P., 131 St. James st., Montreal, May 31st, 1883.

\$185,000 TO LEND ON FIRST MORTGAGE, at 6 percent, and in sums to suit borrowers. J. PHILIP WITKES, First-class business and other properties for sale. Office—19 ST. JOHN STREET, CHY.

LINSEED OIL, Boiled and Raw. WINDOW GLASS WHITING. For Sale by COPLAND & McLEAREN, corner of Wellington and Grey Rue streets, Montreal.

HOW ROY WENT WEST.

BY MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.

(National Temperance Society, New York.)

CHAPTER IX.

Sabbath came, and with it, the communion service; and Mr. Monroe's wine was poured and consecrated, in the beautiful service of the church, and passed as the blood of our Lord and Saviour, to the devout worshippers.

Mr. Monroe was present, and felt that he had contributed quite as much as Christ had to the service, which seemed to him more like a show than anything else. That wine—he knew more about it than he would have been willing to tell—for he had made it after a recipe, from drugs and water. It was the wine of his trade, and he was pleased to see it elevated and dignified by the service of the church. And he thought there was quite as much to commend respect in the wine as in the service itself.

Mr. Monroe was a bold, bad man, if judged by the standards of the past, and his present purport; yet he was not as bad really in heart, as he was in life. He looks to me like a man who would have sold his mother's ring off her cold dead hand; but he would not have done that. He had a kind heart, a few generous impulses, a dash of real manliness, and was no worse than many other men, who make the getting of money the one object of their lives. He had the same heart that is back of nine-tenths of the money-making schemes of the world.

His offering of the wine, for this occasion, and his treatment of the boy, of the wealthy farmer and of the popular minister, and his interest in the church, were all simply in the line of his business; and he intended to make these little speculations pay.

Theodore Monroe belonged to a class whose every supposed interest is in direct antagonism to the interest of "God, and Home, and Native Land;" and yet he did not know this truth; and he was getting along in years, and had but small space left for the growth of truth and righteousness; or repentance for the past, which had been a record of sins at which his own soul even would have revolted, could he have been made to see them in God's light.

He had, with deliberate intent, led many a boy into the way of vice—ruined him forever;—broken his mother's heart, and damned his soul, that he might get the money he had access to; and yet somehow he didn't get rich. He had left the city where he had always lived, where he had developed from the fine fast young fellow of society, into the professional gambler; to take advantage of the opening, in this strangely favored spot; and he determined to make the venture a success. He had the shrewdness to see, at once that a respectable, "religious sort of place," would take better with the people who composed Masonville than any other. He knew, also, that his business was an assured thing, provided he could get into the good graces of the well-to-do, steady-going people, for none knew better than he, just how the older barrels and some of the wines of this region would contribute to his interests. Hence, the character of his decorations, as the boys found them. Hence his contributions to every good cause,—for he was acknowledged to be a liberal man. And then he had another little plan. He said:

"I will make the boys my friends, and thus be looking out for to-morrow, while I attend to the business of to-day. If I work it right, I may yet own the Mason farm, with its rich mines; Mr. Marden's bank, real estate, and railway; and Mr. Brayton's church. Ha! ha! I'm bound to get the church people on my side, anyhow."

He never allowed anything said against the church in his place. He allowed no profanity no low or vile talk, in his bar-room. "Every man must be a gentleman and a Christian here," was one of his favorite expressions. He never allowed a drunken man to enter: he would refuse to sell beyond a certain amount to any one, and gave as his reason, that he was a "temperance man, and going to help folks keep sober. No one need be afraid of going home drunk from his place, to break some woman's heart; he was not in that sort of business; he'd leave that to Duffenbaum, and such."

So he sat in a very contented and religious frame of mind, in his own pew, with his wife, and son, and daughter, during the season of communion that Sabbath day, looking on with outward respect; but inwardly regarding it as a good show; a sort of Passion Play with the Christians, perpetrated by the clergy; and a splendid business investment for Theodore Monroe.

Roy also looked on with a new interest in the old familiar service. As he saw the wine poured, he thought again of the words of Solomon, and with the words of consecration were blended these: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; for at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

"It's strange," he thought, "that Jesus should have told them to drink the cup that his Father's word commanded them not even to look at. I don't understand it; and how to ever know the difference between what God wants us to do, and not to do. That wine sparkles! it has a beautiful head! and what a strong, delicious smell. I declare I'd like a whole glass of it, instead of the little sip they take. I've a good mind to take the sacrament so as to get the wine. No! no! that would be wicked; I can't do that; for it's sacred to my mother, and Mabel; but when I get home I'll have a good glass full."

These were some of the thoughts that passed through the brain of the boy, as he sat during the solemn service, which commemorated the dying of the world's Redeemer. The tender meaning of the ritual, and the significance of the whole show, were nothing to him, because of the strange atmosphere of the table of the Lord with the bar of Monroe's saloon; and because the thirst for the wine, that burned in his whole frame, gave an eager look to his eyes, and brought a trembling sensation to his lips and set his nerves tingling with a greed which he could hardly control.

There were two persons in the church who noticed Roy:—one was Monroe, and the other Willie Briggs, who sat in Mr. Mason's pew, and was spending the day with them.

Roy was glad when the service was over, and he was out in the air. He walked with the Brayton children as far as their gate, and then ran on home, leaving his father, mother, and Briggs to follow.

He went directly to the sideboard, and poured out his silver cup full of wine, and was drinking it as the others entered.

"Why, Roy," said his mother, "are you sick, that you should be in such haste? Why don't you wait and have your wine with your lunch?"

"I couldn't, mother," replied Roy; and turned toward the door. He went out into the yard, followed by the keen eyes of Briggs, and

after a moment he put down the book he had taken, and went after him.

Roy was out by the fence, which separated the garden from the pasture, where some young stock were kept, and was standing with the head of a beautiful colt in his hand, stroking his sleek neck.

"Hello, Will! Isn't this a splendid fellow?" said Roy, as Briggs came toward him.

"Yes indeed, he is," said Briggs, rubbing the animal's shoulder.

"He's mine,—all mine," said the boy proudly, and was going on with a description of his good points, when Willie interrupted him, saying:

"Come with me, Roy. We'll see the colt by-and-by; but I want to have a little chat with you, old boy; let's walk out toward the orchard."

Roy wondered a little at the grave tone, and the real paleness on his friend's face; and without a word took his arm, and walked on; then Briggs dropped Roy's arm, and turning face to face with him, said, with evident effort:

"Roy, do you know I am afraid for you?" "Afraid for me? Why?" asked the boy, looking at him in surprise.

"Because you love the wine," replied Willie Briggs, almost in a whisper.

"Love the wine!—why shouldn't I?—my mother's wine."

"Oh, Roy! Will Willie, in a tone of distress, "I wish I could make you know why you shouldn't."

"Why, Will Briggs;—you like it, and drink it every time you get a chance; and I know you go to Monroe's and drink."

"No, I don't!" exclaimed Briggs, hotly. "Who said that?"

"Mr. Monroe told me you were in there."

"Monroe!—curse him!" said Willie, turning away and grinding his teeth.

"Will Briggs!" said Roy, "I don't see why you should talk and act this way. You drink wine, anyhow; you know you do."

"Yes, Roy," replied Briggs, as he turned a very pale face toward him; "that's all so; but I wouldn't let it help me. I have to have it now,—and,—yes, I suppose I should get it at Monroe's, if there was no other place. And there's just such a thing coming to you. You are getting where you will have to have it, and I wish it could be helped; I do indeed. You are too fine a boy, and have too good a mother. If she did—but, alas! I don't see any help for it, and it is too bad. If I had known when I was of your age what I do now. It's an awful thing to be a slave to, Roy. Why, I even signed a pledge, and broke it; what do you think of that?"

"I would not sign a pledge, in the first place that wouldn't let me drink my mother's wine," said Roy.

"I never intend to drink whiskey, or brandy, unless I'm sick; nor any strong drink."

"Well, Roy," said Willie, with a sigh, "keep that promise, and maybe you'll weather it; but O, don't get to loving the wine too well; don't let it spoil you, Roy."

"Spoil me? I guess not; I'm not so easily spoiled as that comes too. You talk as though you were an awfully spoiled boy; but I don't think so."

"You don't know about it, Roy. God grant you may not be, at my age, what I am: what I have been; I hope I am some better than I was."

"Well, I think you're a pretty good fellow,—so does mother; I heard her say so. And she prays for you, Will."

"Does she, truly?"

"Indeed she does."

"Well; I will try to be what I ought, and help—yes, for my mother's sake and yours, I will."

"Say! D'ye see that squirrel Nap caught?" exclaimed Willie, suddenly changing the subject.

"No—where?" said Roy.

"Just out there, by the pasture fence."

"O yes!" And Roy bounded away to meet the dog, who was coming toward him with a large fox squirrel in his mouth.

And so ended the talk;—Willie Briggs failing weakly to sound the real true note of danger, which he started out to do, because it would involve the exposure of a chapter in his own life, which he could not bear to open.

(To be Continued.)

COLD AND HEAT.

Women make a mistake in trying to increase their comfort in hot weather by covering the arms and neck as lightly as possible, while the trunk, certainly in part, has five, six, eight or ten thicknesses of covering. In a congregation of ladies dressed in this way and gentlemen dressed in broadcloth throughout, every lady will be fanning herself and consciously suffering with heat, while the men, apparently entirely oblivious of the weather, are at liberty to give undivided attention to the sermon. Men do not bear heat better than women by constitutional endowment, but by reason of the fact that they are so clad that the lungs are free to take in abundance of oxygen, and the blood free to flow to every part of the system. Besides the circumstance that the women can only half breathe, their clothing piled up on some parts causes too much blood to accumulate there, and consequently those parts highly covered have too little blood, and a matter of course they must suffer. By securing to themselves greater uniformity in the distribution of the clothing and making it loose and easy, ladies lose their dread of summer's heat and of winter's cold as well; for there are multitudes of well-to-do women in this country who have never known what it is to be dressed comfortably warm in cold weather.—Dr. H. N. Austin.

SEED POTATOES.

Dampness undoubtedly favors the growth of the potato disease, and, therefore, where there is any chance at all of the disease existing in the roots, they ought to be stored as dry as possible. Those which are to be kept in this general way should be especially seen to in the case of seed potatoes. Since the potato beetle came among us, it is clear that we have had the very best results from early planting, and by the use of the earliest varieties. Now these early kinds are more easily affected by warmth than the late ones. They sprout easily and coolness is, therefore, more essential for them. Some people think that it makes but little difference whether seed potatoes sprout or not before planting. We have known people to tear off sprouts several inches long, and put the tubers in full faith that they will sprout again and be none the worse for it. They do generally grow, but there is little doubt that they are constitutionally weaker and much more liable to disease than those which do not sprout until ready to go in the ground.—Germantown Telegraph.

CIVIL RIGHTS VS TOBACCO.

Would that the regulations as to the use of tobacco were far more numerous and stringent—that our railway directors might label certain cars, "For the Unclean," and then prohibit smokers or chewers from entering any other!

As it is, the irrepressible smoker follows you wherever you go. You seat yourself in a car, and in utter disregard of the printed ordinance, "Smoking forbidden," in some subtle indescribable fashion, the dreaded odor assails you in front and rear. You pay an extra dollar and retreat to a Pullman. Vain effort! From the conductor's room, or regions unknown, comes the same sickening vapor.

"I was glad," said Thoreau, when at Cape Cod, "to have got out of the towns, where I am wont to feel behind me for a season the fumes of Massachusetts, where the full-grown are not weaned from the savage and filthy habits. The towns need to be ventilated. The gods would be pleased to see some pure flames from their altars. They are not to be appeased with cigar smoke."

The outlook has not improved since Thoreau's day. On a Sunday Summer's evening, you wander forth to an out-door meeting on the hillside. Once, twice, and yet again you change your seat to escape the vicinity of some smoker who is polluting the pure air around you.

You go on board a steamer, anticipating a pleasant sail on lake or river. When every thing is arranged, you take a seat on deck. Presently you are haunted by that unmistakable odor, and turning, you find a gentleman near by snuffing away without the remotest consciousness that he is disturbing any one. You move your seat to get out of his range, but that only brings you into the vicinity of another offender. Verily there is no escape. The smokers persist in planting themselves before you, or behind you, or beside you, and no one sees them.

You betake yourself to some rural retreat. But no matter how secluded it may be, there will be some way of getting through it, whether by car, coach, or cart. And whatever the vehicle, somebody will be in it, and that somebody will be sure to smoke, or chew, or both.

Even the broad ocean offers no asylum. In spite of printed enactments, the lawless wind bears the dreadful odor "abaft the helm," directly into your face. Can the moral atmosphere engendered by this habit be any more securely locked in? A traveller says: "One of the foulest places I ever saw for blackguard profanity, and indecent language was the smoking room of an ocean steamer." And this testimony is abundantly confirmed.

Is there, then, I repeat, absolutely no refuge, no quarantine by which these noxious, ever-pursuing, ever-persecuting spirits of the air can be effectually shut out from the innocent?

"Chewers," one writes, "ejaculate their saliva upon the sidewalk, the store, in spittoons, which become incorporated stenches, in dark corners of railway cars to stain the white skirts of unassuming women, in lecture-rooms and churches, upon fences, and into ovens that hiss with anger at the insult. And the quids after they are ejected—!"

Some smoke till their bedrooms and shops can scarcely be breathed in, and until their breath is as rank as the breath of a foul beast, and their clothes have the odor of the sewer. And this loathsome without is only a fit exponent of the equally loathsome within. Says Dr. Alcott: "If the interior of the tobacco-smoker could be fairly exposed to the public gaze, I am not sure but it would do more to deter the rising generation from falling into this foul habit than all our lectures, and essays and homilies."

Did no one suffer except the willing victim, the case would be different. But the dreadful penalty, though well nigh as universal as that following the sin of Adam, falls heaviest on the nearest and dearest—on those who can never escape the sickening atmosphere.

Daniel Webster said, "If gentlemen must smoke," or chew, he might well have added, "let them take the horse-shed." This seems to have been the prevailing sentiment in that staunch temperance town, Oberlin, Ohio. Years ago a Doctor of Divinity-smoker, who was passing a few days there, found himself out of cigars. After a long hunt in search of them, he was directed to a hawker who might perhaps supply him. He sought him out and obtained a cigar, but when told that he must go behind the stable to smoke, he had such a sense of shame that from that time he forsook the indulgence.

Not soapt disciples were two New England ministers, who, being at the same place at a convention some years later, walked down the railway track for their daily smoke.

Why cannot the civil trespass law be brought to bear on this matter? Our statutes forbid that any man shall, from greed of gain, or to gratify an unnatural appetite, cause a nuisance in any public place where all have equal rights and a common interest. Is not the wide-spread use of tobacco a nuisance so offensive to unwholesome, that, if suddenly sprung upon the community, there would be a spontaneous uprising, an indignant mass-meeting, which would demand its immediate expulsion? No pipe or cigar ought to be smoked within a thousand yards of a church or place of public gathering. Cannot the early New England statute be revived, at least so far as to impose a fine on any person using this weed publicly?

In 1818 the following acts concerning smoking were passed in the metropolis of New England, and recorded among the city ordinances: "Every person who shall smoke, or have in his or her possession any lighted pipe or cigar, or shall be directed to a hawker, or on any such and every offence, the sum of two dollars."

"And, further, if any person shall have in, his or her possession, in any ropewalk, or barn or stable, any fire, lighted pipe or cigar, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for each offence, a sum, not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty dollars."

The first of these acts was never enforced, and having remained on the statute book for more than sixty years a dead letter, in 1880 it was repealed.

The second, which is a law absolutely necessary as a precaution of safety, is still in force in Boston, and ought to be in every city, town, and hamlet throughout the land. But it simply contemplates protection against danger. When shall we take a higher ground.—Christian at Work.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

JUNE 11.

Wherefore dealest thou thus with Thy servants?—Exodus, v. 16.

That your faith and hope might be in God. 1 Peter, i. 21.

Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God.—Ps. cxlvi. 5.

MOTHS IN THE CANDLE.

BY THE LATE JACOB GILBERT HOLLAND, EDITOR OF "SCHIEFFEL'S MAGAZINE."

Every moth learns for itself that the candle burns. Every night while the candle lasts, the slaughter goes on, and leaves its wingless and dead around it. The light is beautiful and warm, and attractive, and, unscared by the dead, the foolish creatures rush into the flames, and drop, hopelessly singed, their little lives deposited. It has been supposed that men have reason and a moral sense. It has been supposed that they observe, draw conclusions, and learn by experience. Yet there is a large class of men, reproduced by every passing generation, that do exactly what the moths do, and die exactly as the moths die. They learn nothing by observation or experience. Around a certain class of brilliant temptations they gather night after night, and with singed wings and lifeless bodies, they strew the ground around them. No instructions, no expostulations, no observations of ruin, no sense of duty, no remonstrances of conscience, have any effect upon them. If they were moths in fact they could not be sillier or more obtuse.

FIRST CANDLE.

A single passion, which need not be named,—further than to say that, when hallowed by love and a legitimate gift of life to life, it is as pure as any passion of the soul—is one of the candles around which the human moths lie in myriads of disgusting death.

Every young man who reads this article has been proved by the observation and experience of the world to be that licentiousness, and all illicit gratification of the passion involved in it, are killing sins against a man's own nature; but by it the wings are singed not only, but body and soul are degraded and spoiled. Out of all illicit indulgence come weakness, a perverted moral nature, degradation of character, gross baseness, benumbed sensibilities, a disgusting life, and a disgraced death. Before its baleful fire the sanctity of womanhood fades away, the romance of life dies, and the beautiful world loses all its charm. The lives wrecked upon the rock of sensuality are strewn in every direction. Again and again with endless repetition, young men yield to the song of the siren that beguiles them to their death. They learn nothing, they see nothing, they know nothing but their wild desire, and on they go to destruction and the devil.

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SECOND CANDLE.

Wine and strong drink form another candle in which millions have singed themselves, and destroyed both body and soul. Here the signs of danger are more apparent than in the other form of sensuality, because there is less secrecy. The candle burns in open space, where all men can see it. Law sits behind and sanctions its burning. It pays a princely revenue to the Government. Women flaunt the gauzes in it. Clergymen sweep their robes through it. Respectability uses it to light its banquet. In many regions of this country it is a highly respectable candle. Yet, every year sixty thousand persons in this country die of intemperance; and when we think of wives in despair, of lovers in grief, and of blighted children, divorced, of sinners, of industry extinguished, and of disease engendered, and remember this has been going on for thousands of years, wherever wine has been known; what are we to think of the men who still press into the fire? Have they any more sense than the moths? It is almost enough to shake a man's faith in immortality to learn that he belongs to a race that manifests so little sense and such hopelesslessness.

There is just one way of safety, and only one, and a young man who stands at the beginning of his career can choose whether he can walk in it, or the way of sin. There is a notion abroad among men that wine is good—that in a certain way it is food, or a help in the digestion of food. We believe that no greater or more fatal hallucination ever possessed the world, and that none so great ever possessed it for so long a time. Wine is a medicine, and men would take no more of it than of any other medicine if it were not pleasant in its taste, and agreeable in its first effects. The men who drink it, drink it because they like it. The theories as to its healthfulness come afterward. The world cheats itself, and tries to cheat itself in this thing; and the priests who prate "using this world as not abusing it," and the chemists who claim a sort of nutritious property in the alcohol which never adds to tissues (1) and the men who make a jest of water-drinking all men who perfectly well that wine and strong drink always have done more harm than good in the world and always will until that millennium comes, whose feet are constantly tripped from under it by the drunkards that lie prone in its path. The millennium with a grog shop at every corner, is just as impossible as security with a burglar at every window, or in every room in the house. All men know that drink is a curse, yet young men sport around it as if there were something very desirable in it, and sport until they are hopelessly singed, and then join the great, sad army that with undiminished numbers, presses on to its certain death.

We do not like to become an exhorter in these columns, but, if it is necessary, we would plead with young men upon weary knees to abstain not the accursed thing. Total abstinence, now and forever, is the only guaranty in existence against a drunkard's life and death, and there is no good that can possibly come to a man by drinking. Keep out of the candle. It will always singe your wings or destroy you.

SINCE I began to ask God's blessing on my studies, I have done more in one week than I had done in a whole year before.—Payson.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

END OF THE FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

June 17.—Acts 14: 19-28.

REVISED VERSION.

But there came Jews thither from Antioch and Iconium; and having persuaded the multitude, they stoned Paul, and dragged him out of the city, supposing that he was dead. But as the disciples stood round about him, he rose up, and entered into the city; and on the morrow he went forth with Barnabas to Derbe. And when they had preached the gospel to that city, and had made many disciples, they returned to Lystra, and to Iconium, and to Antioch, confirming the souls of the disciples, exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that through many tribulations we must enter into the kingdom of God. And when they had appointed for them elders in every church, they prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, on whom they had believed. And they passed through Pisidia and came to Pamphlyia. And when they had spoken the word in Perga, they went down to Attalia; and thence they sailed to Antioch, from whence they had been committed to the grace of God for the work which they had fulfilled. And when they were come, and had gathered the church together, they read all the things that God had done with them, and how that he had opened a door of faith unto the Gentiles; and they tarried not little time with the disciples.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—Matt. 28: 19.

EXPLANATORY.

1. "Paul stoned at Lystra."—Vers. 19-21. 19. "And there came thither." To Lystra in Lyconia. "Certain Jews." The same Jews who had driven the missionaries out of Antioch and Iconium followed them to Lystra. "From Antioch." The context shows that the Pisidian Antioch is meant. The strength of the hostility is shown by the facts: (1) that the Jews of the two cities were acting in concert, and (2) that those of the former had travelled not less than 130 miles to hinder the apostles' work.—Plympton.

The Lyconians were proverbially fierce and faithless; but we may not too hastily decide that they were worse than many others might have been under the same circumstances. The Jews would be ready with a new interpretation of the miracle that had just witnessed. They would say that it had been accomplished, not by divine agency, but by some diabolical magic; as once they had said at Jerusalem, that he who came "to destroy the works of the devil," cast out devils by "Beelzebub, the prince of devils." And this is probably the true explanation of that sudden change of feeling among the Lystrians, which, at first sight, is very surprising. "Having stoned Paul." This is the stoning referred to in Gal. 6: 17, where he speaks of the marks of the Lord Jesus borne on his body.—Schaff. Barnabas escapes, because his associate here and in other cities was the prominent man. The nature of the outrage indicates that the Jews not only originated this attack, but controlled the mode of it. Stoning was a Jewish punishment.—Hackett.

20. "The disciples stood round about him." These disciples show that Paul's work in Lystra had not been in vain. "He rose up." That this recovery of Paul after the cruel stoning was miraculous, is the natural, indeed the only inference.—Schaff. For though it does not appear that he was actually dead, yet he must have been terribly bruised and crushed, and quite unfit to travel, as he did the next day.—Stock. That one stoned and left for dead by a savage mob should revive and go about as if nothing had befallen him, must have been a still more striking evidence of the mighty power of God present with these teachers than what the people had seen before in the restoration of the cripple.—Cambridge Bible.

"And came into the city." In order to show himself alive to the disciples, and to confirm them in the faith.—Gleag. And to get rest, and medical aid and refreshment. "He departed. . . to Derbe." About 20 miles, —but a journey of some hours. Derbe was the farthest limit of Paul's first missionary journey. 21. "And had taught many." There appears to have been no persecution at Derbe, and this city is not mentioned in 2 Tim. 3: 11. Here St. Paul "taught many," literally, "made many disciples" (as in Matt. 28: 19). One of these was probably Gaius of Derbe (20: 4).—Stock.

"Revisiting the churches." The end of the first missionary journey.—Vers. 21-26. 21. "They returned again." From each of the cities where they had preached the Gospel, they had departed suddenly, before the churches had been settled in the faith, and before arrangements had been made for their government, and hence they felt constrained to revisit them.—Gleag.

22. "Confirming the souls." Every church should use all means possible in training and confirming its young converts. They should be trained in all the work and worship of the Church. They should be taught to speak and pray. They should be instructed in the word of God, and in the best ways of studying it. They should be interested in the home and foreign missionary work. They should be trained in giving, in helping the poor, in inviting others to Church and sabbath school, and in every good word and work. We learn to work by working.—P. "Exhorting them to continue in the faith." Not merely in the belief that Jesus is the Messiah, though this belief might be shaken by his failure to protect them from persecution, but in the life of faith; that is, in that life whose present strength and future hope is derived from a personal trust in a personal Saviour (comp. 1 Cor. 16: 13; 2 Cor. 13: 5; Gal. 3: 24-26; Col. 1: 23).—Abbott. "And that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God." Tribulation is derived from the Latin "tribulum," which was the threshing instrument or roller whereby the Roman husbandman separated the corn from the husks. "Tribulation" is the act of this separation, and hence is used for sorrow and adversity, the appointed means for the separating in men of their chaff from their wheat, of whatever in them was light and trivial and poor, from the solid and the true. Therefore, these sorrows are called tribulations; "threshings," i. e., of the inner spiritual man, without which there could be no fitting him for the heavenly garner.—Trench's Study of Words.

23. "When they had ordained them elders." While no very clear and definite respecting church action is conveyed by this passage, one practical lesson is plain and important: the apostles did not merely preach the Gospel, they also gathered the Christian converts into definitely organized churches, with officers duly appointed, and, presumably, with the ordinances duly administered.—Abbott. "Had prayed with fasting." It is a legitimate inference from this recurrence of the act, that Paul and Barnabas recognized it as an established rule or canon of the Church that these two acts should jointly serve as a preparation for the solemn work of appointing men to spiritual functions. Without prayer, such an appointment was a mockery, and fasting served

to intensify prayer.—Plympton. "Commended them to the Lord." Rather, set them before the Lord; a formal religious service participated in by the apostles is certainly implied (comp. 1 Tim. 5: 22; 2 Tim. 1: 6; Tit. 1: 6).—Abbott.

24. "Passed throughout Pisidia." The province of which Antioch was the capital, "Pamphlyia." The province of Asia Minor in which they first landed, and of which Perga was a chief city.

25. "Preached the word in Perga." Which they could not do when they passed through it before on their way inland, probably because the inhabitants were leaving it for their summer exodus to the mountains. "Went down into Attalia." About 10 miles south-west of Perga, on the coast of Pamphlyia, at the mouth of the river Cataractes. There is no record of any work done there, and they probably only went to it as the port where they were most likely to find a sailing-vessel that would take them to Antioch.—Plympton.

26. "Thence sailed to Antioch." The great Syrian Antioch in which the mission originated. Their ship would naturally pass between Cilicia and Cyprus, enter the Orontes at Seleucia, and sail up to Antioch.—Plympton.

III. "A great missionary meeting." Reports from the returned missionaries.—Vers. 26-28. 26. "Whence they had been recommended." It was from the Christian Church in Antioch that the apostles Barnabas and Paul had received their commission to preach in the Gentile churches. They now returned to the same church to give a formal account of their mission.—Schaff. "The work which they fulfilled." Six years, were spent in Antioch and on the First Missionary Journey; out of those six years the most likely computation seems to be that which allows three or four years for the journey.

27. "They . . . gathered the church together." During the interval little probably had been heard of them, and we can picture to ourselves the eagerness with which the Christians of Antioch would gather to listen to their report.—Plympton. "Whereas all that God had done." They took no honor to themselves. The work was God's. None but God could do such work. "Had done with them." God had done it, but it was through men. So God ever works his spiritual wonders. Blessed are those who let God work through them. We cannot do the work, but God will not do it without us. "Opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles, i. e., had made faith the ground of admission to his kingdom. It was now no longer through circumcision that men should enter in and be known as God's people, but the Gospel privileges were offered to every one that believed.—Cambridge Bible.

It is of the utmost importance to interest the children and youth in the great missionary work of the churches, both home and foreign. (1) Make them feel that the missionaries and their work belong to them; (2) teach them to give for the work; (3) let them take some part in missionary concerts; (4) interest them in

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

AN IMPRESSION. "Ah, I have an impression!" exclaimed Dr. Me...

"COL. FACAROUT is nominated for town officer."

"RISK, GEORGE," said an industrious small farmer to his cowboys one morning.

TWO YOUNG ladies in the country were standing by the side of a wide ditch.

THE YOUNGEST TELEGRAPH OPERATOR in the world is a little girl 10 years old who has charge of a railway station in Texas.

THE BAGPIPER INFLATED—"The stately step of a piper" is a proverb in Scotland which reminds one of an anecdote of a certain noble lord when in attendance upon the Queen at Balmoral a few years ago.

A JOURNALIST in the north of England recently contained the following correction: "We have to thank the intelligent proof-reader for the necessity which compels us to make this statement."

A HUNGRY MAN at Washington has invented a new way of seeing place by the fore-look. A newspaper there the other day had an advertisement thus: "\$50—Any clerk informing me of his intention to resign position in executive department, I will pay him the sum of fifty dollars for the information. Address Harris."

A FIERY WIFE—Mr. Heapeck: "Johnny, tell 'em to bring up some coal." Johnny: "Wah! You cold, pa?" Why, I heard ma say she was going to give you a warming as soon as you came home!"

A CHANDLER having had some candles stolen, a person had him by good cheer, "for in a short time," said he, "I am confident they will all come to light."

PATIENCE is figured as sitting on a monument benightedly smiling at some sort of grief; but nothing in this world of shadows and politics can exceed the grim, despairing look of the lady who, on meeting a friend, sees that the latter is wearing one of T. J. Dawson's new bonnets, which she has just had sent her from 239 St. James street, while she, herself, has on quite an inferior looking one bought at—some other store.

IT is unobscurely re-figuring during the present warm weather to learn that our old marine friend, the senator, has turned up again. It is unfortunate, however, that he has sunk the bark "Luna," as he was, no doubt, at the time of the collision, en route for the Fisheries Exhibition, and at the moment: making up for lost time.—An English Paper.

DEICELY made fichus and laces, A splendid stock of kid and other gloves. Wondrously cheap collars and cuffs. Sashes and other ribbons in great variety. Ostrich and various kinds of feathers. New hats and bonnets, at 239 St. James st.

A FARMER'S JOURNAL says a hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly and to lay ten dozen or fifteen pounds of eggs. From the elevated price of the fruit, we calculated that a hen would annually consume fifteen bushels of corn and lay one dozen eggs. We are liable to err at times.—Northwestern Herald.

OBLIQUITY OF VISION must be what is the matter with any lady if, after one seeing the "Williams" sewing machine, she prefers any other make to it!

HE FOUND his hair was leaving him at the top of his head, and took his barber to task about it: "You sold me two bottles of stuff to make the hair grow." "It is very strange it won't grow again." Said the modern Figaro, "I can't understand it." "Look here," said the customer, "I don't mind drinking another bottle, but this must be the last."

ANNUALLY AUGMENTING are the sales of the "Williams" sewing machines, which is a proof that they find favor with all wherever they have been introduced. They are, undoubtedly, the best machines made.

AN ART-CRITIC, who has an unfortunate habit of occasionally indulging in rather more wine than his health demands, recently determined one day after luncheon to pay a professional visit to a private art-collection. Arrived in the first room, he found himself opposite to a large mirror. Mechanically he drew out his pocket-book and therein wrote—"No. 1. Study of a head, unnamed, an old type. Fair, dined condition excellently rendered; most likely a portrait. Seem to be acquainted with the original."

IT'S OF NO USE your trying to get a better sewing machine than the "Williams," for that is an impossibility.

"MISS FITZROY—are you not fond of etchings—ah—you know they are so fully clever—some of them are?" "Ah, yes, indeed, Mr. Featherweight. And do you know there is something about you that reminds me very much of an etching?" "Why, really—ah—how charming!" "Yes, There is about you such a foggy suggestion of something that isn't there, you know."—Hartford Post.

THE POPULAR VERDICT re the "Williams" sewing machines is that they are ahead of any other make, not only in Canada, but in "the wide, wide world."

WHAT is it that ties two persons, but touches only one? A wedding ring.

At an evening party an author who is distinguished for his profound egotism is interrupted in the course of conversation. When about to take up his parable again he asks reflectively: "Let me see! What was I saying?" "You were saying 'I,'" replies one of the company.—Paris Paper.

DR. WILLIAM HARKNESS, F.C.S., Analytical Chemist to the British Government, says of Johnston's "Fluid Beef": "It is one of the most perfect Foods I have ever examined."

THE BEST STIMULANT FOR THE HARE—A greyhound. "MAL-DE-MER," or sea-sickness, is so unpleasant a sensation and makes sufferers feel so utterly wretched that they almost lose the very sight of food, but Dr. G. C. Dunan, of the S.S. "Polynesian," says that patients so suffering retain Johnston's "Fluid Beef" much better than any other preparation he has ever seen tried, and that they do not complain of the nauseous taste so often objected to in some other preparations.

A CHARM THAT OFTEN SEPARATES FRIENDS—Sarcasm. "THE EXPORTING GAZETTE" of London (Eng.) states that Johnston's "Fluid Beef" is "especially valuable for athletes and those who have to perform great feats of strength or endurance."

CHARLIE'S father wished to find out his son's bent, so he asked—"Charlie, what are you going to be when you grow up?" "Going to be a man," came quick as a flash. "Isn't that a good thing to be?"

NO PAINS or expense have been spared to make Johnston's "Fluid Beef" what it has proved to be, the most acceptable food preparation known.

MRS. PARTINGTON alleges that very few people nowadays suffer from suggestion of the brain. FACTS and all other low printing promptly executed at 54 St. Francois Xavier street.

CAUGHT UP WITH HIM: "Eat, my dear friend, did you not marry your husband ten years ago?" "Ah, at that time he was too old for me."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electroton and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Electric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northrop & Lyman the proprietors for Canada, on the back.

A MAN the other day was brought before a county magistrate in England for poaching in preserved country. "So, my man," said the worthy magistrate, "you've got into a preserve, eh?" "No, sir," said the man; "please your worship, I've got into a pickle."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rashes, piles and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness and general debility, when used in time.

A TEACHER defining a transitive verb as one that expresses an action which is "passed over" from the doer, gave as illustration, "The dog wags his tail." Whereupon a youngster arose with the criticism, "Please ma'am, the action don't pass over; it stays in the dog."

EVERY PERSON TO BE A REAL SUCCESS in this life must have a specialty; that is, must concentrate the abilities of body and mind on some one pursuit. Burdock Blood Bitters has its specialty as a complete and radical cure of dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities of the blood.

"WHAT? Not lend a paltry ten to me—to your other self?" "My dear fellow, I should never get it back—I know myself too well!"

DAUGHTERS, wives, mothers, look to your health! The many painful and weakening diseases from which you suffer, despairing of a cure, can be remedied by that unfailing regulator and unfailing tonic—Burdock Blood Bitters. Ask your druggist for proof.

EXTRACT from a letter of congratulation: "I was delighted to hear that Mary was doing so nicely. But you haven't told me of what sex the child was, so I can't say whether I am an uncle or an aunt."

WOULD YOU avoid the Bilious complaints incidental to spring and summer? Cleanse the system with Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood, and is the purest tonic in the world. Trial bottles 10 cents.

THE HEN is a kind mother, but still she sits on her children.—Freck.

INSTANT is an article mentioned in the report as being notoriously and almost universally the subject of admixture with other substance for the purpose of increasing its weight and bulk, and it goes on to describe the kinds in general use as composed of starch, farina, smutty flour, damaged sugar, turmeric, chilies, or any other vegetable matter that costs little and can be made to look like mustard. The Government Analyst in reporting on Colman's Genuine Mustard, describes it as "superior in flavor and keeping properties to the mixed condiments usually sold as mustard, and the only brand of really genuine mustard yet examined."

WHAT are as nearly alike as two peas? Two of course.

IT PAYS all ladies to deal at Dawson's, for the assortment of millinery is so very complete there that they can invariably find what they want. Recollect that the number on St. James street of "The Ladies' Store" is 239.

THE ABLE of a church is not the proper place for a set of squeaky boots. He should try some other kind of "shoes."—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

TO AVOID BICKERINGS. "Whatever disturbs the street, There should be peace at home; Where sisters dwell and brothers meet, Quarrels should never come." But strife her banner soon unfurls, I tell you, Dr. Watts, Unless each one of the dear girls Has one of Dawson's hats, for they are so much prettier than can be found at any other store in the city, that to "make fish of one out of a bush of another," by getting one daughter a hat from 239 St. James street, and the next a cap from somewhere else, is almost certain to excite jealousy in even "the best regulated families."



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

Table with columns for destinations (ONTARIO, MISSISSIPPI, DOMINION, TEXAS, OREGON, QUEBEC) and dates of sailing.

From Quebec to Liverpool: TORONTO, 9th June; MONTREAL, 12th June; OYSTERBAY, 15th June; OYSTERBAY, 18th June; MONTREAL, 21st June; MONTREAL, 24th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE: From Quebec, Cabin \$50, \$25 and \$10. Return, 25% extra. Steerage, \$24. These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Flint, Main & Montgomery, in London to Grace & Hunter, 21, Leadenhall St., in New York to M. Macpherson, at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Despatch Two Steamships weekly from New York as follows: SATURDAY, JULY 14th, NEW YORK, leaving for MONTREAL, 16th July, 10 a.m. SUNDAY, JULY 15th, NEW YORK, leaving for MONTREAL, 17th July, 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Flint, Main & Montgomery, in London to Grace & Hunter, 21, Leadenhall St., in New York to M. Macpherson, at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—"The steamers of this line take Intermediate Passengers from Montreal to Liverpool direct, leaving on SATURDAY, JUNE 16th, 10 a.m. CITY OF CHESTER, Thursday, June 19, 10 a.m. CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, June 23, 9:30 a.m. CITY OF MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 26, 11 a.m. CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, July 7, 9:30 a.m.

GUION LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

WYOMING, Saturday, June 12, 10:30 a.m. ALASKA, Tuesday, June 19, 3:30 p.m. WYOMING, Saturday, June 26, 10:30 a.m. ARIZONA, Tuesday, July 3, 3:30 p.m.

RED STAR LINE, U.S. and Royal Mail Steamers.

From New York EVERY SATURDAY for Antwerp. Direct Route to Paris and the Continent. SWITZERLAND, Saturday, June 18, 10:00 p.m. WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25, 10:00 p.m. NEDERLAND, Saturday, June 30, 1:30 p.m. BELGIUM, Saturday, July 7, 10:00 p.m.

THOMSON LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. LONDON, and running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada. Avonia, 1,833 tons register. Barcelona, 1,856 " " (H.C.). Caribon, 2,000 " " (H.C.). Dracon, 2,000 " " (H.C.). Escala, 2,000 " " (H.C.).

ROSS LONDON LINE OF STEAMERS.

Fortnightly from Montreal. Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada. Viking, 2,588 tons register. Ocean King, 2,449 " " Earl King, 2,449 " " Superior accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers. Goods taken at the lowest through rates from all parts of Canada and the Western States. Special facilities for carrying Butter and Cheese. For rates of freight and passage apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal, or Wm. ROSS & CO., 5 East India Avenue, London, E.C.

DONALDSON CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

Weekly Canadian Service. Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada. Concordia, 3,500 tons register. Colfax, 2,000 " " Croatia, 2,000 " " Superior accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers. Goods taken at the lowest through rates from all parts of Canada and the Western States. Special facilities for carrying Butter and Cheese, and a limited number of Cattle, etc. For rates of freight and passage apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal, or DONALDSON BROTHERS, 155 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.



ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., AND SYDNEY, C.B.

SS. "POLINO" will be next steamer for above ports. HENRY DOBELL & CO., Agents.

DOMINION LINE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

The new iron steamship "SARKINIA" 3850 tons, Lincol, commander, is intended to sail from Quebec on SATURDAY, 16th June.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.

BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. SAILINGS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Owners and General Agents, ANTWERP.

GREENHOUSE, BEDDING AND VEGETABLE PLANTS.

W. B. DAVIDSON, No. 2 PHILLIPS SQUARE, Begs to inform his friends and the public that he will open his store at the above address on TUESDAY, the 22nd, and invites their attention to the following large and well selected stock, including one hundred varieties of roses, also carnations, Fuschias, Anzels, Pandanus, Chrysanthemums, etc., etc.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D. 1822. CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000. Government Deposit - - - \$100,000. 79 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal. Scott and Bouché, Chif. Agents for Canada.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows: WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, etc., at 8:30 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Lachine, 7:45, 8:45, 10 a.m., 1:25, 4:25, 5:55, 7:25 p.m.

UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY.

DISPENSING OF CHILDREN TREATED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

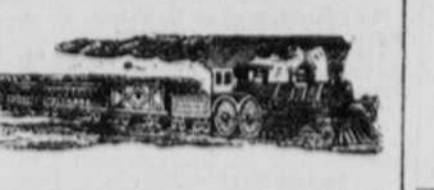
REMOVAL.

DR. BESSEY has removed his Office to No. 1390 St. Catherine street, Hamilton, Ontario (Village of Hamilton).

PUBLICATIONS.

HILL'S MANUAL! THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK OF SOCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS has already reached the enormous sale of 310,000 COPIES in the United States and Canada.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. Address BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. Ask any Book Agent for HILL'S MANUAL.



CENTRAL VERMONT R.R. GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Four Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. 7:15 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for Troy, Albany, New York, and Boston via Plattsburgh.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON. 9:00 a.m.—Limited Express for Boston via Concord, Manchester, Keegan and Lowell, arriving in Montreal at 7:45 a.m., New London, 9:45 a.m., and New York via White River Junction and Springfield, at 11:30 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. 7:15 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for Troy, Albany, New York, and Boston via Plattsburgh.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON. 9:00 a.m.—Limited Express for Boston via Concord, Manchester, Keegan and Lowell, arriving in Montreal at 7:45 a.m., New London, 9:45 a.m., and New York via White River Junction and Springfield, at 11:30 p.m.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE. The direct and best route to Lowell, Nashua, Concord, Manchester, Worcester, Providence, and all New England Cities, and the only line running THROUGH THE WHITE MOUNTAINS to PORTLAND.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

EASTERN DIVISION. THE FAST LINE! THE DIRECT LINE! THE Thoroughly First-Class Line.

OTTAWA (THE CAPITAL OF THE DOMINION), AND THE GREAT INTER-OCEANIC CONNECTION OF THE UPPER OTTAWA RIVER.

Elegant and Luxurious Parlor Cars on all Day Express Trains, and Pullman Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL: 8:30 a.m.—Morning Express, with Parlor Car attached, for Ottawa, Pembroke and all points on the Upper Ottawa.

11:30 a.m.—Morning Local Express for St. Jerome and all intermediate stations.

4:30 p.m.—Afternoon Express for Ottawa and all intermediate stations.

5:25 p.m.—Accommodation Train for St. Rose, St. Jerome, St. Jhn., and all the other suburban points East of St. Jerome.

7:00 p.m.—Evening Express, with Parlor Car attached, for Brockville, Kingston, and all points West. Parlor Car to Ottawa, and Pullman Sleeping Car to Brockville, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

The time given above, leaving Montreal, is from new City Terminal, Quebec City Station.

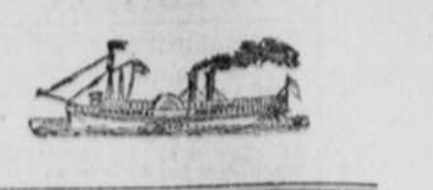
For Tickets, Rates, Seats in Parlor Cars and all information regarding passenger business, apply at the Company's City Ticket Office, 103 ST. JAMES STREET.

GEO. W. HIBBARD, Gen. Pass. Agt. W. C. VAN HORNE, ARCHER BAKER, Ins. Dept. Montreal, Jan. 21st, 1883.

Professional.

MACLAREN, LEET & SMITH, B.VOCATES, &c., 163 St. James street, Montreal.

COOKE & BROOKE, ADVOCATES, 60 St. James Street. J. P. COOKE, B.C.L. C. J. BROOKE, B.C.L.



THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MAIL LINE DAY STEAMERS. MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. Passengers for OTTAWA and all intermediate ports take the 7 a.m. train for Lachine daily to connect with steamer.

FAVORITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS! Charming Scenery, Well-appointed Steamer, SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

TO OTTAWA, by and down by boat, \$4.00 by boat and return by rail, 4.50 by rail and return by boat, 4.50.

TO CARILLON, a delightful day trip, fifty miles up the River Ottawa, an hour's half at Carillon to see the Great Dam and Lake St. Lawrence. Boatful scenery the whole way. Returning HOME BY THE RAPIDS. Round trip \$1.25. Saturday, \$1.

TO SHOOT THE RAPIDS in the afternoon take 5 p.m. train for Lachine daily. Round trip, 50c. For CALDWINA SPRINGS, Return Ticket to L'Orignal at very low rates.

Tickets, Tourist Cards and all information at the principal hotels, O. F. H. O'CONNOR, and Ticket Office, corner McGill and St. James streets. General Office and Freight Stores, 87 and 89 Common street, Canal Basin.

K. W. SHEPHERD, Junr., Manager.

Miscellaneous.

BICYCLES From \$30.00 Up! Circulars to be had on application. WATSON & PELTON, 53 ST. SULPICE ST.

LAWN MOWERS! EXCELSIOR and PHILADELPHIA, prices \$8 to \$20. The best machines in the market.

PORTLAND CEMENT. ROMAN CEMENT. FIRE BRICKS. FIRE CLAY. WATER LINE. DRAIN PIPES. PLASTER OF PARIS. WHITING. BORAX.

WILLIAM EVANS, SEEDMAN AND NURSERYMAN, 93 McGill street, Montreal.

GILLOTTS.

JUSTLY CELEBRATED PENS! Those who want to write well should use GILLOTTS' STEEL PENS, either Broad, Medium or Fine, and everybody's writing. Easy going, and long lasting.

These who want to write well should use GILLOTTS' STEEL PENS, either Broad, Medium or Fine, and everybody's writing. Easy going, and long lasting.

HALLS.

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEVER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and is officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renover has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used to all the civilized countries of the world.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

Ladies' Side Saddles, Gent's Hunting and Riding Saddles, Riding Brides, Jockey Whips and Hunting Crops. ALL FINE ENGLISH GOODS. Customers assured of good value and very low figures at 46 ST. JAMES STREET WEST.

BICYCLES FOR SALE—One

second-hand 50-inch Nickel Plated "Club" Bicycle, price \$100. One 52-inch half-nickel, "Special Club," new, \$110. Both have ball bearings, rubber suspension springs and hollow felloes. ALAN ARTHUR, 53 McGill street.

FOR SALE, 95 Sewing Machines, by best makers, weekly payments, 9 Mayor street. FOR SALE.—New Carriages, Park Phasetons and Wagons, all styles cheap. CEDAR BOATS for Sale or Hire, of all sizes; also, Oars of all sizes on hand. Repairing done cheap and neatly. Boats supplied and rented for the season at a low rate. JOSE ST. VINCENT & LANAHAN, Office, Richelieu Place.

