DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXI No. 199. LAST EDITION. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882. LAST EDITION. PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verse and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

HENRY.—At Ausable Chasm, N.Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 22nd inst., the wife of Alexander Henry, of a son.

MILLER.—On Saturday, August 26th, the wife of W. T. Miller, of a son.

MARRIED.

COWAN—ARCHIBALD.—At St. Stephen's Church, on the 31st of July, by the Venerable Archdeacon Evans, Edward William Cowan, of the city of Montreal, to Edith L. Archibald, of Hull, County of Ottawa. Ottawa and Sherbrooke papers please copy.

GALLETLY—BEATTIE.—On the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, James Galletly, of Perth, Scotland, to Mary, second daughter of William Beattie, Point St. Charles.

DIED.

FOLLOCK.—In this city, on 24th August, James K. Pollock, a native of Dalkeith, Scotland, aged 47 years. Funeral on Saturday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Marsh, 177 Craig street, to place of interment, Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Dalkeith, Scotland, papers please copy.

SMITH.—At her father's residence, Kirk Hill, Glengarry, August 17th, Isabella McLeod, wife of Thomas Smith, aged 31 years and 8 months, of consumption, after a long and lingering illness borne with Christian patience. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss.

BENTLEY.—At Moffat, Scotland, on the 24th August, Charlotte Darley, relict of the late William Bentley, Jr., of Wellshot, County Lanark, wife of D. J. Macbrair, Esq., Edinburgh, and mother of William Darley Bentley, Esq., Brazilian Consul-General for Canada.

McDERMID.—Near Martintown, Ont., on Monday, the 21st inst., Finlay H. McDermid, aged 42 years.

NELSON.—Died, at Sorel, Que., on the 18th instant, suddenly of heart disease, Elizabeth Walker, wife of Capt. R. Nelson, aged 59 years and 7 months, much and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

CULLEY.—In this city, on the 24th inst., Margaret Hearn, beloved wife of Samuel E. Culley, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 50 Jacques Cartier street, to-morrow (Sunday) at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

Hamilton, Ont., papers please copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEREOSCOPIC and scrap views of the city and all places of interest in the Dominion. Go to Parks studio, 195½ St. James street.

BILIOUSNESS, Indigestion, Constipation—all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of *Zopesa*, the new compound from Brazil. A 10 cent sample proves it.

A REWARD.—Of one dozen "Teaberry" to any one sending the best four line rhyme on "Teaberry," the remarkable little gem for the teeth and breath. Ask your druggist for address.

WHEN you want a good serviceable parlor suite go to Wm. King, 652 Craig street. A large assortment of new designs in frames and covering just received. Suites made to order at regular prices.

WHAT'S the use of people in the country going to store after store for school books when they can get them at lowest prices, post free, by return mail, from W. Drysdale, 332 St. James street.

CHEAP TICKETS.

STEAMER "PERSIA"

SAILS

EVERY FRIDAY AT 7 P.M. FOR

TORONTO.....Fare, $7.00
ST. CATHARINES..... " 7.50
NIAGARA FALLS..... " 8.50

MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED.

For Tickets apply at 266 St. James street, corner McGill street, or 120 St. James street opposite, Post Office.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1859.
459 & 461 NOTRE DAME STREET.
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, CURTAINS, MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, POLES, STAIR RODS, STAIR OIL CLOTHS, HASSOCKS, &c., &c.
Now showing, one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the country, in all qualities made, complete in every department.
Splendid range of novelties in Turkish Rugs.
Prices at the lowest. Workmanship of the best.
Mail orders and correspondence solicited and specially attended to.
Five Percent Discount on all Cash Purchases.
JAMES BAYLIS & SON.
Window shades filled up with patent rollers guaranteed to work.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

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It is a well-known fact that we keep the best assortment and the best quality of Fingerings and Yarns to be had in the city and at the lowest prices.

FOR THE BEST FINGERING
GO TO JOHN MURPHY & CO.
FOR THE BEST YARNS
GO TO JOHN MURPHY & CO.
FOR THE BEST KNITTING SILKS
GO TO JOHN MURPHY & CO.
FOR THE BEST ICE WOOLS
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FOR THE BEST HIGHLAND YARNS
GO TO JOHN MURPHY & CO.
FOR THE BEST POMPADOUR WOOL
GO TO JOHN MURPHY & CO.
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For the best value in all kinds of Knitting Yarns
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493 and 495 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Five percent Discount off for Cash on all purchases over One Dollar.

$2.50.

At LIGGET & HAMILTON'S you can buy
A good Fall Circular for $2.50.
A good Fall Ulster for $3.50 and $4.
A good Fall Jacket for $2 00 and upwards.
A good Fall Suit for $5.
WRAPPERS.
Only a few more Wrappers at 90c and $1.
Only a few more Gentlemen's White Shirts at 65c.
GENTLEMEN.
Our Tweed importations are nearly complete. A more stylish and better assorted stock cannot be found in the city. Our first-class tailor, Mr. Malo, is always on hand from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
LADIES.
We take pleasure in informing the ladies that we are now receiving the prettiest stock of Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets, &c., &c., from Paris and Berlin that few can match but none beat. Our Dressmaking Department is now complete. Our motto is NO FIT, NO PAY.

FOR SPECTACLES GO TO SANDERS 1823 St. James St.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

THE SILK HOUSE!

New Silks opening up daily at S. Carsley's from the best known Silk Manufacturers, such as Bonnet, Ponson, Jaubert and Andras, Girand, Gourd, Croizat & Co., Maurel, Chabert & Co.

BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
COLORED SILKS!
COLORED SILKS!
All at Special Prices.
SATIN D'LYON!
SATIN D'LYON!
SATIN DU PAYS!
SATIN DU PAYS!
RADZ DE MORT!
RADZ DE MORT!
SATIN SUBLIME!
SATIN SUBLIME!
NEW BROCADED SILKS!
NEW BROCADED SAKINS!
NEW MOIRE SILKS!
NEW MOIRE SATINS!

S. CARSLEY,
MONTREAL

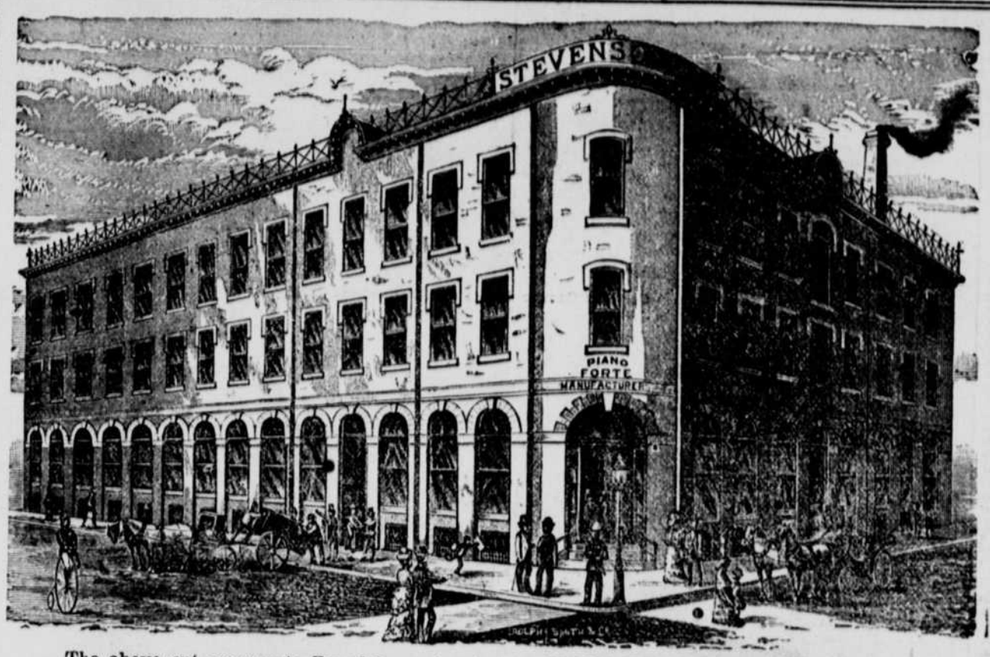
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S. CARSLEY'S for Ties and Scarfs.
Of Every Description.

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S. CARSLEY'S
MILLINERY ROOM.
THIS IS THE TIME TO BUY BARGAINS
—IN—
HATS,
BONNETS,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS, &c.
A LOT OF
PRETTY TRIMMED HATS,
ALL AT
NINETY-FIVE CENTS.
ELEGANT, COSTLY, FASHIONABLE PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS
AT HALF PRICE.
STRAW GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER KNOWN.
Girls' Shade Hats, good quality, 12c.
Large Shade Hats, fine quality, 25c.
Boys' Boating Hats, white and colored, 20c and 25c.

S. CARSLEY,
393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.
MONTREAL.



The above cut represents Canada's most extensive PIANO FACTORY, having the best Organization, the most thorough equipment in Material, Machinery, and Skilled Workmen, and turning out the most excellent Instruments at the most moderate prices.

For STEVENSON & CO.'S Illustrated Price Lists send to the Agents,

DeZOUCHE & CO.,
233 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

LEMONADE
IN A HANDY SHAPE
A Twenty-five Cent Packet
—OF—
THE MESSINA LEMONADE POWDER
Makes one Gallon of FINE LEMONADE.
HENRI JONAS & CO.
1 55 St. Sulpice street.

HAMMOCKS! SCHOOL BAGS!
Balance of our "new patent regulating hammock" clearing out at reduced prices from $1.25 up. Complete stock of our "Favorite" School Bag, (just finished, marked low. "Our Picture Book" given away with every bag sold. Chair and Sofa Cushions, 25c. Fine Window Poles, complete, only $1.50.
JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
118 St James street (opposite the Post Office.)
Also Houses Let, Rents collected and Trust Estates carefully managed.

FOR THE HOT SEASON!
Helmets, Drab Snells, Pullovers, Mackinaw, Palm Leaf, Manilla and Straw Hats, in all the new styles, at
R. W. COWAN & CO.'S,
THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter streets. 1

NICE CRYSTAL GASALIERS,
HANDSOME CURTAINS, M. TOP TABLES, MIRRORS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, FANCY CHAIRS, ORNAMENTS.
SPLENDID WALNUT EXTENSION TABLE (carved pillar legs), Chairs and Marble Top Sideboard, Leather Couch, China Glassware.
IN BEDROOMS.—Very neat Walnut Chamber Sets, Mattresses, Carpets, Crockery, &c.
Kitchen Stove and requisites, Oilcloth, &c.
Everything in nice order and only a short time in use. Sale at the residence.
1432 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Wednesday, 30th inst.,
At TEN o'clock.
SHAW & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.

THE NICE FAMILY CUT
STONE RESIDENCE, No. 16 HANOVER ST.
Will be sold by Auction at our Real Estate Rooms, 235 St. James street,
MONDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER.
The lot 26 x 29 extends through to St. Genevieve street.
House exceedingly well laid out, hot and cold water, marble basement, rat proof basement, &c. Nice covered yard, stabling, coach-house, &c., well ventilated and arranged as to comfort and convenience, everything having been recently put in thorough repair. Most desirable locality for business or professional man, perfect drainage. Easy terms of payment and immediate possession. Parties to view at our office.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
SHAW & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF DRY GOODS
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
In the matter of CHAPUT & MASSE, of the City of Montreal, Dry Goods Merchants and Traders.
The undersigned will offer for sale by public auction,
On Friday, the 1st day of September, 1882,
at the store lately occupied by the above named,
NO. 17 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,
the following assets belonging to the above named estate at so much on the dollar on inventory prices, viz.:
The general stock of Dry Goods, consisting of:

Hosiery	$1,681.54
Gloves	988.21
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs	43.58
Laces and Ribbons	893.90
Small Wares	2,890.81
Tweeds	3,554.42
Silks and Satins	2 209.19
Dress Goods	3,164.82
Millinery	243.91
Flannels and Blankets	918.31
Linens	721.76
Carpets	1,132.76
Shawls, &c	257.26
Cottons	1,315.88
Store Furniture and Fixtures	1,030 06
	$21,037.91
Book Debts	967.23
	$22,005.14

Terms cash, or part cash and balance secured with undoubted security.
The stock is in excellent condition and quite new the firm being in existence only eighteen months, and the business stand is one of the best in the city.
The purchaser can arrange for the lease of store.
The Inventory and list of Debts can be seen at the store, No. 17 St. Joseph street, and all information required can be obtained from the undersigned.
SAMUEL F. FATT,
Trustee.
HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 St. John street,
Montreal, 26th Aug., 1882

CHEAP PEACHES
FOR PRESERVING.
500 crates CHOICE DELAWARE PEACHES
TO ARRIVE MONDAY MORNING.
HART & TUCKWELL.
119 and 121 McGill street.

GILMAN & OUGHTRED,
Advocates, Commissioners, &c.
131 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

R.
J. FOOKES'
SHIRTS
177 ST. JAMES STREET.

The Daily Witness.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 26.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

THE THIRD DIVISION OF THE ARMY CORPS WANTED IN THE EAST—THE BEDOUINS BECOMING BOLDER—BLOCKADE OF THE EGYPTIAN COAST ESTABLISHED—THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY—NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL WOLSELEY.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

LONDON, August 26.—The *Standard* says it has reason to believe that General Wolsley has applied for more troops This, it adds, probably means the third division of the army corps, now mobilizing at Aldershot.

TREACHERY FEARED.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 26.—It is stated that two thousand Albanians have been enlisted for service in Egypt. In quarantine and other departments as it is feared the native troops cannot be trusted. Troops are urgently required at the quarantine station at Moses Wells near Suez, as the attitude of the Bedouins there is threatening. A blockade of the Egyptian coast was established yesterday.

THE MECCA PILGRIMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—Lord Dufferin has promised that pilgrims to Mecca be permitted to traverse the Suez Canal as usual.

RELEASED.

ALEXANDRIA, August 26.—The Austrian boat's crew of the frigate "Nautilus" captured by the Egyptians, have been liberated and have arrived here.

A FRUITLESS ERRAND.

This morning the enemy approached our lines apparently endeavoring to cut off the British outposts near the Mahmoudieh Canal, but retired when the alarm was given.

TIRED OF ARABI ALREADY.

ALEXANDRIA, August 26.—Tunisian merchants who escaped from Kafr el Dwar report the country thoroughly discontented with Arabi and anxious for peace.

THURSDAY'S FIGHT DESCRIBED.

ISMAILIA, August 26.—The enemy's loss in the fighting on Thursday with Gen. Wolseley is estimated as high as 400. The very first shell fired by the enemy on Thursday passed a few feet over Gen. Wolseley's head and took off the leg of a horse ten yards behind. The enemy throughout the fight declined to come to close quarters. The two gunners killed were struck down by a shrapnel near Gen. Wolseley's position. The troops behaved well. They were all day without water or food. After marching ten miles through the heavy sand the enemy's cavalry swept around the British right flank, but did not come within striking distance. The Egyptian fire was too hot for the Life Guards to cross the the open toward them. The British Infantry passed a day lying down behind the banks and in the ditches. After the engagement on Thursday Gen. Wolseley rode into Ismailia and returned late in the evening. Reinforcements arrived during the night, but the guns not until early next morning, having had great difficulty getting through the sand. At daylight it was found, to the disappointment of the British main body, that the enemy had withdrawn. The Egyptian artillery fought well and fired much more accurately than at Kafr El Dwar. The infantry were contemptible and the cavalry little better. Many of both those arms were observed breaking from the ranks, dispersing under the fire of the shells.

ALL TO THE FRONT.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 26.—All the troops, except the Irish Fusiliers and three batteries of artillery, have gone to the front.

(Special to the Witness.)

THE U. S. CONSUL,

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 26.—Baron Menasce, acting United States Consul, was received by the Khedive to-day on his return to his post.

A BIG FIGHT COMING.

The Egyptians are evidently strongly reinforcing their position opposite Meks. Despatches from Arabi report that the Egyptians mean fighting their big fight this side of Zagazig.

READY FOR THE FRAY.

The Highland brigade is in splendid trim and still hope to perform the role of the matadors in a Spanish bull fight in the approaching conflict.

THE OVERFLOW.

Perhaps, says the London *Daily News*, the most striking idea of the effect of the Nile water is obtained from standing on the summit of the Great Pyramid of Geezah. The pyramid stands on the desert, but close to the cultivated soil—the cultivated soil in this case means the land which has been covered by the inundation of the great river. To the height which its waters have reached the color is green from vegetation; where it has not touched is desert. So distinct is the line of green with the buff-colored sand that looking down from the pyramid it seems as if you could put one foot on the cultivated and another on the unirrigated ground. The sharp, defined edge of a well kept lawn and a gravel path will picture the state of the case to the mind of any one. Gazing on this from the pyramid—and it can be seen as far as the eye can reach to north and south—the importance of the Nile water is realized. As high as the inundation rises there is growth and cultivation; food for man and beast is produced; where the water has not moved on the surface there is the desert sterile and bare, with a hot, monotonous sun glaring everywhere. The essential cause of Egypt's greatness in the past is realized as well as the continued political importance of the country to our own times.

In other days the overflow of the Nile was looked upon as the union of Isis and Osiris, and when the canals were opened in ancient times to let the water flow over the land, sacrifices are said to have been offered. A ceremony is yet performed which is supposed to have descended from these rites. It is now known under the Arab title of "Haroost e'Neel," or "The Bride of the Nile."

The young devoted bride
Of the fierce Nile, when decked in all the pride
Of nuptial pomp, she sinks into the tide.—*Lallah Rookh.*

A pillar of mud now represents the bride; it is made at the opening of one of the canals at Old Cairo, and it is swept away by the waters at the opening of the dam. The Mohammedan tradition is that one of their rulers substituted the mud pillar for a virgin which the Christians sacrificed every year. Sir Gardner Wilkinson doubts and believes that in A.D. 638 the Arabs continued the custom from the Christians, who received it from the Egyptians. He does not think it likely that the Christians would sacrifice a human being, and that it is quite possible that the Bride of the Nile was only a mud figure even in the older Egyptian period.

This ceremony is now gone through about the 10th of August, when the inundation is supposed to be approaching its highest. The first indications of the rise appear in Lower Egypt about the middle of June and continue till September, when the full overflow is reached. In November or December again the waters have disappeared and the Nile is generally reduced to its ordinary level. The ancient Egyptians were in the habit of closing up the dams after the full rise, so as to retain the water on the fields, and thus secure a fuller deposit of mud, as well as a longer continuance of the fertilizing element. The White Nile sends down the largest amount of water for the inundation, but it is the Blue Nile which supplies the most important material for the alluvial deposit, and which is of such value to crops. It is this deposit which has been slowly raising the level of the surface of Egypt—a rise which has been very exactly determined in late years. It was first observed in the case of the Memnon statues and in the obelisk which still stands at Heliopolis—the base of these monuments, remaining as fixed points, were clear evidences of the rise of the soil. Sir Gardner Wilkinson puts it that at Elephantine the rise has been nine feet and at Thebes seven feet in 1,700 years, or about four inches in a century. There have been many learned efforts to show that this increased elevation has led to a decrease in the height of the inundations, but the authority above referred to gives it as his opinion that the rise of the Nile is now the same as in former times.

The height of the inundation was of the greatest importance to the people of Egypt at all times, because an extra high rise was equally disastrous with a deficient one. Pliny states that "a proper inundation is sixteen cubits, * * * in twelve cubits the country suffers from famine, and feels a deficiency even in thirteen, fourteen causes joy, fifteen security, sixteen delight." The rise is not the same at all parts. In the confined space of the Nile Valley above Cairo the height must be greater than in the Delta, where the surface widens out and the channels are numerous. According to Herodotus a rise of eight cubits was considered a sufficient height for the irrigation of Egypt in the time of Moeris, and this forms one of the grounds on which it has been urged that the elevation of the land has changed the conditions of the yearly inundation. At the present day a rise of eighteen feet at Cairo is looked upon as approaching a famine year. Up to twenty-seven feet is good, and no bad effects result; but above that height it becomes a flood and does damages by carrying away the dykes and other works connected with irrigation. In addition to the ruin of crops a high inundation has a tendency to produce disease, not only among the inhabitants, but among their flocks as well. The rise of the river was carefully watched, and the guardians of the Nilometres announced the height daily. There were Nilometres at various places. The one best known to those who visit Egypt at the present day is at Rhoda, near Cairo. The daily proclamation of the rise was to prepare the people for the proper time to open the canals.

When this had been done and all the country was under water, as all occupations were suspended and none of the works of husbandry could be performed, the ancient Egyptians betook themselves to amusements. They had games and gymnastic exercises, wrestling matches and bull fights, to which were added a plentiful supply of eating and drinking. In this way they passed their time till the waters subsided.

CABLE

CABLE NOTES.

The troop ship "Orontes," with sick and wounded men from Alexandria, has arrived at Malta.

The troop ship "Malabar" has passed Gibraltar, bound east.

The transport "Lydian Monarch," with the headquarters of the commissariat and transport corps, has arrived at Malta on the way to Egypt.

The transport "Galatia," with troops from Bombay, has arrived at Suez.

The transport "Armenia," with troops, has arrived at Suez from Bombay.

AMERICAN.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Telegraphic advices to *Bradstreet's Journal* from leading trade centres report trade generally improved. The great coal strikes in Maryland and Pennsylvania and the labor troubles at Cohoes have been formally broken. The situation among iron-strikers at Pittsburg is more in favor of the employers than ever. They report continued improvement in the crop situation in the North-West and West. There is no change to record as to the damage to the cotton crop from rain. General trade continues to expand in volume and points to a heavy fall trade. The industrial situation has visibly improved. The failures reported throughout the United States during the week were 102, or 16 less than last week and 53 more than in the corresponding week last year. Canada had eight.

A DISASTROUS WATERSPOUT.

ALEXANDER, Texas, August 26.—A waterspout caused the head of Bosque Creek, above Stephenville, to overflow, destroying property amounting to from forty to one hundred thousand dollars. Mrs. Hart was drowned, the house being dashed to pieces. Other families were saved by climbing on roofs and trees. The water has subsided.

PROHIBITION FOR NEW YORK STATE.

ITHACA, August 25.—At the session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars held here yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved.—That we recommend to the friends of temperance throughout the State to carefully ascertain how the candidates for the Assembly and Senate of the various parties stand upon the question of the submission of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage to the vote of the people, and to vote only for such candidates as will favor such submission.

A NEW PLANETOID.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The Smithsonian Institution has received from Prof. Foerster, of Berlin, the announcement of the discovery by M. Palisa, at Pola, on the 22nd of August, of a planetoid of the twelfth magnitude, in 22 hours 18 minutes right ascension and 13° 41' south delineation.

AMERICAN NEWS.

It is stated in Washington that the surplus in the Post Office Department for the quarter ending June 30th, was a million.

Judge Richard C. L. Moncure, of Richmond, Va., President of the Virginia Court of Appeals died to-day aged 77.

Louis Woolstein & Co., of New York, manufacturers of cloaks, skirts and suits, White street, have assigned. Liabilities $45,000.

It is reported in New York that the Santa Anna Valley Bank, in Santa Anna, Cal., has closed. It is said the assets cover the liabilities.

CANADIAN.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, August 26.

The *Canada Gazette* to-day contains the appointment of Colin G. Snyder, of Cayuga, Ontario, to be Deputy Judge of the county Court of the county of Haldimand during the absence on leave of His Honor J. G. Stevenson. Robert Macdonald, of Lingen, N.S., to be a collector of Customs.

The commissions of the under-mentioned have been cancelled and revoked. John Alexander Kains, Esq., appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of the county of Elgin 14th of February, 1870; James Alexander Henderson, appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of Frontenac county 14th June, 1872; John Davison, appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of the county of Huron 9th April, 1872; Adam Hudspeth, appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of Victoria county, 6th July, 1872; David Gloss, appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of the county of Middlesex 4th June, 1875; James Fleming, appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of the county of Peel 19th August, 1876; John Dewar, appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of and for the county of Halton 1st June, 1877; Robert Bird, Jr., appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Oxford dated 4th July, 1878; John Henry Dumble, appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, 19th July, 1878; Samuel Shaw Lazier, appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of the county of Hastings, 12th April, 1879; Robert Hamilton Dennistoun, appointed deputy judge of the County Court of the county of Peterborough, 11th June, 1879; William Frederick Walker, appointed deputy judge of the County Court the county of Wentworth, 27th October, 1879; Robert Baldwin Carman, appointed deputy judge of the County Court of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 11th November, 1879; William Barret, Esq., appointed deputy judge of the County Court of the county of Bruce, 5th March, 1880; Hugh McKenzie Wilson, appointed deputy judge of the County Court of the county of Brant, 30th June, 1880; Thomas Grey Matheson, appointed deputy judge of the County Court of the county of Norfolk, 7th July.

The petroleum inspection amendment act of 1882 has been put in force.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, Aug. 26.)

A DENIAL.—The *Globe* denies the statement in the *Mail* that Mr. Mowat and his political friends held a meeting in the Departmental buildings on Sunday for political consultation.

THE GIRLS here are not patronizing the Frederick Street Wiman bath on the days set apart for them, but the Island semi-morning bath is well patronized by ladies.

WALTER BRYDEN, of Dumfries township, has subscribed $500 toward establishing a theological scholarship at Knox College.

THE ALLIANCE TEMPERANCE PICNIC.

(Special to the Witness.)

SHERBROOKE, Aug. 25.

Arrangements have been made for a special train from Sherbrooke to the Alliance Temperance Picnic at Beebe Plain, on Friday next, the 1st of September. The train will leave here at 8.30. The presence at the picnic of the Hon. Neal Dow will add greatly to the interest. The temperance cause in this section needs just such a demonstration to bring it prominently before the public. The Rev. Dr. Duff is expected to take part in the proceedings.

WINNIPEG.

(Press Despatch, Aug. 25.)

MR. DUNCAN MCINTYRE, Vice-President of the C. P. Railway; the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and Judge Johnson and others of the party who lately went to the Far West, left by special train this evening for Duluth. They go thence by the great lakes and rail to Montreal. A halt will be made at Prince Arthur's Landing to examine the C. P. Railway terminus there, to look into matters connected with the construction of the line north of Lake Superior recently started at the west end, to meet the construction party now working westward from Lake Nipissing. The P. W & N. W. Railway has been completed to Gladstone, and tenders are now about to be asked for the building of another section of 40 miles to Minnedosa.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

ARRIVAL IN QUEBEC—DELIGHTED WITH THE JOURNEY—A GLORIOUS DAY FOR THE TOURISTS.

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

QUEBEC, August 26.—We left the wharf at eight last night 400 strong. The moon shining brightly made the trip very pleasant, and it was late before many retired. Owing to the unfortunate confusion as to berths, midnight saw the floor carpeted with slumbering science. There was a glorious sunrise, and the day is very fine. All the strangers are greatly delighted with what they saw on the river. We reached the wharf at eight. While one batch of passengers was breakfasting, a deputation of the Citizens' Committee came on board, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Langelier, the Mayor, the Hon. John Hearn, the Hon. D. A. Ross, Dr. Marsden, Dr. Burroughs, Messrs. R. R. Dobell, Whitehead, Bellean and Price, and were received by Dr. Sterry Hunt. We are going to Dufferin Terrace, the Citadel, Laval University and round the harbor.

Noon.—The excursionists afterward ascended the elevator to the Esplanade, when the Mayor read an address of welcome to Quebec and introduced Mr. Lemoine, President of the Historical Society, and the President of Institut Canadien. They then inspected the Citadel thoroughly, entrance by the sallyport being allowed by Colonel Irwin. He and the Mayor are indefatigable in showing and telling everything interesting to the party. The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise wished to receive the Association, but had arranged to visit Mr. Joly and could not find him to postpone the visit. They drove out of the Citadel while the visitors were there. The strangers showed the greatest interest and delight at the magnificent views, and on leaving the citadel inspected the Notre Dame and Seminary churches, the Mayor explaining everything throughout. They were received by Father Hamel in Laval and shown all the university, museum, pictures and library. They are now setting out on the steamer "Canada" to sail round the harbor, visiting St. Romuald, Levis, the graving dock, Montmorenci Falls, and the harbor improvements at the mouth of St. Charles. They luncheon on board, the Mayor proposes the health of the Queen, President, Governor-General and guests. The Hon. D. A. Ross gives an address and Mr. Lemoine gives familiar notes on ancient and modern Quebec and its environs. The band of A. Battery are engaged.

IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—The excursion to Ottawa left Mile End at 8 o'clock. On board were nearly three hundred guests, amongst them Drs. Dawson, Carpenter, Hall, Rae, Saunders Gilbert, Moore, Professors Gray, Newberry, Boulton, Brewer, Rowalensky, Captain Dall, Mr. Putnam and other leading scientific men. The journey was very pleasant. At the various stopping places members of the party jumped out and picked up specimens of the flowering weeds that carpeted roadside with bloom. The beauty of the country was the subject of conversation as the train sped away at forty miles an hour. At one of the stations a deputation from Ottawa got on board and distributed illustrated programmes and guide books. At Buckingham where a number of cars laden with red and green apples was standing on a siding, frantic scrambling was made for specimens, and the standing joke for several minutes was the enquiry, "Have you got an appetite?" The party arrived in Ottawa at 11.45, where, owing to some misunderstanding, no one was waiting to receive them, consequently the party walked to see the Chaudiere Falls a few hundred yards away, where they were met by teams which drove them around the sights of Ottawa.

OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness, Aug. 26.)

AN EXCURSION PARTY arrived in the city last night from Atlanta, Ga., Louisville, Ky., and other Southern cities. They started from Montreal by the St. Lawrence for the Thousand Islands, but an accident at the Beauharnois Canal compelled them to return and take the Q., M., O. & O. to this city. They leave this evening for their destination.

THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL ACCIDENT.

VALLEYFIELD, August 26.—The repairs to the broken lock gates will be completed at noon on Sunday. The upper gates are now ready, and water will be let into the first lock at once to enable the propeller "Lake Ontario" to proceed west. The steamers "Ocean," "Europe" and "Dromedary," and the tow boat "Traveller," with a tow of barges, are delayed here. Captain McMaugh, of the "Ocean," will forward his passengers, numbering about thirty, by mail boat from Coteau to day.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

WORTHINGTON, Indiana, August 26.—William Chapman for several days had been watching his insane wife, who was about to be sent to the asylum. Last evening, being fatigued, he fell asleep, and his wife killed him, cutting his throat with a razor.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., August 26.—Elijah Blythe's children, aged 10 and 12, yesterday poured kerosene into a stove. An explosion followed. One child died and the other is dying.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 26.—John King, an alderman, and the *Daily Herald's* bookkeeper, has disappeared. An expert is examining the books. His friends claim he is only on a spree.

OTTAWA, August 26.—At the Eastmans Springs station of the Canada Atlantic Railway a man named Proulx was accidentally killed last evening. He was deaf and dumb.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

Cabin passengers per Allan royal mail steamship "Peruvian," Joseph Ritchie, commander, from Quebec to Liverpool, 26th August, 1882: Mr. Bailey, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. J. H. Burrell, Mr. Marc Campbell, Miss Capping, Mr. G. B. Cutlerne, Mr. Cutten, Miss Dalziel, Captain G. A. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, Master Dawson, Mr. C. A. Fairbanks, Mr. Furlong, Master Wm. T. Hall, Mr. F. G. Haslam, Deputy-Comy.-Gen. M. Bell Irvine, C.B., C.M.G., Mrs. Irvine, Captain W. H. Lyons, Mrs. Lyons and child, Mr. Michael, Mr. Millross, Mrs. Millross, Mr. H. B. Royal-Minns, Rev. N. Howard McGeachen, Mr. R. P. Notley, Mr. Osborne, Mrs. R. Robertson, Mr. W. F. Shearcroft, Mrs. Shearcroft, Mr. J. Smale, Mr. T. Spinner, Mr. A. G. Strickland, Mr. Thos. F. W. de Villiers, Mr. W. C. Wood.

SHIPPING.

Allans' Mail SS. "Sarmatian," from Liverpool for Quebec, passed Heath Point at three p.m., Friday.

The Allan SS. "Waldensian," from Glasgow for Boston via St. John's, N.F., and Halifax arrived at St. John's at 7 p.m. on Friday and continued her voyage at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday.

The Allan mail SS. "Nova Scotian," from Liverpool for Baltimore, via St. John's, N.F., and Halifax, arrived at Halifax at 8.30 p.m. on Friday.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 27.—Arrived "Parthia."

NEW YORK, August 26.—Arrived "Castor" from Amsterdam.

FATHER POINT, August 26, 2.40 p.m.—Clear, cool, fresh N.E. wind; H.M.S. "Northampton" and H.M.S. "Phœnix" inward at 10.15 a.m.

The Allan Mail SS. "Sarmatian" landed her mails at Rimouski at 1.40 a.m. on Saturday. She brings 145 cabin, 59 intermediate, and 456 steerage passengers.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Aug. 26, 1 a.m.—There has been a very considerable increase in pressure over Eastern Canada, while over the lake region and greater part of the United States there has been little change. Cool northerly winds prevail in the Maritime Provinces. In Western Canada winds are light and variable, and weather very warm. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Lakes, moderate winds, mostly easterly, fair to cloudy weather, with light local showers, more particularly in South Western Ontario, stationary lower temperature. Upper and Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, light to moderate winds, fair weather. Maritime, moderate to fresh northerly winds, fair weather.

MONTREAL, August 26.

TEMPERATURE in the shade by Standard Thermometer by HEARN & HARRISON, Opticians, 242 Notre Dame street:

THERMOMETER.

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
74°	67°	76°	78°	60°	69

BAROMETER.

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.
30.00	30.20	29.36

LATEST NEWS

TRANSATLANTIC.

A telegram from Vienna states that over one hundred women are on trial at Gross Betskerek, Hungary, charged with poisoning their husbands. The guilt of thirty-five of the women has been proved.

Three thousand ship-joiners in Glasgow have struck.

Louis Rubio, the Italian painter, is dead.

The Emperor of Russia has sanctioned the statutes of the Moscow Society for the cotton industry in Central Asia.

Thos. Joseph, an extensive colliery proprietor in England, has failed. Liabilities, £150,000.

Lamberg & Co., commission merchants, London, have failed; liabilities, £290,000.

A wealthy Russian named Savitch has been robbed in England of £15,000 by his interpreter, Nivetcht, who absconded.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The decision of Lord Spencer in regard to Mr. Gray's case was given in reply to a deputation of the Corporation in Dublin, headed by the Lord Mayor, who complained that Mr. Gray's sentence was arbitrary and excessive, and asked that a searching enquiry be made on oath as to the conduct of the jury which convicted Hynes and alleged abuses in regard to empanelling it. Earl Spencer said he was satisfied that no juror would be set aside on the ground of religion, and that the sole desire of the law officers was to obtain a fair, impartial jury.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the country in the vicinity of Athlone, soldiers and police on cars scour it nightly.

AMERICAN.

Lieutenant-Colonel Swinney, of the Royal Artillery, English army, accompanied by surgeons, is in St. Louis, Mo., purchasing mules for use in the Egyptian campaign.

Fifty-two new cases and four deaths from yellow fever occurred in Brownsville, Texas, on Friday. Five cases of fever at Point Isabel. Dr. Murray and corps are looked for with anxiety. The guards extend along the Rio Grande from the mouth to Santa Maria, a distance of 60 miles.

The Canadian press excursion party, numbering one hundred editors and several ladies, passed through Minneapolis on Friday morning, and after a short stop, proceeded by St. Paul, M. & M. Railway for Winnipeg, which place they expect to reach early this Saturday morning. The trip so far has been of the most pleasant description and of the most interesting character

RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES.

The committee of trunk line passenger agents in New York have adopted a schedule of fares to take effect on September 1st:—From Albany to Cincinnati, $16 first class, $15 second class; to St. Louis *via* New York Central, $23.25 and $18.75, *via* Erie, $21.25 and $18.75; to Chicago *via* Erie, $16.65 and $15.40, *via* New York Central, $18.15 and $16.15. Eastward lowest rate to New York from Cincinnati, $16 and $15; St. Louis, $20.75 and $18.50; from Chicago, $18.50 and $16.

FREE CANALS AND THEIR ENEMIES.

Mr. J. D. Shipherd, of Attica, and Mr. Henry Senish, of Rochester, addressed the Executive Committee of the Free Canal Union on Friday on the abolition of tolls. The speakers stated that the railway corporations were the greatest enemies of free canals, and in many instances antagonized farmers against the system by leading them to believe that the taxes would be increased.

AN ALLEGED VICTORY FOR THE LIQUOR SELLERS.

A Missouri Valley, Ia., despatch says:—Despite the Governor's proclamation, saloons openly carry on business. The prohibitionists doubt whether they can prosecute successfully, since the Legislature failed to enact a penalty. A test case on Thursday resulted in a complete victory for the saloon interests.

TAKING UP HOMESTEADS.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, for the year ending June 30th, will show an inroad upon the area of the public domain unprecedented in the history of the country. The total acreage taken in the past fiscal year is 15,700,000, against 10,893,000 in the previous year. The receipts of the office in the past year were $8,361,000, against $5,409,000 in the previous year. Homestead entries for the past year amount to $6,348,000 acres, against 5,028,000 for the previous year. There have been quantities of land taken under the Homestead Act in the Southern States, but over one third of the whole homesteads in the past fiscal year have been located in Dakota.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

PARLIAMENTARY LITERATURE.—The bound volumes of the *Hansard* for last session are being forwarded in neat wooden boxes to the various members of the late Parliament. Owing to the extra demand during the recent election campaign, the supply of some of the most important blue-books has become exhausted.

NIAGARA, ONT.

THE TRIAL of the owners of the steamer "City of Toronto" before Mayor Calleth and W. Kirby, Esq., J.P., for running an excursion party from Niagara to Toronto on Sunday, came off on Friday. The party, numbering about 460, were brought from Buffalo by the Canada Southern Railway. It was claimed they were travellers going to Toronto. It was shown that the whole crowd had but one trunk among them, and the Buffalo handbills announcing the trip were headed, "Sunday Excursion." Captain Portier was fined $40 and costs.

HAMILTON, ONT.

AT THE SESSION of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference here on Friday a good deal of routine work was done. The Rev. R. J. Gardiner introduced the Rev. Mr. Longacre, a delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Conference of the United States, and the Rev. Mr. North, his travelling companion. The Rev. J. Goodman, of the Primitive Methodist Church; the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, of the St. John's Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Mr. Nipple, of the Evangelical Association; and the Rev. Mr. Longford, of the Canada Methodist Church, were also introduced to the Conference. In the afternoon the fraternal delegates from the United States were heard, the Rev. Mr. Longacre making a very brilliant speech, full of friendly greetings and brotherly advice.

WINNIPEG.

MR. EDDIE has been elected for Springfield as a supporter of the Norquay Government, defeating Mr. Matheson, Liberal candidate, by sixty-two votes.

A GANG of men are now engaged tearing up the old Canadian Pacific Railway track between Stonewall and Portage la Prairie.

TRACK-LAYING on the main line is still pushed on at a lively rate. Three and four-tenths miles was laid on Monday. Three miles on Tuesday, in the evening of which they reached Regina, three miles on Wednesday, and three and three-tenths on Thursday. Regina will now take the place of Broadview as the base of supplies and material for the Canadian Pacific Railway construction. The change takes effect on Sunday.

QUEBEC.

THE VESSEL reported from Metis as being ashore at Sandy Bar is the bark "Hope," Captain O'Neil, from Liverpool for this port, with coals.

A NEW MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY is being organized here, with a capital of $3,000,000.

HALIFAX, N.S.

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY in political circles in Antigonish and Cape Breton counties over the local elections, which take place there next Tuesday. In Cape Breton, where Attorney-General White is running, strong efforts are being made to defeat him. In Antigonish both sides say the contest will be close between Whidden and Gregory.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

BOSTON, August 25.—Before the tariff commission to-day, Mr. F. W. Brown advocated admitting all kinds of hardware free. He said English manufacturers could not compete with Americans, owing to the expense of production of hardware in England, where it is almost exclusively handwork. He could see no reason why iron should not be made as cheaply in Pennsylvania as in England.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

TWO THOUSAND BRITISH TROOPS KEEP BACK TEN THOUSAND EGYPTIANS—A GALLANT FIGHT—OCCUPATION OF DAMIETTA AND MAXINA BY THE BRITISH—RAMSAH ABANDONED BY THE ENEMY—ARABI AS A PRISONER.

A BATTLE AT MAGFAR.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sir Garnet Wolseley, in a despatch to the War Office, recounts an engagement at Magfar on Thursday, in which he held his ground the whole day against 10,000 Egyptians. His force numbered about 2,000 men. Sir Garnet Wolseley says:—"I advanced this morning before daybreak, with the Household Cavalry, two Horse Artillery guns, thirty mounted infantry, one thousand men from the York and Lancaster regiments and marines. After some skirmishing, I took possession of the dam which the enemy had constructed across the canal, between the villages of Magfar and Mahuta. During the operations two squadrons of the Household Cavalry charged the enemy's broken infantry very gallantly. I soon found the enemy being largely reinforced from Tel-el-Kebir. I could see trains arriving. I thought it quite inconsistent with our traditions for the Queen's army to retire before any number of Egyptian troops, so decided to hold the ground until reinforcements arrived. All day long I held the Egyptian force of ten thousand men, with ton guns, in my front and right flank. The precision of the enemy's artillery fire was good, but they fired common shell nearly all day, and when they did fire shrapnel their fuses were badly adjusted. The enemy had their cavalry regiments in line. Our horses, having been recently on board ship, were not in condition to gallop much. The two Horse Artillery guns were served with pluck and ability. Our casualties have been slight. Captain Hallam Parr was wounded in the leg. Lord Melgund received a wound through the hand. Captain Parr's Mounted Infantry distinguished themselves. All the troops engaged did well. To-morrow (Friday) I shall attack the enemy's position at Holenekee and take possession of the dam they constructed there this morning."

THE POSITION AT MAHUTTA.

A telegram despatched at two o'clock this morning by General Wolseley adds: "I omitted to say I had with me yesterday two Gatling guns, worked by seamen, who did their duty admirably. I pushed on again this morning at daybreak. The enemy had a strongly entrenched position at Mahuta, and from the bold way they attacked us yesterday, I hoped they would stand their ground to-day. They withdrew their guns, however, last night. My plan was to halt on my left at the dam taken yesterday, swing round my right to take the enemy's position in flank, drive them into the fresh water canal, sending the cavalry completely around their position to occupy the railway in their rear, and capture their engines and rolling stock. General Lowe attacked the rear of the enemy, routing them with considerable loss, taking five Krupp guns, seventy-five railway carriages laden with provisions, a large quantity of ammunition and rifles. I intend to-morrow to occupy Kassasin lock on the Freshwater Canal. Its position will secure a safe passage across the desert lying between Ismailia and the cultivated land of the Delta. The losses yesterday were five killed and fourteen wounded. Admiral Seymour has organized a boat service along the canal, which we shall depend upon for supplies until the locomotives get to work.

THE FRESHWATER CANAL.

LONDON, August 25.—Sir Garnet Wolseley, telegraphing to the War Office from Ismailia on Thursday, says: "The water in the Freshwater Canal has been falling during the last three days. I thought it necessary, although I had possession of Serapeum, to push forward to occupy a point on the canal seven miles west of Ismailia, where I had been warned the canal could be most damaged.

PORT SAID, August 25.—Owing to the fall in the canal at Ismailia the company has suspended dredging.

RAMSAH ABANDONED.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 25.—The enemy have turned out of their strong position near Ramsah station, and retreated, leaving the camp behind them. They took some guns with them.

ABOUKIR AND LAKE MAREOTIS.

ALEXANDRIA, August 25.—On the enemy's left 500 men have been working the whole afternoon upon the new entrenchments across the sands between the railway embankment and Lake Mareotis. His flank is now covered by the entrenchments to Lake Mareotis on one side and Lake Aboukir on the other. There is reason to believe that the Egyptians have mounted a gun on the railway track. A large new camp has been observed south of Lake Mareotis. It probably contains reinforcements from Tripoli.

RECONNAISSANCE AT FORT GHEMILEH.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 25.—The English made a reconnaissance on the 24th instant toward Fort Ghemileh, which they found to be still garrisoned by Arabi.

CAPTURE OF DAMIETTA.

Damietta has been captured. The sanitary agent of the English Government, a post-office official, and two priests, were found there. They have been loaded with chains for the last six weeks, and subjected to most terrible cruelties.

LONDON, August 25.—The *News'* Alexandria special says the enemy are working hard at their entrenchments on the other side of the railway.

THE CAPTIVE AUSTRIANS.

ALEXANDRIA, August 25.—5 p.m.—The Austrian man-of-war "Nautilus" remains off Aboukir. Efforts to obtain the release of her boat's crew, captured by the Egyptians on Monday, have been fruitless. Emissaries have been sent to Aboukir and Kafr-el Dwar to endeavor to secure their release. They have not yet returned. The Austrian Consul telegraphed De Lesseps regarding the detention of the crew, but he telegraphed that he could give no assistance.

ARABI'S RETREAT.

The Khedive has received information that Arabi has withdrawn 500 of his best troops from Kafr-el-Dwar, it is supposed to Tel-el-Kebr.

POISONED BY ARABI.

Deserters from Arabi's forces state that Hanf Pasha has been poisoned for disputing with Arabi.

ALEXANDRIA, August 25.—Six staff officers who surrendered to Gen. Wolseley before the bombardment of Nefisch have arrived here.

THE RISE OF THE NILE.

ALEXANDRIA, August 25.—Reliable information has been received from the interior to the effect that the Nile is rising rapidly, but is much below the level reached this time last year.

STARVED OUT.

ALEXANDRIA, August 25.—It is stated that four Bedouins, captured by the English, report that they had been employed at Kafr-el-Dwar and Aboukir under their Sheikh, and fled from Arabi from want of food.

ALL QUIET IN CAIRO.

ALEXANDRIA, August 25.—Cairo is still quiet. The committee of vigilance sits daily. All members of the committee support Arabi except Butros Bey, ex-sub-Minister of Justice, and Latif Bey, one of the leaders of the first *emeute* against the Nubar-Wilson Ministry.

AIDING THE REBELS.

PORT SAID, August 25.—It is stated that some of the principal Arab merchants at Port Said and Damietta have contributed money toward the cause of the rebels. Five hundred horses have been sent them from Damietta. Wild stories are still being circulated among the natives of Arabi's great successes.

NO DISORDER IN SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25.—The Porte has formally denied the report of the murder of Christians at Beyrout and other recent rumors of disorder in Syria.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25.—Count Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador here, finding it impossible, in face of the decided attitude of Lord Dufferin, to get the stipulation of the Military Convention between Turkey and England examined, and, if necessary, modified by the Conference, is now endeavoring to have the document officially communicated to the Conference as soon as it is signed. At the same time he wishes to extract from Great Britain a formal declaration that she will seek no exclusive advantages in Egypt, and will submit a final solution of the question to the decision of Europe. Count Nelidoff has already obtained the support to his effort of at least one of his colleagues.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25.—Lord Dufferin to-day informed Said Pasha and Ismail Pasha that his Government, yielding to the objections of the Sultan, were prepared to demand that any movement of Turkish troops must be first approved by the British. Lord Dufferin therefore proposed that the English and Turkish commanders should first deliberate together. If the English general should not approve of the proposed operations, the Turkish commander would still be at liberty to carry them out. Said Pasha urged that the landing of Turkish troops at Alexandria was indispensable for the future combined action of the two armies. He suggested that Turkey would make Alexandria, which the English would evacuate, their base of operations, while the British base would be Ismailia. As far as regards military affairs, this is the only point of difference between Lord Dufferin and the Porte.

ALEXANDRIA, August 25.—All orders not to allow the disembarkation in Egypt of Turkish troops without the previous signature of the military convention and the issue of a proclamation against Arabi, remain uncancelled.



GEN. SIR GARNET WOLSLEY, Commander-in-Chief.



Lieut. Gen. SIR JOHN ADYE, Chief of the Staff.



Major-Gen. SIR A. ALISON, Commander 3rd Brigade.

BANK CLERKS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—In more than one of my many contributions to the *Canadian Spectator* I took the opportunity in defending bank clerks from an attack to aver that experience had enabled me to say that, as a class, bank officers were gentlemanlike in their conduct and demeanor. Yesterday, however, I unfortunately met with one of the exceptions which prove the rule.

Having had occasion to deposit a small sum in a bank in this city, I laid on its counter notes, cheques and change with the usual specification thereof. Directly in front the teller, a large, young person, agreeably engaged in eating fruit, apparently thought proper to be unconscious that business awaited him. Continuing to eat he deliberately left his box, fastened its door with the air of an official who did not intend to return for some time, and, strutted with nonchalance inimitable to another part of the office, where, planting himself languidly beside a brother clerk, on whose desk he leaned with the graceful *degagé* that comes easy to length of limb, he finished his fruit, and, in a few moments, his little gossip.

Gazing upon this unwonted performance which, apart from its ill bred impertinence, was exceedingly well done I stood for a short time a good deal amused, but no notice having been taken of my enquiry "is there any one to take this money." I grew impatient, and on beholding the large young person stalking across the breadth of the building to disappear, with a deliberation beyond his years at a side door, I felt that it was time to interview the manager. That gentleman, although somewhat engaged, readily listened to all I had to say, and informed me that I was perfectly right to complain of neglect for which there was no excuse. He spoke to the offender, who, it is to be hoped, will live to eat many bushels of peaches, to learn that even in the lowest social stratum there is to be found the sentiment called respect for age, and that gratuitous inconvenience and bad manners might well give place to common civility in the efficient discharge of his duties. On a former occasion I was, in the same bank, accidentally subjected to a trifling delay upon discovering which the then receiving officer expressed his regret, and left the impression upon my mind that that teller was certainly a gentleman. SAXON.

Montreal, August 25th, 1882.

AUSABLE CHASM NOTES.

BURNING OF THE CITY OF KEESVILLE.

(Special Correspondence to the Witness.)

AUSABLE CHASM, N.Y., Aug. 24.

A fire in Keesville was discovered at one o'clock on Wednesday morning in Mr. Elkes' paint shop on Main street. The fire spread east and West from that point, taking Mr. Fletcher's dwelling and other buildings on the east side, the Town Hall and other business places on the west side; then taking out buildings and cross lots leaving Mr. Matthew's dwelling house standing on the corner of Main and Front street taking the next building to that and carrying it clean through to the Adirondack Hotel, which was well filled with tourists the fore part of the night, but they had all left before the fire reached them. When the Adirondack Hotel had burned down the fire came to a standstill at that part of the town. But while the fire was on its course up Front it had crossed Main street about the same time, and taking the corner of Main and Water streets, followed down Water street till checked, carrying Main street at the same time clean through to the river. If, as an old citizen remarked, the fire had got to the other side of Main and Front streets, they would have had to put up a post to let strangers know where Keesville once was. There is now no accommodation for travellers of any kind in Keesville, as the two principal hotels were burned down and four rum shops, leaving Keesville a temperance city for a short time. Keesville is a town with from five to six thousand souls. It is situated on the Ausable river, five miles from Lake Champlain, or the same distance from Port Kent station on the D. H. C. C. Railway. It is the entrance to the Adirondack Sporting Ground, and tourists going up the lakes and through the Adirondack Mountains, always liked to have a night's rest at Keesville before going into the woods, and that rest they will miss just now, and Keesville will miss them. The loss by fire is from $125,000 to $150,000. The insurance amounts to about $68,000.

THE SABBATH RE-ESTABLISHED.—A new Sunday law has been approved in the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland. It forbids labor which requires noise and general bustle. It gives to employees a right to the rest of the Sabbath. All shops must be closed during divine service, and all amusements are to be conducted so as not to interfere with the quiet observance of the day.

MR. GEORGE MULLER, of Bristol, owing to failing health, has had to abandon an intended visit to America.

DR. CULLIS AND FAITH CURES.

FAITH CONVENTION AT OLD ORCHARD.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

Early in the Convention Dr. Cullis gave notice that as it was impossible for him to see separately all those who desired him to pray with them for healing, a special meeting would be held for this purpose in the Tabernacle on the next Monday afternoon, to which all such might come. This meeting, which was alluded to in a former letter, was attended by over four hundred, while at the same time the regular meetings were carried on in the grove. On the morning of this day Dr. Cullis gave his views on this subject at some length, and afterward called for testimonies from those who were present and had been themselves healed at some former times. He said that twelve or fourteen years ago he had come upon the promise in James v. 14-15, "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the Church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him." This passage follows some other directions, telling what to do when we are merry and what to do when we are afflicted, in which no one finds any difficulty, but when it comes to the case of sickness Christians say, "No, I do not believe that." If, however, the thirteenth verse be true, why not the fourteenth and fifteenth. The sequence is natural—sorrow, joy, sickness. The church accepts the first two, but of the third says, "We don't know about that!" In 1871 the Rev. John S. Inskip, the well-known Methodist Evangelist, was suffering from the effects of a sunstroke, and the condition of his nerves was such that he could neither speak nor read. He spent an evening with Dr. Cullis, who asked him, "Brother, how are you?" "Getting well as fast as I can" was the answer. Dr. Cullis then called his attention to the promise of healing in James. He said he had read that hundreds of times, but it did not apply. He did not think it meant healing of the body, but only that the sick would be saved. Dr. Cullis said, "But what does this mean, 'The Lord shall raise him up.'" and mentioned two or three cases of those who had been cured by the prayer of faith. He then prayed with him, and the evangelist was perfectly healed, testifying to the fact in public meetings, and carrying on exhausting revival services without difficulty. When ministers go to see the sick, continued Dr. Cullis, they should not talk goody and make sickness their sanctification. They should follow the command, "Go preach the gospel and heal the sick." When he came on this promise first he remembered that he had told the Lord that he would believe every word in the Bible. Some argued that these cures were required in the early ages because of unbelief, but if that was the reason they were more needed now. There is often but little difference between Christians and other people. Shame on the churches which do not carry the light of God on their faces. The first case he had was healed at once. When he first published a list of cases ministers began to preach against him and the press denounced him. Tens and tens of thousands of dollars had thus been lost to his work. A lady who had just drawn a cheque for a large amount for the Cancer Home on seeing an account of the faith cures tore it up. The devil always howls when his work is interfered with, but we may let him howl. The people of the world believe more easily than Christians do. It would set the world on fire if Christians believed in the promise. If the minister prayed with people and they were healed it would show that there was power in the Church. He had seen hundreds of cases. He knew that the doctrine was true, and many before him knew it also. To the question why are some not healed? he said that some came out of curiosity to see whether they would be healed or not. For instance, a lady came to him saying that she had great faith, but proved that she had not by inquiring, "Now, Doctor, if I am not better to-morrow, shall I go back to my medicine?" If people are appointed to die then they have no faith to claim the promise. He did not wish to disparage the work of physicians, he was one himself, but there was plenty of work for them to do in the world. Christians should seek the Great Physician. Those who sought healing from the Lord should hold on. Many were like a certain little boy who began to fret in the night. His father said to him, "Keep still, Charlie," but soon found that the boy was suffering with ear-ache. He then said to him, "Ask Jesus to take it away," and the child was soon peacefully sleeping. Some hours after, however, Charlie woke again, crying with pain, and on being again told to ask the Lord to cure him, he responded, "I've asked Him once and that's enough." In the same way some are ready to give up their faith if they are not healed at once.

Many of those present were eager to tell how they had been healed by faith months or years before, but there was only time to hear twenty-six testimonies. These testimonies were difficult to report, as they were given as fast as possible and with extreme brevity. They comprised, however, cases of throat disease, consumption, nervous prostration, cancer, chronic rheumatism, lameness from one limb being shorter than the other, heart disease, Bright's disease, spinal complaints, "tobacco disease" an dcomplications of various kinds. One had had twelve years of suffering from a fall and was healed in an hour. Another had been ill for three years. Others for varying lengths of time. Dr. Cullis mentioned the case of a lady who a year ago was brought a hundred miles on a mattress to Old Orchard. She had been ill for six years. He prayed with her and in the afternoon she was sitting up and had been walking ever since. To the question, "How can I know that I am healed when there is no immediate result?" Dr. Cullis said "You must take it by faith because God has said it—you must 'reckon' yourself healed. In most cases there is no immediate result."

Captain Carter then told of the "long, dark tunnel" he had had to go through after he "reckoned" himself healed of heart disease. But, at last he was completely cured and he had been healed of other troubles since, some of them instantaneously. To the question whether a man could not be cured by his own faith without calling in the elders, Dr. Cullis said that in this matter as in other things, it was often "according to your faith be it unto you," but he had known many cases in which no healing had been received until the appointed conditions had been complied with. Speaking of insanity he said that he believed that a large proportion of insane people were possessed, and that the church ought to have the power of casting out evil spirits. It is often said, he continued, that people are gone out of their minds on account of religion. This is not so. Sometimes they sin away their peace and the Spirit of God troubles them, and then their friends say that their insanity is caused by religion. He was once called as a doctor, to see a man who was said to be out of his mind through religion, and who spent his time walking up and down his drawing room crying "Lost, lost, lost!" in such a loud voice as to disturb the people in the neighboring houses. Dr. Cullis learned before visiting him that he had spent fifty years making a large fortune, but neglecting religion and had then fallen into great distress of mind. When he arrived at the house the gentleman after greeting him continued walking up and down the room, and Dr. Cullis remarked "You are wearing a path in the carpet," he responded "I do not care," and again took up his cry of "Lost, lost!" "I am glad to hear you say that" said Dr. Cullis. "How so?" demanded the gentleman astonished. "Because the Son of man is come to seek and to save the lost" was the answer. "He came and sat down beside me" continued the doctor, "and then and there received the gospel." It was the spirit of the Lord that had been troubling the man.

At the Faith Cure meeting held in the afternoon several remarkable testimonies were given to the faithfulness of the Lord in keeping His promise. Among others, that of a lady with spinal curvature, who, as she was driving away in a carriage from Dr. Cullis' office in Boston, some years ago, felt the bones of her back being gently pulled into position, and immediately thought, "I shall have to have my dress altered," which shortly proved to be the case. The Rev. C. E. Mallory, of Quebec, gave also a brief account of several remarkable cases of faith healing which had occurred recently in Montreal. Some who were prayed for at this meeting were healed at once. One lady, who had been confined to her room for eighteen years, at once began to walk up and down stairs, and the next morning took a long ride on the beach. Another who had long used crutches laid them aside and walked without assistance.

A hymn sung frequently at this Convention with regard to both to spiritual and physical healing is as follows:

She only touched the hem of His garment
As to His side she stole,
Amid the crowd that gathered around Him,
And straightway she was whole.

CHORUS.

Oh, touch the hem of His garment,
And thou, too, shalt be free;
His saving pow'r this very hour
Shall give new life to thee.

She came in fear and trembling before Him,
She knew her Lord had come,
She felt that from Him virtue had healed her,
The mighty deed was done.

He turned with "daughter be of good comfort,
Thy faith hath made thee whole,"
And peace that passeth all understanding
With gladness filled her soul.

J. E. D.

Montreal, August 24.

PEASANT PROPRIETARY.

JUSTITIA RETURNS TO THE ASSAULT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—It was no mere figure of speech, or from a desire to escape from a discussion he had, unintentionally raised, that "Justitia" declared he had no time to engage in controversy. His communications appearing at wide intervals are sufficient evidence of the facts. The ardent admirer of Irish landlordism who falls into the ludicrous blunder of thinking that the word "liable" means "likely" or "surely" (as he naively admits) is indeed the most appropriate advocate of a system which is in itself both a blunder and a crime against the common rights of humanity. To meet all comprehensions let it be stated again in connection with its sentence in every possible way. "The tenant was just as liable the day after all his landlords claims had been satisfied, to be evicted, as though he owed five years' rent and had not fulfilled one solitary condition of tenancy." Could the dullest mistake this plain statement? The assertion is that the tenant was just as open, as exposed and subject to eviction, as though he owed five years' rent, and was guilty of every crime in the landlords' calendar. In the eye of the law, the tenant had no more claim to home of his outbuilding or the farm won from the chaos of nature by his own hands, than the common beggar who sought the friendly shelter of the peasant's roof for a night's lodging! When the law looked upon him in this light, it is left to the reader to imagine in what manner he was regarded by his landlord. With the solitary proviso noted in a former letter, that when the tenant sowed he was permitted to reap before he could be evicted, (this was to provide for the rent, quite as much in the landlord's interests as the tenant's), this was the chief corner stone on which was built the entire fabric of land tenure in Ireland. This is the foundation theory underlying the whole Irish system. This is the very core, the heart, the marrow of this burning question. Get drawn away from this central idea, and its twin sister, unlimited possibilities of rents, and the scribes and Pharisees will soon have you for their prey, wandering joyless among the quicksands and quagmires of absenteeism, subdivision of holdings, sectarian differences, indolent peasantry, over population and the thousand and one sophistries, casuistries, and contradictory cries by which they seek to evade the point and divert the eye from that dreadful doctrine by which the law proclaimed that the Irishman

SHALL HAVE NO HOME IN HIS OWN LAND!

This, sir, is the true fount, the perennial source from whence spring the misery, pauperism, and agrarian crime that have caused the laws of that country and its Government to be an hissing and a bye-word among the nations of the earth. Home, with all its endearing ties and associations, the law declared was not for the Irish peasant, but in the evil day it humanely provided him with two of its own, to take his choice—the workhouse or the grave. The first is too often but the concentrated essence of that system which has cast him forth. The last he could claim, and could scarcely be denied. The weary, broken heart often welcomed it as a relief, and expressed a decided preference for the only "tenant right" he would ever have. A landlord, not long ago, during an election, in a public speech, in the County Armagh, derided the "fixity of tenure" scheme advocated by Mr. Thomas A. Dickson, (now M.P. for Tyrone) and declared the only "fixity of tenure" they would ever grant their tenants was the grave. Whether he was trying to show the inexorable perpetuity of landlord power, or was a Sadducee denying the doctrine of the resurrection, "Justitia" cannot say, but his candidate was defeated. A great pæan of triumph is shouted at the generosity of the landlord who, although giving notice of eviction, did not exterminate all his tenantry every year. Well, I suppose during the slavery days in the South even the Tom Gordons and Peter Legrees did not flog all their slaves to death. It would hardly pay, however well they might have liked to do it. Nor do we hear of the King of Dahomey or King Thebaw, although claiming the royal right of massacre, butchering all the inhabitants of their realm, and leaving themselves without a solitary subject But we do hear of the Adairs, the Leitrims, the Lucans who, emulating Hyder Ali, have left whole tracts of their county as silent, desolate and destitute of human souls as the Carnatic of India after the invasion. We have the authority of Sir William Harcourt, who declared that "If war disturbs and destroys our commerce, causing distress and suffering all over the country, there is an influence still more fatal and dangerous because more impalpable, and that is the

CONSTANT APPREHENSION OF WAR.

Commerce depends upon confidence. No man will undertake fresh enterprises or risk his capital, if he is uncertain whether peace be maintained, &c., &c. This was precisely the case with the Irish peasant. This war cloud was always on the horizon. And although it rose out of the sea no bigger than a man's hand, still that hand was the red hand of his lord, that held his fate within its mailed grasp, that fell whithersoever it listed, and threatened to fall on all. It was on this tossing sea of "constant apprehension" that the Irish peasant was compelled to embark himself, his wife, his family, his home, his all. He was expected to manifest an activity, an industry in these circumstances that the merchant or capitalist, with neither family or home at stake, but only seeking for some tolerable investment of surplus money would not dream of for a moment. If, following this natural law, the tenant did nothing to improve his holding, but obstinately maintained the *status quo*, he was usually accounted a "lazy villain," a "non-improving tenant," and accordingly got rid of on the first opportunity. On the other hand, when he reclaimed, fenced, drained, planted hedgerows or trees, built, or, in fact, did any of those numberless things that go to make a farm more comfortable, attractive and valuable, up went the rent in arithmetical progression, as though he had been discovered in the perpetration of some nefarious act that required to be punished as a crime. How often has "Justitia" seen a tenant, when engaged in some such work, and a carriage descried coming along the road, hide or ostentatiously engage in some ordinary routine work until it had passed? Why? Because he was afraid it might be his landlord or agent who would catch him, flagrant, in some act of improvement. It was a common practice to begin reclamation on that part of the holding furthest from the highway or most screened from public observation. And yet the Irish peasant is continually taunted with his laziness, lack of enterprise and insufficient farming. When you add to this the petty tyrannies and vexatious office rules, the arbitrary fines, prevailing on many estates, the exactions for turbary privileges, the "duty work" wrung out of the tenant by the "office" engine; the birds of heaven that were not for him, nor the fish in the stream that ran through and was part of his holding, nor the wild animal that roamed through his fields and destroyed his crops, everything—from the rusty nail in the wall to the bit of dried root rotting in the ground, all was swept into the one insatiable maw. The Irish squire improved on Scripture.

THE EARTH WAS THE LANDLORD'S AND THE FULNESS THEREOF.

And, still above, beyond, more terrible than all, even in this dark picture, was the one abiding terror of his life, eviction, that grisly shadow that ever lurked in the recesses of his home, ever present with him; the skeleton that sat an unwelcome guest at his humble table, that went with him, in his labors, in his going out and coming in, in his lying down and his rising up! Judge O ye children of men, whether the life of an Irish peasant was a happy one! I have trespassed too much on your space, but may with your kind permission, if time permits review some other points of this great question, at some other time. In conclusion, it may fairly be asked, were there any good landlords? Yes, blessed be God. For the honor of human nature, and our common Christian religion, there were men too just, too honorable, too noble, too proud to take a base advantage of the enormous absolute power placed in their hands, to harass with the petty tyrannies, exactions and espionage which made the peasant's life a bondage, and a burden too great to bear. The Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Bessborough, Earl of Belmore, Lord Waveney, Lord Monck, Lord Lifford, S. M. McCausland, Hugh De H. Montgomery, good Jonathan Pim and doubtless others unknown to fame, who each in their several ways, and in some manner, did much to improve the condition of their tenantry. Some abolished one kind of tyranny, another a different one. Some discontinued the annual threat of eviction, others the more galling of the office rules. But there was just this about it all. The tenant was ever bitterly conscious that in all this he owed to the sheer generosity of his lord, and that, however grateful he might be in the eye of the law he was in no better position than if he was the tenant of a Leitrim or a Gardner. Besides, he knew not what a day might bring forth. Fell Sergeant Death was strict in his arrest." His good landlord might die, or the estate be sold, and a "King arise in Egypt that knew not Joseph." Where was he then? However much these humane and noble proprietors did in their own sphere, it but made "darkness visible." All honor to them for trying to relieve the gloom of the vast mass of infamy which had settled on an accursed system, a system destined at no distant day to be laid with the sheeted dead, never to know a resurrection.

Ottawa, Aug. 15th, 1882. JUSTITIA.

A ROTTEN SYSTEM.

Mr. Guthrie, a son of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie said of the licensing system at the annual meeting of the League in Glasgow: The law is at cross purposes and contradicts itself. We provide a ramified machinery for creating criminals, and then supply as elaborate an organization for punishing them. (Laughter and applause.) We tear down the fabric of society with one hand, and then with the other try to build it up again. Sir William Collins and I license publicans to make sinners, and thereupon the churches license Canon Wilberforce and Dr. Marshall Lang to convert them. The whole thing is neither in accordance with the laws of God nor the laws of nature; for you cannot gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles; and as sure as "eggs make birds," so drinking produces drunkenness. (Applause.) The law is largely at fault here. We strike only at the law and the drink. We do not attack the individual. We do not blame the magistrate, though we cannot help thinking that when he commits a man for being drunk and incapable, he sometimes commits a mistake. We do not find fault with the publican, though we have often thought that he is the man who is an incapable. Nor do we cast reflections on the police, they only do their duty in taking home the finished article, weighted with too many drams, without any scruples. It is the system that is rotten—(applause)—the whole licensing system. *That* requires to be remedied, remodelled, and re-made. (Applause.) One of our Conservative noblemen, travelling in America, lately, viewed with aristocratic indifference all the wonders of the great Republic; but when, on going through a large gaol, he was shown in a cell, a publican, confined there for having made a man drunk, the nobleman said, "It is worth coming all the way to see that man!" And lifting his hat, he added, "Now I am face to face with the grandest institution I have seen in America!" (Laughter and applause.) If it is true that the deaths from drunkenness in this country number anything like 120,000 a year, it need be no wonder that good people are heart-broken for drunkenness. We want them, still further, to be heart-broken from drink. And instead of our churches praying that they may be saved from drunkenness, we ask them to pray that they may be kept from drinking, because, unless the grace of God preserve good men from drinking, it will not keep them from drunkenness without a miracle. The physical effect will follow the physical cause. A given amount of alcohol will produce the same result on the brain of every man, whether he be a Jew or a Greek, a bond or a free; and you cannot get away from the fact that the drinking of intoxicating liquors is the cause, and the only cause, of drunkenness. It is written, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God;" and I say if a drinking Christian presumes upon the grace of God, unnecessarily, to risk temptation in drinking, it appears to me amazingly doubtful if the grace is genuine. (Hear, hear.) I was very much struck with the fear a worthy Christian lady in our neighborhood had about her son coming to Glasgow—not that he would be tempted to go into bad company and drink, but that he would get into good company and be tempted to drink. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Are not the warning words of the prophet as applicable now as when they were uttered—"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink." (Applause.)

OUR STREETS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The City Surveyor has furnished his defence of the Road Committee as well as his own, but nevertheless as many errors appear in his report, I cannot permit myself to let them pass without a few words of comment.

Mr. Ansley says in the first place that since 1878 he has found it necessary to disburse money for the purchase of chain stones. I say that this is a mistake for that even in this very year they have made use of chain stones purchased and paid for in 1876, and all the stone they have been using since was obtained at the same time

The Surveyor is careful to say that before 1876 the Committee of the time levelled, macadamized and constructed the great and small sewers. He does not add that this arrangement was all upset, that it could not be carried out and that the Road Committee of to-day have not had the wherewithal to continue the repairs. Has it been done? Has it been tried? Has it succeeded? Without naming all the streets (they are too numerous) let us examine only Craig street, from McGill street to St. Lawrence Main, which was macadamized last year.

If poor Macadam could return to this world he would be at great loss to recognize his own work; for after throwing down a sprinkling of stone, they made haste to cover the earth, so that in a few days after we found ourselves in the mud just as before.

As regards the Quebec Suburbs, let us not speak of them. Let us merely take a stroll through St. Catherine, St. Mary, Ontario, Fullum, Panet, Dufresne and a number of other streets. It is, however, over these streets that constant traffic is passing, in stone, lime, brick, furs, the products of manufacture, such as tobacco, cotton, sugar, cord-wood, etc. That part west of Bleury street to Craig, where there is no traffic, is in perfect order, and has not needed any repairs since 1877.

Again Mr. Ansley says: The appropriations are the same as they were in 1875. But he forgets that he has twelve or fourteen miles of permanent sidewalk at least to construct—double this number, indeed, because both sides of the streets have been made from broken stone, which will give you thirty miles in length, which is a pretty good distance, as, for instance, from Montreal to St. Jerome. From this it may be seen that the appropriations are much less than they were in 1876. Formerly the Committee, although having at its disposal, relatively, much less money, left everything in perfect order, and carried out great improvements.

Stone pavements were laid in the following streets: Notre Dame, Bleury, St. Mary, Radegonde, Dorchester, St. Catherine west, Union Avenue and St. Denis street, from Craig street to Sherbrooke, as well as on the latter street. These were improvements at least, Mr. Ansley. The Committee of our day have no sewers to construct, they were all made between the years 1873 and 1878, a fact not to the discredit of the old Road Department.

And as regards paving, Mr. Ansley, what have you to say about St. Sulpice, McGill and St. Joseph streets. Still you are of the opinion that they are the cheapest in the long run! I assure you, Mr. Ansley, it would be better to give up the idea of laying out large sums of money in repairs, $50,000 would be quite sufficient for the purpose. However, you should try and have about $250,000 voted for permanent improvement, the paving with blockstone, for instance of the Main st. and Bonaventure st. where the traffic is so considerable. Do not take such a pride in pleading a cause condemned by the community at large. What we want carried out, I repeat, are permanent improvements as are to be found in all the cities of Europe and the United States.

Long winded letters to the papers will not improve the state of the streets; macadamize them, and put them into better shape and you will then receive our thanks

I am of the opinion that the pavement of St. Sulpice street and the sidewalk is about the best model that I could suggest for your attention.

Mr. Editor, I wish it to be well understood that I have no grudge against Mr. Ansley, who wishes to shield himself from blame by showing that if large improvements were carried out between 1874 and 1878 the Roads Committee of that time were not stinted in money, which I do not deny; but I wish to show that it there was a large expenditure, at least the people had the worth of their money. I would conclude, Mr. Editor, by thanking you for the space you have given me to refute what I consider a misrepresentation.

Yours, &c.,
FERDINAND DAVID.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., August 25.—A number of young men had been drinking at Fairville last night, and in the end quarrelled, when William Sullivan stabbed Michael O'Brien in the back, inflicting quite a severe wound. O'Brien, who belongs to Milford, is still in Fairville under medical care, it being considered dangerous to remove him. The wounded man has no desire to prosecute, and the authorities have taken no action in the matter.

TORONTO, Aug. 25.—Mary Ann Bibby, wife of James Bibby, a laborer, living on the Kingston road in Leslieville, was found dead in her bed this morning. There were bruises on her body, the cause of which, whether a fall or a beating, has not yet been clearly shown. Her husband, who was arrested, admitted having slapped her in the face with his open hand. He says his wife was a hard drinker. An inquest was held last night and adjourned, Bibby being remanded to gaol in the meantime.

WINNIPEG, August 25.—A terrible drowning accident took place at Shot Lake on Sunday, the 20th instant. Edward Wainwright, aged 19 years, and lately employed with Mowatt Brothers there, Nelson Ryan, aged 21, son of Thos. Ryan, and Geo. Stephenson, tried to cross the head of the lake, and when nearly across, their small boat was swamped in the heavy waves. Thompson could not swim, and was helped on the boat by the others, who, being good swimmers, struck out for shore, which they nearly reached. Wainwright and Ryan were, however, drowned. The bodies were grappled six hours after. Stephenson was helped in by Jas. Thompson swimming out to him half an hour afterward.

SHERBROOKE, P.Q., August 25.—A fight between the baggage master, engineer and fireman of the passenger train on the Quebec Central Railway, and three miners named Cyr, brothers, occurred at Thetford station on the arrival of the passenger train for Sherbrooke, at that place on Wednesday. The trouble commenced through a misunderstanding regarding the purchase and sale of some blueberries between the baggage master of the Q. C. R. and one of the brothers Cyr. On the arrival of the train at Sherbrooke, a warrant for the arrest of the three Cyrs was issued, and the following morning (yesterday) District-Magistrate Rioux, together with High Constable Loomis and Deputy Moe, proceeded to Thetford. The parties, on being arrested, elected to be tried summarily, which was done, resulting in a fine of $25 being imposed on two of the Cyr brothers, and all three being bound over to keep the peace for one year.

PRESS OPINIONS.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The salaries paid the governors of the different States range from $1,000 to $10,000, while our lieutenant-governors receive from $7,000 to $10,000. New York and Pennsylvania are the only States that pay $10,000, and one of them is larger in population than the whole Dominion and the other nearly as large. Our governmental machinery is very expensive, and if we are able to keep it up and have a surplus with our five millions of people it is no wonder that the debt of the United States is being paid off at such an astonishing rate. Verily we are too much governed.—*Brockville Recorder.*

THAT CAPITAL.

It will not have escaped notice that the foreign capital, which we were told was seeking investment in this country, is not going into manufactories, nor into works of development. All of it is for land, nothing but land, and the vast monopoly of the soil thus created, adds another danger instead of a comfort to our future prospects.—*Paris Transcript.*

"AS ITHERS SEE US."

Three important congresses in Montreal in one week indicate that that city is alive to the advantages to be derived from being an intellectual centre as well as a commercial centre—the Congress of Forestry, the Congress for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and the American Branch of the British Association. Apart altogether from the general benefit to the country of such discussions, the direct benefit to such a city as Montreal is very great.—*Toronto Evening News.*

A WARNING DISREGARDED.

The volume of goods imported into Canada this season appears to be largely in excess of that of last season. No doubt this is in a great measure due to the opening up of new markets in Manitoba and the North-West. But it is worth remarking that the increase should have been so great, in the face of the words of warning uttered a few months ago by a leading bank manager, who hoisted a danger signal, and urged the mercantile community to shorten sail before the breaking of the commercial storm, which people have come to look upon as being inevitable.—*Toronto Telegram.*

D. T. FOR ALL.

In some parts of Chicago there is a saloon for every sixth house. It is only the great cities than can thus place *delirium tremens* within the reach of all.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

The extortion of $132.50 per car amounts to five dollars and thirty cents on each reaper, or $66.25 on each threshing machine going into the Canadian North-West. But for the clause in the contract between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Syndicate, forbidding competing roads to cross the Canadian border, this extortion could not last. The Toronto Board of Trade has entered a protest against the freight rates existing in the North-West.—*Belleville Ontario.*

C. P. R. RATES.

The Winnipeg *Times* prints a lot of figures proving that the freight rates on the Canadian Pacific are lower than the winter rates on the Grand Trunk. It is unnecessary to inquire whether the figures are correct. The very fact that the exorbitant winter rates of the Grand Trunk are selected for the comparison proves that the C. P. rates are unduly high.—*Winnipeg Sun.*

THE COST OF TELEGRAMS.

People who lightly read their newspapers with whole columns of telegrams, may form an idea of how much they cost by this paragraph from *Truth*: "The newspapers are now smarting under the monopoly of the Eastern Telegraph Company. No sooner were there two cable companies across the Atlantic than an arrangement was made with the press to give it a special rate. There is only one cable company to Egypt, and, therefore, the press has to pay 1s 7d per word."—*Ottawa Free Press.*

WHEN IS PROTECTION JUSTIFIED?

According to protectionist economists the protection of native industry by means of duties checking foreign competition was justifiable chiefly only in two classes of cases: One those essential to the proper strength of the country in time of war, such as the manufacture of powder and arms, of iron and ships; the other those for which the country possesses great natural advantages, but which for a certain period, usually termed their "infancy," are unable to compete with the established industries of older countries. But according to the modern idea any industry, however unimportant, however low in the scale of utility, which Americans may take a fancy to experiment with, should be protected, while any industry, no matter how wealthy and powerful and able to maintain itself, should, if it have at any time been protected, continue to be so without reference to the cost to the consumer. It is the business of the commission to make every important protected industry explain why it should not at this late day be gradually left to shift for itself. If it be prosperous, it is no longer entitled to charity. If it be feeble, will charity do it any good?—*New York Times.*

SQUATTERS.

These *avant courriers* are a positive embarrassment to the settlement of the country, and any regulation of the Government which goes toward wiping them out of existence should be regarded as most beneficial to the new country being opened up.—*Guelph Herald.*

SENSIBLE PEOPLE.

The people of Brandon are determined to prevent the issuing of licenses by every means in their power. A petition has been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council asking for the continuance of the present prohibitory law. They know that to grant licenses in Brandon will be to introduce the liquor traffic into the whole of the newly added territory.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The denominational papers of Canada have scarcely kept pace with the secular press; but we are glad to notice signs of improvement. It is satisfactory to see the religious press of the country imbued with the spirit of the times, and prepared to keep pace with modern advancement. In this way only can it retain and extend its influence.—*Woodstock Sentinel Review.*

A NOVEL ARREST.

The Mayor and fifty-five town councilmen of Reading, Pa., have been arrested upon an indictment for not keeping the streets repaired. This city has reason to be thankful that its mayor and aldermen have never been arrested upon a similar charge.—*Guelph Mercury.*

DOES READING MAKE A FULL MAN?

There is scarcely a greater mistake in connection with the desire of knowledge, than in supposing that reading—the reading of good books, of instructive books—necessarily brings knowledge. Not the amount of good reading, nor yet the method of reading, but the proper limitation of reading to begin with, and the use afterward made of that which is read, must settle the question of the gain or loss as a whole from reading. As a rule, the men and women who know most are not great readers. And as a rule the men and women who read very much do not know a great deal.—*Sunday-School Times.*

FRUITS OF THE FRUIT TAX.

If it were not for the absurd and cruel tax on fruit, the people of Canada might hope to enjoy a share in the peach product of the United States without paying through the nose. It is tantalizing to read of the enormous crop over the border, at the same time to think that we cannot partake of it without paying two prices. —*Ottawa Free Press.*

THAT SLASHING GRIT LETTER.

Mr. Blain's letter is a bitter pill to the Reform Party. The groans and wails consequent on the swallowing of the medicine are amusing. Some of the papers take Mr. Blain to be a Conservative. Others think he is mad. Some find consolation in the fact that Mr. Blain published his true and careful analysis of Mr. Blake in the *Mail.* A sick patient must be treated kindly, and as the bitter pill is racking the very framework of the Grits, we forbear taking special advantage of their sickness.—*Charlottetown (P.E.I.) Examiner.*

GOBBLE! GOBBLE! GOBBLE!

The big game of the Grand Trunk against the Canadian Pacific goes on apace. Just now both parties are straining every nerve to get possession of the Northern. The situation is something like this: The Northern proper is controlled by the bondholders and shareholders in England; the Hamilton and North-Western by William Hendrie, John Proctor and John Stuart, of Hamilton. The Grand Trunk and Syndicate are each endeavoring to arrange with these parties for the surrender of the two lines. And as far as can be learned those who control them are only holding back for the best offer. —*Toronto World.*

ARABI'S "MONASTERY."

When the Associated Press comes to deal with foreign names it sometimes makes curious blunders. A short time ago we were gravely informed that Arabi Pasha upon certain conditions had consented to retire to a monastery. There may have been cogent reasons for Hamlet's advice to Ophelia to get to a nunnery, but it was difficult to imagine why the warlike Arabi should inflict his presence upon a peaceful community of monks; but the riddle is solved when we learn that it was to Monaster, a place near the fifth cataract of the Nile, and not to a monastery, that the turbulent Egyptian consented to retire.—*Guelph Herald.*

LETTER WRITING.

Whether the *Cacoëthes scribendi* is a true test of educational superiority may be doubted, but it is generally admitted that the nations more advanced in civilization are the greatest letter writers. During the year 1880 the Canadians wrote 72,000,000 letters and postal cards, or an average of eighteen letters per head. This is not a bad showing from a country with only a population of five millions.—*Guelph Herald.*

THE HEBREW-CHRISTIAN MISSION.

Not long ago I attended the service at Trinity Church. The passage of Scripture read contained the account of the Burning Bush. I had just been reading the reports of the troubles in Egypt, and meditating whether they would not result in such an ascendency of British power in the East that Palestine would soon be re-opened to the Jewish race. The passage read in church recalled to my mind the use which Keble makes of the image of "the bush which burned with fire and was not consumed;" in the poem for the Fifth Sunday in Lent he compared the long persecuted, yet still surviving, people of Israel to the bush of this vision, or rather to brands from it, unconsumed and unconsumable

> "Caught from that blaze by wrath divine,
> Lost branches of the once loved vine,
> Now withered, spent and sere,
> See Israel's sons like glowing brands,
> Tossed wildly o'er a thousand lands,
> For twice a thousand years."
>
> God will not quench nor slay them quite,
> But lifts them like a beacon-light
> The apostate church to scare,
> Or like pale ghosts that darkling roam,
> Hovering around their ancient home
> But find no refuge there!"

Everybody has noticed that when a subject has been brought forcibly to the mind by any incident, a series of other occurrences generally follow all striking the same note. The next book you pick up, the friend who comes to see you, the first store you enter, are sure to present something which carries you further on in the same train of thought. Having often before observed these curious, perhaps providential, coincidences, I was not surprised when on picking up the "Herald" to look at the notices of religious services for the afternoon, the first one my eye rested on was headed "Hebrew-Christian Congregation." With a like-minded friend I made my way at four o'clock to the place where these services are held, and felt so well repaid for my visit that I determined through the columns of this paper to let others know of this work and its progress, and induce them to visit the chapel and encourage its earnest minister.

On the first day of this year the first service of this mission was held in Cooper Union. Several of the churches of the city have heretofore made efforts to approach the Jews individually and draw them into their various communions. The Episcopal Church has a mission for this purpose. But I am told that this Hebrew-Christian chapel is the first attempt in this city to draw together into one separate and organized body those who are Hebrew by race and Christian by belief. This plan seems to me a very wise one; and the failure to adopt it heretofore may be the cause of the ill-success which has accompanied the mission efforts made before this time. A single Hebrew received into one of our Christian churches must feel himself to some extent an alien, and be conscious of a great loneliness intensified by the scorn and contempt of his people. If some of those who have also adopted new views stood beside as sharers in the obloquy which falls upon him, and supporters in his isolation, his trials would doubtless be greatly lessened. At any rate it is worth trying. The sermon was upon the text, "He is altogether lovely." And was an earnest effort to convince the orthodox Jews who might be present that they would find their true King and the leader of their people in the greatest and noblest Jew of their race, he who belongs far more to them than to us, for "salvation is of the Jews." The Rev. Jacob Freshman, who has begun this work here, is the son of an orthodox Jewish Rabbi of Hungarian birth, who was converted to Christianity in Canada, and served until his death as an earnest and useful minister of the Canadian Methodist Church. His son who was at one time a bitter opponent of Christianity, has followed in his father's footsteps. After working faithfully for some years in Canada he has come by invitation to this city, highly recommended by those whom he has left, and earnestly approved by leading ministers here. The names of Howard Crosby and Charles F. Deems head the list of ministers who in a circular letter declare their "confidence that he is called of God to enter upon this important field."

The congregation was organized with ten members, all converts from Judaism; a few names have been added during the past six months, and it is hoped that others who are considering the question will be led to cast in their lot with the little band. Much suffering awaits those who do so. I was much interested in the remarks made by several members of the congregation at the close of the sermon. Two of the Hebrew Christians who spoke were evidently foreigners. The other seemed to be an American and quite young. He said that he had been converted to a firm belief in Christianity a few months ago at a meeting which he had accidentally attended in a little Bowery mission. He remarked that a Hebrew had lately said to him, "I have never yet seen a Jew turn Christian unless he had been paid for doing so." He said that this was certainly not his own case, since he had received nothing outwardly but trouble and loss from the change. A well-to-do father had cast him off with hatred and scorn, and he had a hard struggle to support himself and his young wife; but still he never for one moment regretted his change. We spoke with Mr. Freshman after the sermon, and asked him particularly about this young man. Mr. Freshman said that he knew the circumstances related to be strictly true, and that so far as human judgment could decide this young man's case was indeed that of one who had left all for Christ's sake.

The rent paid for this chapel is five hundred dollars yearly, and it is used only twice a week; at times when the church to which it is attached as a lecture room has no occasion for it. As this church is one of the wealthiest in the city it would surely be possible by proper representations to have this rent remitted. Any true Christian church ought to be only too glad to contribute in this way to the success of such a work. Mr. Freshman receives no regular salary whatever: he and his good wife are truly living by faith day by day. She assists him to the extent of her power by visiting among the Jewish women, distributing tracts to them, and talking with them. The tracts for this purpose are for the most part printed by the British Society for the Conversion of the Jews. Many of them are in Hebrew.

Not the least interesting feature in my visit was the sight of a party of Russian Jews seated together in the body of the chapel. They could not understand one word of the service, but were here by the invitation of those who had been distributing Hebrew tracts among them at Castle Garden. Hearing that most of them could speak and understand German, I went up to them at the close of the service and had a very interesting conversation with them in regard to their past sufferings, present condition, and future prospects. Here, I reflected is another link in to-day's chain of coincidences: a reminder that there is now still another door open to those who believe that to us is committed the task of lifting the veil from Israel's eyes, "that they without us should not be made perfect."

Is it not practicable to organize a society for the Christianization of the Jews, composed of the ministers and members of all Christian churches and any others who feel an interest in this work, having all the means and appliances of other benevolent societies, and working with earnestness and prudence for its great end? Perhaps now is the appointed time. Do you know that careful calculations show that it is now just one thousand generations, three thousand three hundred and thirty-three years, since the giving upon Mount Sinai of the law which rules alike the life of the devout Jew and Christian?

Let the one thousand and first generation of Israelites born upon the earth since that awful day have an experience different from that of any generation before them, and let us win for ourselves the blessing promised to the friends of Jacob by the voice which declared to him, "I will bless them that bless thee."—*T. S. T. in Christian Union.*

JAPAN AND THE SCRIPTURES.—The government daily paper of Tokio, Japan, consents to insert an advertisement of the Scriptures, which is regarded by the missionaries as an important concession.

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS.

PROFESSOR BLYDEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED TO NEGROES IN LIBERIA.

Among the passengers on board the White Star steamer "Baltic," which arrived in New York last Tuesday, was Professor Edward Wilmot Blyden, President of Liberia College, in the republic of Liberia, Africa. Probably, in a greater degree than any man living, he represents the possibilities of the African race. He is a full-blooded negro, and was born in the Isle of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, in 1833. At an early age he went from St. Thomas to Liberia, where he received his education at the Alexander High School, of which he afterward became Principal. In 1861 he accepted the professorship of languages in the then new Liberia College. He was also Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the republic for several years and conducted different diplomatic missions to neighboring states in a manner which reflected great credit on his tact and understanding. In 1866 he visited Palestine and Egypt and published an account of his travels in a volume entitled "From West Africa to Palestine." Professor Blyden has contributed many articles to *Fraser's Magazine* and other English periodica's and the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, of New York. In 1878 he was appointed Liberian Minister to England. He was elected an honorary member of the Athenæum Club, one of the most exclusive clubs in London. On one occasion he was entertained at dinner by Dean Stanley, where he met a number of distinguished persons.

A *World* reporter called upon Professor Blyden yesterday at his temporary residence, No. 250 West Twenty-sixth street. "This sort of weather makes me wish myself in Liberia," he said; "we don't get it so hot there. The temperature seldom reaches 85 in the shade, and sometimes is as low as 65."

"Will you tell me the object of your visit to this country?" said the reporter.

"I wish to awaken public interest in the Liberian College, of which I am President, and to secure a larger endowment fund, that we may increase the faculty and obtain greater facilities for conducting our educational work. At present the college has sixteen pupils in the collegiate department and thirty-four in the preparatory department. The course is completed in four years, and our curriculum includes the usual English branches of study.

"I have another object in view," continued Professor Blyden. "We wish to get a river steamboat of moderate size for the accommodation of passengers and the conveyance of freight to and from the seaboard to different points on the St. Paul's River as far as the present head of navigation or rapids, about twenty miles from the coast. To carry out this object a company of Liberian citizens has been organized at Monrovia to raise means to build a boat to promote improved and permanent means of intercourse between the coast and interior settlements. The boat will cost about $6,000, and one-half of that amount has been subscribed. We are now soliciting the taking of shares of $25 each to raise the balance from persons who are interested in the progress of civilization on that continent."

"What is the outlook for the Liberian settlement?"

"The prospects are very promising. We are getting a good class of immigrants, especially from North Carolina. Our rate of increase by this means is from two to three hundred a year. A number of Kansas refugees have settled at Brewerville, about one hundred and fifty miles from Monrovia. They have coffee farms and raise sugar cane, vegetables, ginger, arrow-root and rice for their own consumption, as well as live stock. Three years ago a settlement was established at Arthington, about thirty miles from the coast, by negroes from the South, who had been slaves in this country. They are doing well.

"What is the relation between the native Mahometan tribes of Africa and the Christians?"

"Christianity has not had a fair chance in Africa. In the first place missionary operations have been confined to the unhealthy districts adjacent to the seaboard, and under such circumstances the efforts of the missionaries have been irregular. Men cannot do justice to their work when they are continually ailing. Again, the natives among whom the missionaries have labored have also come into contact with European traders—Christians they claim to be—and their practices have presented such a flagrant contrast to the teachings of the missionaries that what little good the latter have been able to accomplish in the face of the obstacles with which they have had to contend has been more than counterbalanced by the mischief wrought by the former. The children who attend the missionary schools are, as a rule, the children of the lower class of natives and their home influences are not of a character favorable to the growth of Christian precepts. The Mahometans, on the other hand, coming from the east and north, belong to what you may call a cognate race to the negro. They are already acclimatized; they settle in negro towns, intermarry with the people and entirely amalgamate with them. By this means they come in contact with a better class of people and their influence is regular and continuous. The Arab traders do not bring with them the demoralizing commodities which form a large part of the stock in trade of the European traders. Hence travellers in Africa along the coast find that the negroes who are Mahometans give greater evidence of self-respect and self-reliance than do most of those negroes who are Christians. It is a very serious and by no means agreeable contrast for the Christian world to contemplate. The Mahometans everywhere strenuously oppose the introduction of ardent spirits into the country. If it were not for them, intoxicating liquors would have wrought fearful havoc among the native tribes.

"The enterprise of rumsellers meets with tremendous opposition from the Mahometans in Africa. It is not, therefore, surprising that superficial Christians who engage in commerce in those parts should entertain very strong feelings against Mahometanism."

To illustrate these points Mr. Blyden read the following extract from "Trading Life in Western and Central Africa," by John Whitford, an English traveller who was for twenty-two years a resident in Africa:

"It appeared very remarkable that the cry for rum ceased at the confluence of the Niger and the Bonny, strangely coincident with the limits of the missions and the propagation of the religious and other habits of the white men. Rum is decidedly flat at Egga; we could not sell a single gallon, and were obliged to take ninety puncheons of it back to thirsty Nitsha. The people did not like it, will not drink it, and are much better off without it; but, in the order of events, they will take to the horrible stuff, and kindly too. We only parted with a few cases of Holland gin, and that was more for the sake of the attractive green boxes than for the liquor, but the liquor would not be thrown away."

When asked what was the social status of the negro in Europe as compared with his position here, Mr. Blyden said: "There is no room for any comparison. The negro as a class is unknown in Europe. If there were six millions of negroes in England they would be treated much as they are here. I do not regard the reception I met with there as indicative of the general feeling toward my race. I went to England as the accredited Minister of the Republic of Liberia and no social barriers were opposed to me. While my sympathies are with my own race and I have cast my lot with them and labor for them, I do not entertain any feelings of resentment toward the Americans because of the present attitude toward the negroes here. Human nature is human nature. The negroes have been but recently released from bondage. The evil effects of their early training still remain in a large measure. They are still the servant class, and gentlemen will not meet their servants on terms of equality. It is not easy to distinguish those few who by their talents and industry have raised themselves to a higher level. Civil enactments will accomplish little in the way of gaining social recognition for the negro.

"The two races should never amalgamate. I say to the negroes here: 'Come and join us in Liberia, where we have a country of our own.'"

Mr. Blyden then related an incident that happened to him a day or two ago. He had gone to High Bridge with a friend and stopped at the Atlantic Casino to obtain some refreshments. Their first order was attended to, but when a second was given, a consultation having meanwhile taken place among the attendants, they were told that they could not be accommodated further, and were politely requested to withdraw. "My people are in exile here," said he to the reporter, "and I am content to share their fate." Mr. Blyden will remain in the city a few days, and then will go South to study the characteristics of the negroes there. At present he is engaged in translating from Arabic to English a book on the laws of Central Africa, and he expects to complete his task in a few months.—*N. Y. World.*

JUVENILE SMOKING.—The committee of the English Sunday-school Union offer two prizes, one of £10 and the other of £5, for the best two papers which shall set forth to the young the disadvantages, the evil effects and the undesirability of their indulgence in the habit of smoking.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

PROMOTING HEATHENISM.—The Buddhists of Japan are translating and circulating Ingersoll's lectures, so as to try to counteract the teachings of the Christian missionaries.

VALUABLE TABLETS.—The British Museum has secured about 300 tablets and inscriptions from Babylon and vicinity. Among them are tablets with a hymn on the occasion of Cyrus' entry into Babylon, an account of the Deluge, and the history of Babylon in a fragmentary condition from about the 14th to the 9th century B. C.

NEW TEMPLES.—Chaplain Crawford of the United States Navy writes to *Zion's Herald* that in visiting Kioto, he saw in process of construction one of the grandest Buddhist temples in Japan, while near it was another, the most beautiful sacred edifice he ever entered. While in that country he has seen a large number of new temples in various stages of completion, showing that Buddhism is now enjoying a revival.

AMONG THE KABYLES.—Mr. George Pearse, English missionary in Algiers, writes to the London *Christian*, that Mons. Mayor, a young French missionary, has begun his labors among the native Kabyles, the ancient race who have not had the gospel since the time of St. Augustine. The gospel of Matthew is already translated, and he is at work on John. He is the only missionary to the natives of the North Coast of Africa, excepting these at Alexandria.

SOME OF THE brightest illustrations of Christian heroism are to be found among those who have but recently come out of the darkness of heathenism. When certain converts at Raiatea offered to enter the newly-opened mission field in New Guinea, their friends endeavored to dissuade them, saying, "There are serpents there; there are wild beasts there; and there is pestilence there." "Are there men there?" was their answer. "If there are men there, we will go."

FIRST CONVENT AT UGANDA.—Says the *Missionary Herald*, the glad message has come that after these years of labor at Mtesa's capital, one young native has given evidence of renewal by the Spirit of God. Nearly a year ago Duta and another lad were banished to an island on Lake Victoria Nyanza, by order of King Mtesa, because they had affirmed that the pagan religions were lies, and that Christianity was true. They were afterward released, and Duta was allowed to accompany Mr. Pearson to Zanzibar. There he was baptized, and in writing to Mr. Pearson, now in England, he says: "Now I know that sin is a great matter in God's sight. I have been baptized in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. I believe entirely that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and He is God. I am writing to you on purpose that you may know that the boy whom you brought here now believes."

THE AMERICAN BOARD has now in its several mission fields nearly one hundred unmarried female missionaries, a class of helpers which has been greatly enlarged within recent years. A few of these women are engaged in medical work, others in directly evangelistic labors among their own sex, but the majority find full occupation for all their energies in the Christian schools which are proving such an efficient aid in reaching the people and developing a native agency. None of these unmarried ladies go out as nurses or governesses in the homes of others, whether of missionaries or natives. However helpful such services might be, they are called to other duties, save in special emergencies. As a class they are doing a work of inestimable value among the people to whom they go.

NEW GUINEA.—The progress of the gospel in New Guinea within the past ten years, has been very marked. Port Moresby was discovered only ten years ago, though the natives of the whole island were before that well known for their treacherous and murderous propensities, but Port Moresby is now a centre of Christian influence, a church of seven members having been formed last year, to which number twenty were added last New Year's day. Rev. Mr. Laws, in the *London Chronicle*, says that the new church building erected by the natives, though unknown to any order of English ecclesiastical architecture, is often filled with a good congregation. Many of the children can read and sing sweetly. He speaks of the public prayers of the natives as forming a most impressive feature of the work. The aptness of their language and the absence of formal phrases is very striking. The little girls even sometimes conduct family prayers with much simplicity and devotion. There are now in New Guinea six principal stations, with as many native teachers. With the clearing of the bush the climate seems to have become more healthy. It was in New Guinea, at Kalo, about fifty miles from Port Moresby, that the sad massacre of ten native members of the mission took place in March of last year. It is believed that the action of the British man-of-war in inflicting punishment upon the leaders of the attacking party has been productive of good. The people recognize the justice of the punishment, and so far from being frightened away from the missionaries by the transaction, they seem to trust more firmly all their promises. Eleven chiefs were present at a religious service at Port Moresby on New Year's day, and each one said a few words. Seven years ago many of them would not have dared to enter the town. Whatever may be said of them, they are no longer pirates and murderers.

FIRES.

PARIS, Ont., August 25.—A fire this morning was confined to Finlayson's store. The stock of the adjoining stores, G. L. Scott, druggist, and Cameron, Montgomery & Co., dry goods, was damaged considerably. They are insured.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 25.—A fire broke out at Moir's Mills, Bedford, to-day, in the drying room attached to the box factory, and spread with lightning rapidity to the adjoining buildings. In half an hour the box mill, spool factory and saw mill were destroyed with all their contents, the workmen having barely time to escape. Loss estimated at $40,000. Insurance about half that amount. The elevator and grist mill were saved. Insurance losses, as far as ascertained, are:—Citizens, $2,000; Queen's, $2,000; Phœnix, $2,000; Quebec, $2,500; Commercial Union, $6,500; Sovereign, $3,000.

ANTWERP, August 25.—The wooden wharves of Noemas, Verspreenivon and others are on fire. Damage to the amount of $20,000 has already been done. The fire is still spreading.

Miscellaneous.

WE HAVE IN WHEELER'S PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA proximate principles, ready-made tissue elements, agents of cell growth, the source in the brain and spinal cord of phosphorous, in the motor power of the nervous system, perpetual in their activity and maintaining that constant impulse on nutrition so essential to the successful treatment of chronic wasting diseases. In consumption, scrofula and all other manifestations of errors in nutrition, its protracted use will demonstrate a much greater percentage of radical improvement than any other form of phosphorous compounds in existence, whether in pill, solution, or hypophosphites.

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Address DAVIS & BUIE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SEMINARY, Berthier (en haut), Que., Will Re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1882. Address Madame P. A. CLEMENTS, Principal.

MRS. MERCER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be re-opened on the 14th SEPTEMBER. The house is delightfully situated. Best masters attend the School. Resident English French and German Governesses. The latter a pupil of Kullak, Diplomé, Berlin Conservatoire. Mrs. Mercer has an advanced class for special subjects in connection with the Lectures of the "Educational Association." References kindly permitted to the Bishops of Montreal and Quebec, to the Rev. Maurice Baldwin, Dean of Montreal, and the Rev. Canon Norman. Full particulars to be had on application to the Rev. W. D. Mercer, B.A., South Mountain, Ont., and after August 20th to 9 Prince of Wales Terrace, 963 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, Canada.

BERTHIER GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Will re-open on TUESDAY, September 5th. Board, Tuition, &c., from $160 to $200 per annum. For further particulars please apply to the Rector, the Rev. E. McMANUS, or the Head Master, Mr. G. A HOWARD. Berthier, en haut, August 7th, 1882.

ST. JOHN'S HIGH SCHOOL will re-open SEPTEMBER 4th, providing Primary Commercial and Academic courses in English and French at a moderate cost. A limited number of boys can be received as boarding pupils under the charge of the resident Principal. For circulars address HENRY H. CURTIS, Principal, St. Johns, Q.

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR ENGLISH BOYS. Specially adapted for those seeking a practical knowledge of the French language. Building—neat, comfortable, altogether in the country, in a thoroughly French community, near church, with weekly divine service in French and resident French clergyman. To open 2nd OCTOBER next. Charges moderate. Address, Rev. J. ROY, Principal, Sabrevois, P.Q.
REFERENCES:—The Lord Bishop of Montreal, Dean Baldwin, Archdeacon Evans, Canon Carmichael J. J. Roy, H. S. Scott, Quebec, Robert Baldwin, Esq., Toronto.
P.S.—English, Commercial and Classical and Musical branches taught if desired.

MR. WM. NICHOLS WILL open, on SEPT. 1st, his Commercial School, 327 St. Antoine street. Circulars at the Schoolhouse.

MISS PEDDIE'S SCHOOL will be Re-opened on MONDAY, 4th September. Miss Peddie has been requested to resume the Senior Department of the School, and is now prepared to receive pupils for the higher branches of English, French, &c. Vacancies for a few resident pupils. 49 Victoria st.

MONTREAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 21 VICTORIA STREET. Re-opens on the 25th instant. CHARLES NICHOLS, L.R.C.P., Principal. Aug. 23, 1882.

MADAME ZELIE S. MAILLEY, from France, wishes to receive into her family persons, not exceeding six, to learn French. Lads and young ladies cared for. References from former pupils and others. Apply 824 Ontario street, West.

THE CLASSES IN MISS LAWDER'S School, 110 Mansfield street, will be resumed on MONDAY, September 11th. Vacancies for a few boarding and day pupils. Circulars may be had at Mrs. Hill's, Phillip's Square. Miss Lawder will be at home after September 6th, to receive visitors on school business.

LADIES' SCHOOL, 186 Bleury street, Conducted by Mrs. STONE. Will Re-open MONDAY, 4th Sept., 1882.

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS —OF THE— PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, 186 Bleury st. Will Re-open MONDAY, 4th Sept., 1882. Rev. A. STONE, Head Master.

THE MONTREAL McTAVISH SCHOOL. Will Re-open MONDAY, September 4th. Circulars on application to HY. J. LYALL, Principal, 166 Mansfield st.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies', conducted by Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, the 14th September. After Tuesday, the 5th September, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home daily from 10 to 5 to receive visitors on school business. 168 Mansfield street.

BUTE HOUSE. MRS. WATSON'S CLASSES, at this well-known Finishing School, will re-open on THURSDAY, 14th September, for Resident and Day pupils.
The house is detached, occupying one of the finest and most desirable situations in the city. A large and efficient staff of Masters and Governesses. French, the language of the house. Careful training, much personal supervision with Christian influence. Candidates are prepared for the University Examinations and may attend the lectures of the Educational Association.
References—The Bishop of Montreal; The Very Rev. Dean Baldwin; The Rev. A. B. Mackay, and R. P. Howard, Esq., M. D.
Prospectus and further particulars can be procured on application to MRS. WATSON, at Bute House, 844 Sherbrook street, Montreal.

MRS. LAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be re-opened for the AUTUMN SESSION on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.
Mrs. Lay is assisted by accomplished Professors and Teachers in every Department. Pupils prepared for the University Examinations. French a daily study throughout the School. Music, Instrumental and Vocal, under the direction of Professors DuCharme and Couture and a competent Lady Teacher. Resident Pupils have all the comforts of home, with the advantages of regular study hours and careful personal supervision. The Juvenile Department is thoroughly organized and affords the best preparation for the advanced classes. A few little boys received. Applications may be made, personally or by letter, to MRS. LAY, 1738 St. Catherine street, West, Montreal.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, COBOURG, ONT. Matriculation in Arts, September 23rd. Ladies admitted to all privileges of the University. Total expense for board and tuition from $120 to $150 per annum. Calendars on application. S. S. NELLES, President. Aug. 15, 1882.

WEST END PRIVATE SCHOOL 190 MOUNTAIN STREET.
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, September 4th.
Arrangements have been made to accommodate a few more pupils under fourteen years of age. A proper supervision and judicious guardianship will be exercised over all the divisions of the school, and the moral and physical, as well as the intellectual development of the children will receive the unremitting attention of the teachers. The course of study comprises Reading and Spelling, Elocution, Composition, Grammar, Geography, History, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Drawing, French and Vocal Music. It will be the constant study of the Principal to render the instruction thoroughly sound and practical so that when the pupils leave school they may be able to apply it to business, as well as the various wants of everyday life.
The fees are $8.00 per term of ten weeks.
Mr. Arnold will return from Europe about the 26th August, and will be at the School everyday from 12 to 2 and from 6 to 8 o'clock. Prospectuses and other information may be procured at any time from the Caretaker, who resides in the building.
H. ARNOLD, Principal.

Clothing, &c.

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, 41 and 43 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

In advocating the advantages of this house for doing the fine Tailoring trade, we would state that the stock of seasonable fabrics shown by us was never so large, complete and varied as at present. Much attention has recently been given by us to the practical working of the making-up department. New facilities have been added and operations systematised with a view to produce well-made goods promptly to time. By excellence of material and workmanship, elegance of style and fit, and supplying the best value obtainable by cash payment in buying and selling, it is endeavored to suit the most economic as well as the most æsthetic taste. This house, with its late improvements, is probably the largest, best lighted, and best equipped Clothing establishment in the Dominion.

Paints, Oils, &c.

JOHNSON'S GENUINE WHITE LEAD.
WILLIAM JOHNSON'S WARRANTED GENUINE WHITE LEAD
This brand of White Lead is guaranteed to be the BEST IN THE MARKET, and for FINENESS, BODY AND DURABILITY CANNOT BE SURPASSED. Manufactured by WILLIAM JOHNSON, 572 William st., Montreal. P. O. Box 926. LETTER ORDERS from the trade will receive careful attention.

To Let.

TO LET. TWO UPPER FLATS (75 ft. x 35 ft.), in Building corner of CRAIG and BLEURY STREETS. Rent Moderate. Apply to The MACHINERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

TO RENT, on account of the removal of the Montreal Malleable Iron Works to larger premises, the buildings Nos. 42 and 44 St. George street will be leased with or without steam power. Apply to ROGERS & KING.

TO LET, Furnished House in a very desirable locality in the West-End, eleven rooms with pantries and bath room, oil painted and heated by hot water throughout. Apply at 652 Craig street.

TO LET, that fine store, corner of Stanley and Dorchester streets. Apply at 34 Stanley st.

TO LET.
UPPER TENEMENT—14 Mackay street, $220 and taxes.
LOWER TENEMENT—16 Mackay street, $200 and taxes.
SHOP—328 St. Lawrence street, $120; no taxes.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, 191 St. James street.

TO LET.
No. 244 University street.
No. 35 St. Luke street, "Buckingham Terrace."
No. 15 Lincoln Avenue.
No. 497 Sherbrooke street.
All the above houses have been newly tinted and painted. First-class residences in every respect.
Apply 41 Bonaventure street.

TO LET, the upper and lower part of House, 15 Cathcart street, newly painted and tinted, and having all modern conveniences. Apply to J. L. MORRIS, 40 St. John st.

TO LET, STORES AND FLATS NEXT TO THE "WITNESS" OFFICE. STEAM POWER can be supplied if necessary. For further particulars apply to W. CLENDINNENG.

Property for Sale.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.—For sale that large Brick Block Nos. 344, 346, 348, 350, 352 and 354 Richmond street, near St. Joseph. The houses are all in capital order and well rented to a good class of tenants. Rentals, $1600. Also, Nos. 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 St. Elizabeth street, near Dorchester street. These houses are in good order and well rented to prompt paying tenants. Apply to Drummond Brothers & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER for sale that very desirable Property in Lusignan street, consisting of one Self-Contained House and four Tenement Houses, being numbers 135, 137, 139, 141 and 143. Net rent is $915 per annum. For further particulars enquire of W. R. ROSS & CO., 14 St. John street.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT Upton, P. Q., consisting of the Extract Works, with engine, boilers, bark mills, leach house, stables, cooper shops, and about twelve (12) acres of land on river, and close to station in thriving village where labor is plenty and cheap. A reasonable quantity of bark can be procured at current prices, and at a small outlay this property could be converted into a tannery or other manufacturing business. The engine and boilers are of about one hundred (100) horse-power. Address J. & J. MILLER & CO., Upton, P. Q.

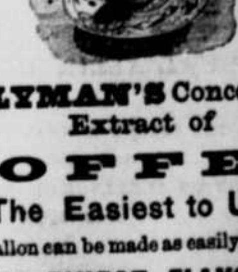
Medicines, &c.

RICHELIEU RENAL WATER. Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Send for pamphlet.
HOMŒOPATHY.—The Subscriber being Agent in Canada for Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, is prepared to supply physicians and druggists throughout the country.
COUTT'S CELEBRATED ACID CURE, For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
SHEET WAX.—The largest stock of Wax and Materials in the Dominion at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 400 Notre Dame st.

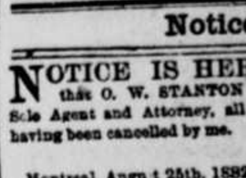
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED PROMPTLY —BY— RICHARD BIRKS, 207 McGill street, corner Recollet.

Groceries, Provisions &c.

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER
Has had FIRST PRIZES awarded wherever exhibited.
Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880.
Montreal, 1880 and 1881.
BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED:
Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1881.
Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned. The COOK'S FRIEND has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a *perfectly reliable article of household use.*
Manufactured only by the proprietor of the TRADE MARK.
W. D. McLAREN, 55 College st.
Retailed everywhere.

FOR THE PICNIC SEASON


Use LYMAN'S Concentrated Extract of COFFEE. The Easiest to Use! As a gallon can be made as easily as a cupful. THE FINEST FLAVORED, Made from the BEST MOCHA AND JAVA, A HOME COMFORT, For Hunting, Fishing, Travelling, and especially serviceable for Camping Out.

THE

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

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that O. W. STANTON has been appointed my Sole Agent and Attorney, all former appointments having been cancelled by me.
ANN PHILLIPS.
Montreal, August 25th, 1882.

Silverware, Cutlery, &c.

GO TO HANNAH'S For Cutlery, Hollow Ware, English Iron Bedsteads and Stuffing Materials for Matresses. CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STS.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

MONTREAL BRIGADE
GARRISON ARTILLERY.
CAMP ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, Aug. 24, 1882.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

1. The Brigade will parade on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 9.45 a.m. sharp, and proceed thence (in company with the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery) to St. Paul's Church for Divine service.

2. The St. Helen's Island ferry will leave the Montreal side at 9.30 a.m. for those members of the brigade who have leave of absence to remain in the city over night.

The Armory at the Drill Shed will be open on Friday and Saturday evenings and Sunday morning from 8 to 9.15 for the purpose of serving out Belts, &c.

By order,
T. ATKINSON, Bt. Major, and Adjutant.

WESLEY CHURCH,
(CONGREGATIONAL).
ST. CATHERINE ST. NEAR PHILLIPS SQUARE.
REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., Pastor,
Will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Subject for the evening discourse, "Solomon's Science."—1 Kings, 4 33.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,
(CONGREGATIONAL.)
The Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, Pastor,
Will preach at both Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Subject of evening discourse, "The Scientific Spirit in Religion."
Sunday-school closed for July and August.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
(Corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors sts.)
REV. A. H. MUNROE, Pastor.
Mr. Thos. S. Brown will conduct the services both morning and evening at ELEVEN a.m. and at SEVEN p.m.

Y. M. C. A.
GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.15.
"Prayer and Testimony."
S. S. BAIN, Chairman.
All are welcome.

Y. M. C. A.
RAILWAY BRANCH.
Prof. G. MACLOSKIE (of Princeton, N J.), of the American Science Association will deliver an address in the Reading Room of the G.T.R., Sebastapol street, Point St. Charles, at 3 p.m.
Railway men are cordially invited.

6TH FUSILIERS.
ANNUAL DRILLS.
The Battalion will parade on MONDAY, the 28th instant, in the Armory, Old City Hall, at 8 p.m. Every man must attend.
By order.
W. M. BLAIKLOCK, Major, Acting-Adjt.

1ST PRINCE WALES RIFLES.
ANNUAL DRILL.
The Regiment will parade in Drill Order at the Armory, Old City Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.
It is absolutely necessary that every member attend.
F. BOND, Lieut.-Col., Commanding.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.
In honor of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a conversazione (with music under the direction of Professor Mills) will be held in the Art Gallery on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.
Only Delegates and Members of the Association admitted. S. ENGLISH, Secretary.
Montreal, 26th August, 1882.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,
MONTREAL,
September 14th to 23rd.
AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL.
$25,000 in Premiums.
Ample grounds and magnificent buildings for the display of Live Stock, Manufactured Articles, Agricultural Implements and Machinery in motion.
The Exhibition will be open on the 14th September. Cattle and Live Stock will come in on the 18th, on and after which date the Exhibition will be complete in every detail.
Reduced rates are offered by all the principal Railway and Steamboat Companies.
Exhibitors will please make entries as early as possible.
For Prize Lists, Blank Forms of Entry and all information, apply to the undersigned.
GEO. LECLERE, S. C. STEVENSON, Joint Secretaries.
76 St. Gabriel street, Montreal.

Excursions, Pic-nics, &c.

THE GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION,
Court Allan's Pride, No. 3774,
ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS,
will take place on MONDAY, 28th August. str. "Filgate" will leave Island Wharf at 8 p.m. Good string band provided. Refreshments at city prices. Tickets 25 cents.
C. P. Car for West End will leave Jacques Cartier Square on return of Boat.

THE POSTPONED
YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
Will take place without fail
MONDAY EVENING, 28th INSTANT.
RAIN OR SHINE!

ANNUAL ALLIANCE PICNIC.
THE SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC
Under the auspices of the
DOMINION ALLIANCE (Quebec Branch),
Will be held in the
CAMP GROUND, BEEBE PLAIN, (Stanstead).
FRIDAY September 1st, 1882.
Addresses by HON. NEAL DOW and other able speakers, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.
AN EXCURSION
In connection with the above will leave Bonaventure Depot on
Thursday, 31st August, at 9 a.m.
Tickets from Montreal, West Farnham, Cowansville Station, Waterloo, Knowlton to Stanstead and return, via South Eastern and Passumpic Railways, TWO DOLLARS, good until Monday, Sept. 4th, to be had at [illegible], Drysdale's, also at office of Mr. A. M. [illegible] Duff, and from the Secretary and members of the Committee.
THOMAS GALES, Secretary.

HO! FOR HIGHGATE!
GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
[illegible] STREET METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS, to
[illegible] PARK, HIGHGATE SPRINGS,
—ON—
SATURDAY, September 2nd, 1882.
A Special train will leave Bonaventure Station at 8 a.m.
Tickets for sale by the officers and Teachers of the Schools and at the various Bookstores.
A Pullman Car will be attached to the train. Tickets [illegible]. May be had from G. W. Coates, 3 Bleury street.
Ample shelter on the ground in case of rain.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Aug. 19th, 1882, and corresponding week of last year:

Aug., 1882. DAILY.			Aug., 1881. DAILY		
Monday	14	12,845	Monday	15	12,750
Tuesday	15	12,995	Tuesday	16	12,750
Wednesday	16	12,975	Wednesday	17	12,750
Thursday	17	12,829	Thursday	18	12,750
Friday	18	12,750	Friday	19	12,850
Saturday	19	13,315	Saturday	20	12,900
Total		77,709	Total		76,750
Weekly		26,450	Weekly		28,450
Messenger, fortnight		52,000	Messenger, fortnight		55,600
Aurore		1,261	Aurore		1,100

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3; Weekly Witness, $1.00; Northern Messenger, 10 copies to one address, $2.50; 25, $6; 50, $11.50; 100, $22; Aurore, $1. Weekly Messenger, 50c. 5 copies to one address, $2.

These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882.

A LARGE AMOUNT of damage, comprising breakage of the works, serious obstruction to commerce and the destruction of several farmers' harvests, has been effected by what must have been either clumsiness or recklessness in handling a steamer at the Beauharnois canal.

TORONTO has of late furnished several cases of drinking wives of drinking husbands being found dead under circumstances that pointed to wife murder. This is the species of benevolence which the Ontario Trades Benevolent Association, as the liquor dealers call their combination of interest, promotes.

THE PORTE still shuffles, and delays to conclude the military convention with England arranging for joint action in Egypt. Perhaps the policy of delay in this one case suits England about as well as the Sultan, and perhaps better. The British can do the work better alone. When it is going on so well there is no need of Turkish help, and if it was not going well Turkish troops would probably be a source of weakness rather than of strength.

IT NOW APPEARS that drunkenness was only one of the grounds upon which the decision of the jury which convicted Hynes was found fault with. One of the principal grounds was that, in empanelling of the jury, some men were set aside on account of their religion. This is one of the very few cases during the present trouble, in which the question of religion has been raised. The charge of drunkenness appears to have been passed over or made little of by the deputation who waited upon Earl Spencer, the Lord-Lieutenant, to pray for an investigation of the case. The Lord-Lieutenant, who, no doubt, has investigated the circumstances, is apparently satisfied that no grounds which would justify an investigation exist, and he declines to interfere with the case at all.

AN EARNEST APPEAL to the people of Barrie on the subject of Sabbath observance is printed in the Barrie *Gazette*. It is signed by ten ministers whose practical care for their flocks manifested in this manner is well worthy of imitation by their brethren elsewhere. The appeal deprecates the present tendency toward pleasure seeking on Sunday and the neglect of church going, and represents that the Sabbath law as part of the moral law is as binding now as it was on Israel, and that it is one of the great safeguards to health and to public morals as well as to religion. It therefore calls upon the people of Barrie in general to put every possible hinderance in the way of Sabbath profanation, and on Christian families in particular to set themselves firmly against Sabbath breaking customs and bring the young regularly to the house of God, that so the town of Barrie may become exemplary for its observance of the Lord's day. We are glad to see that the authorities at Niagara are determined to enforce the law respecting Sunday excursions, one steamboat owner having been heavily fined for breaking the law.

EVANGELISTIC WORK is progressing in Italy. Quite recently the splendid old church of Santa Margherita in Venice was opened for evangelical worship amid much enthusiasm, crowds of the working classes attending the services. The Patriarch of Venice preached the same day in a neighboring church a special sermon against the heretics, which was printed in full the next day in a city paper. He deplored the profanation of the old historical church, saying that no one could tell whence these evangelicals derived their doctrines, and hoped that no true son of the church would allow curiosity to induce him to enter the now desecrated building to "play with the "devil for half an hour." In spite of this warning the church was again crowded on the Friday evening when the evangelist Bernatto gave a reply to the Patriarch, making the strong point of his argument the fact that the Church of Rome has expunged the second commandment from the law of God. One of those engaged in this enterprise is Mrs. Hammond, the widow of the godly Captain Hammond who fell in the Crimea alongside of his friend Hedley Vicars.

M. DE LESSEPS has fallen. Arabi Bey trusted the great engineer's assurances that his body and those of his sons would form an effective barricade against the advance of the British by the Suez Canal. Whether it was that M. De Lesseps did not lay out his body so as to make the best possible use of it, or whether it actually proved inadequate, certain it is that the British passed this barrier and are giving Arabi a great deal of trouble. Now Arabi thinks that he would be satisfied with M. De Lesseps' head. If his body was calculated to be good as a defence against great guns, his head Arabi no doubt thinks would make good ammunition, of which he is running short. M. De Lesseps, though willing enough to throw away his body, is not willing, it appears, to part with his head, which has so far proved the most useful part of him—when confined solely to its proper labor of working out canal schemes. Perhaps, however, it is because of inability to do so that he does not gratify Arabi's wishes in the matter. Ever since M. DeLesseps arrived at Port Said, the world has been satisfied that he had lost his head. His usefulness as a mediator with Arabi Bey is gone, much to the regret of the Austrians, a boat-load of whose seamen the garrison at Aboukir captured, and refuse to give up. Austria could of course call upon the Khedive to release her subjects held forcibly in his territory, but in order to comply with the demands the Khedive would have to commission English ironclads to knock the fort about the ears of the garrison which would be rather dangerous for the prisoners in all probability.

THE QUESTION of the credibility of faith cures has been widely discussed in the American papers in connection with incidents of the recent Faith Convention held at Old Orchard, Maine. As a rule the secular papers seem more inclined than the religious to believe that the cures, which are undoubtedly effected, are the result of faith. While such a paper as *The Christian at Work*, for instance, announces that the "so called Faith Cure is untenable, ground-"less and utterly delusive," the *New York Times* argues that if "faith cures" are all the effect of the imagination we must conceive that the imagination works miracles. The sceptic, it says, gains very little by this view of the matter. It is as easy to believe that the cripple can be cured in answer to prayer as it is to believe that he can instantly cure himself by an exercise of his imagination, and concludes, "We are shut up to a belief "in one or the other of these propositions, "and the believer in a religion miraculous in "its origin ought to have little difficulty in "deciding which one he will accept." Dr. Irenæus Prime, of the New York *Observer*, says of these cures, that they are not miracles, but so far as they encourage humble dependence on God, child-like faith in his promises, they are to be received with gratitude and not to be spoken of with levity as if they were tricks or frauds. "They are," he says, "the real "experiences of praying and believing "Christians who would not practise deceit or "make a lie." In connection with this discussion the views expressed by Dr. Cullis, of Boston, at the Faith Convention, will be found of singular interest. Dr. Cullis was the first to take up on this side of the Atlantic the work long carried on in Switzerland by Dorothea Trudel.

LIQUOR LAWS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

It should encourage and stimulate out-and-out prohibitionists, and should be a fact well considered by those who are in favor only of what they themselves call temperance, that is the allowance of the moderate use of liquor, that wherever an out-and-out prohibitive liquor law has been passed, and thoroughly or even fairly enforced, there is a strong desire on the part of the people to have it continued, or rather there is no question among them about doing away with it. The people of Maine, no matter what the people outside of Maine may think or hold, are no more in favor of upsetting the law than they are of upsetting the ten commandments. However much others may do so they do not question the enormous benefits they have received from it. Exactly the same thing is true of the people of the new north-western territories of Canada, where in the interests of the Indians a very absolute prohibition is very stringently enforced. When the Governor-General visited the North-West so stringent was the law that he had to procure leave from the Lieutenant-Governor of the territory before he could have or use liquors of any kind. At least this is the story of the English correspondents who were allowed to accompany the party. Whether true or not it at least was meant to convey an idea of the strictness with which the prohibitory law was administered in the new territories. Now that these new territories are being formed into provinces, or are being added to other provinces, and the liquor laws are in danger of being overturned, the people are sending large and numerous petitions praying that the liquor law be continued. The separate interests of the whites as well as of the Indians then demand the continuance of the law, and the good relations of the two peoples, whose interests are not identical and who are, therefore, inclined to fall out with one another if their minds be inflamed by strong drink, depend upon its continuance. In the face of the fact that public opinion is moving in the direction of prohibition all over this continent it would be folly and wickedness for the authorities to take such a backward step.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

Important war news now comes to us almost solely from official sources. The supervision of newspaper correspondents work must be very strict and very successful if the object be to keep all news from being immediately forwarded, and to prevent details of the operations from being made known. Our London despatches this morning bring us an account by Sir Garnet Wolseley of two engagements which took place, one yesterday and one the day before. Judging from his accounts, the success of the British troops, though not quite complete, was only prevented from being so by the "discretion," so to speak, of the enemy in commencing to withdraw before the second engagement began. From the meagre account which reaches us it would appear that Sir Garnet Wolseley advanced with two thousand troops from Nefisch on Thursday to Magfar, a few miles further inland on the route of the railway which runs to Tel el Kebir and Zagazig. At Magfar the enemy had constructed a dam across the Sweet Water Canal, which supplies Ismailia with water from the Nile, and the object of the attack was to capture this. The dam was taken, but the enemy was strongly reinforced by troops brought from Tel el Kebir by railway, and so the comparatively small force of British were placed on their defence, and they appear to have been dangerously threatened, though, judging from the fact that no loss of life is mentioned as a result of the first day's operations, it can hardly have been very hot work. Yesterday General Wolseley attacked the enemy who occupied Mahula, and with a slight loss captured the position and a large train laden with provision and arms. He does not appear, however, to have secured locomotives, of which they were in great need. It is probable that these engagements were the grounds for the rumors which were in circulation to the effect that Tel el Kebir, which is the most strongly fortified post before Zagazig, had been captured. It is reported that Ramsah, or Ramses as it appears on the maps recently published, has been abandoned by Arabi's troops. Arabi's forces are doing their best, but so far it appears that they have not been able to offer any very serious check to the British advance. The struggle for Tel el Kebir will reveal Arabi's strength or weakness. The confident business-like tone of Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches is extremely encouraging. A despatch from Ismailia states that Damietta has been taken by the British. Damietta is a fortified town at the eastern mouth of the Nile, which gives its name to that branch of the Delta.

A MONTREAL GUIDE BOOK.

A guide book of real literary merit is a rare thing on this continent, or at least has been till the recent movement of the American magazines in writing up old-fashioned places for artistic purposes. We presume the articles so produced are used as local guide books afterward. Montreal has had a great deal of labor spent on its antiquities by painstakers, but it remained for Mr. S. E. Dawson to gather this wealth together in readable form for the use of the cultivated visitor. A "Hand-book for the City of Montreal and its Environs," prepared for the present meeting of the Scientific Association "by a member of the Local "Committee," was, the other evening, presented to the Committee for the use of the delegates. This is not one of the cheap rubbishy books which invariably speak of the French Church as a cathedral, and scatter the most untrustworthy information among people who have a right to be better informed. It not only describes Montreal and its surroundings as they exist at the present time, but recalls the romance of the past wherever history or tradition has affixed to any spot interesting human memories. It is the lack of this romance of the past which makes the great difference between the charms of American and European travel, but although not so remote we, too, have something of a heroic age with which to clothe our rocks and river shores with memories poetic because misty. The history of Chambly is given as follows:

Here the Richelieu opens out into a wide and tranquil expanse after a turbulent and rapid course of 16 miles from St. Johns, and into this basin the Chambly Canal debouches. An important trade with the United States is carried on by this canal. The Richelieu River was, before railway times, the chief route between Canada and the United States. It drains Lake Champlain and, by the canal from Whitehall at the head of the lake, the waters of the St. Lawrence are connected with the Hudson River. The Richelieu was called the Riviere aux Iroquois in French times, for down it used to come the canoes of the hostile Mohawks from their homes on the head waters of the Hudson. The Marquis de Tracy in 1665, seeing the importance of securing control of this river, ordered the erection of three forts. One, at the mouth of the river, was erected by M. de Sorel, one at this point was erected by M. de Chambly, and the third—Fort St. Therese—a few miles further up, at the head of the portage, was erected by Colonel de Salieres, the Colonel of the Carignan regiment in which the two former were captains. These forts were of wood, but in 1709 Captain Berthelot, Sieur de Beaucourt erected a stone fort at Chambly upon the site of Fort St. Louis, of which the ruins can be seen upon the left as the train approaches the station.

As the French power strengthened, Fort Chambly, or Fort St. Louis as it was then called, became less important, and the interest of the struggle with the English centres round Crown Point and Ticonderoga; but Chambly was always occupied by a strong French garrison. When Canada was ceded to the English, a British garrison replaced the French troops, but the fort at St. Johns was considered by far the most important on the river, and, when the revolutionary war broke out in 1775, it was the garrison at St. Johns which arrested for two months the advance of Montgomery into Canada. While he was thus delayed Majors Brown and Livingston raised about 300 Canadians, and with these and 50 men of the Continental Army, invested Chambly, which surrendered apparently without firing a shot. Certainly no one was hurt on either side and the whole matter was settled in 48 hours. The garrison was commanded by Major Stopford and consisted of 83 men of the 7th Royal Fusileers. Montgomery was running short of powder, and the capture of the military stores at Chambly contributed largely to the fall of St. Johns. The prisoners were very useful as a means of securing consideration for Ethan Allen and his men who had been captured a short time before in a quixotic attack on Montreal. The colors of the 7th Fusileers which were taken at the same time were the first trophies of war. It was a strange garrison. There were in the fort 83 soldiers and 90 women and children. They were all sent into the revolted colonies. The commandant at St. Johns permitted the batteaux to pass southward unmolested. "Their number of women and quantity of baggage," writes Montgomery, "is astonishing." The whole affair is still a puzzle to the historian. The fort was a square enclosure with flanking towers unprotected by earthworks of any kind. Barracks and store houses were built round the court. The site was admirably chosen at the foot of the portage, commanding effectually the whole breadth of the river.

During the succeeding period while English troops were stationed in Canada, Chambly was continuously occupied by a garrison. The fort was abandoned about the year 1838 and began to fall into decay. Large barracks and officers' quarters were built near it. The number of troops gradually decreased, but, until the evacuation of the country, detachments from Montreal used to go every summer to Chambly for target practice. After the British troops finally departed the inhabitants began to use the timber of the fort for fire-wood, until the river face fell down and the whole wall threatened to tumble in. Then arose an indefatigable local antiquary, M. Dion, who gave the Quebec Government no rest until the modest sum of $1,000 was granted to keep the walls from further decay, and with this inadequate sum he is now engaged in rescuing this interesting relic of former days from utter ruin.

Chambly owes also to M. Dion's enthusiasm a statue in bronze of Col. De Salaberry, who won a victory over the Americans at Chateauguay in the war of 1812, while in command of a detachment of Canadian Voltigeurs. The statue is of bronze, cast at Montreal by L. P. Hebert. It is not much above natural size, but it is a decidedly better work of art than the colossal statue of the Queen on Victoria Square in Montreal.

The tourist by the Ottawa River has the story of Dollard's heroic defence brought before him in the lines of a Canadian poet, which, it will be remembered, appeared first in this paper:

At Grenville the Long Sault rapid commences which interrupts the navigation of the Ottawa, and here is also the upper end of the Carillon and Grenville canal. At the foot of the rapid Dollard and his companions in the year 1660 saved Canada by the sacrifice of their lives.

"Eight days of varied horror passed; what boots it now to tell
How the pale tenants of the fort heroically fell!
Hunger and thirst, and sleeplessness, Death's ghastly aids at length,
Marred and defaced their comely forms, and quelled their giant strength.
The end draws nigh—they yearn to die—one glorious rally more,
For the dear sake of Ville-Marie and all will soon be o'er;
Sure of the martyrs golden Crown, they shrink not from the Cross.
Life yielded for the land they love, they scorn to reckon loss."

Close to Carillon, at the foot of the canal, is this Thermopylæ of French Canada, and yet Dollard's name is commemorated in Ville-Marie only by a contemptible little lane.

Speaking of the names of streets we find in another place this remark *apropos* of the founding of Montreal by the Sieur de Maisonneuve:

The people of Montreal have not, however, commemorated him as he deserves. Many of their streets and squares are named after obscure saints and obscurer sinners, or after people whose merits will be undiscoverable by the future historian. Politicians in abundance are commemorated who are now in their graves, where it is to be hoped their works do not follow them; but there are no worthy mementos of Champlain, Maisonneuve, or deTracy; of Vimont, Lallemand, or Brebeuf; of La Salle, of Hennepin, of Marquette; or of hundreds of other brave and devoted men who trod the streets of the old city. We have entered into their labors, and their memories ought to be perpetuated in the names of our prominent streets and squares.

The disappearance of the Indians who were found upon the present site of Montreal by Jacques Cartier is accounted for as follows:

Jacques Cartier, who was guided then by the chief to the top of the mountain, describes the town as being fortified with palisades, and built in the form of a circle. It was surrounded by fields of grain which gave evidence of the settled character of the population and their comparative civilization. He learned that the name of the town was Hochelaga. The eastern suburb of the present city, where Jacques Cartier probably landed, still retains that name, and it has also been retained as the name of the county. Jacques Cartier made no settlement in Canada, and Hochelaga was not again visited by Europeans until sixty years later. Champlain, the first colonizer of Canada, made an expedition up the St. Lawrence after founding Quebec. But the populous town described by Jacques Cartier had disappeared. Two aged Indians alone were found to conduct him to the summit of Mount Royal, and relate the story of the ruin of their people. Many traditions survive of the fraticidal war which broke out after Cartier's departure. If we are to believe the historian of the Wyandotts—Peter Dooyentate Clarke—himself a descendant of the tribe—the Senecas and Wyandotts, or Hurons, lived side by side at Hochelaga, in peace and amity until, in an evil moment, a stern chief of the Senecas refused to permit his son to marry a Huron maiden. The indignant damsel rejected all suitors, and promised to marry that man only who should kill the chief who had offended her. A young Huron fulfilled the condition and won the lady. But the Senecas adopted the cause of their chief and attacked the Hurons. At first they were unsuccessful, but the other tribes of the Iroquois assisted them, and the Hurons were driven westward, and were eventually almost exterminated by the implacable Iroquois. This romance of Hochelaga has found no poet or novelist to embellish or immortalize it. Our dark-skinned Canadian Helen brought "unnumbered woes" upon her people, but until some Homer arises to narrate the particulars, we shall never know what tragic fate befel her. Some vestiges of Ilion even still survive, but Champlain saw no trace of the triple palisaded town elaborately described by his predecessor.

LITERARY REVIEW.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Two new volumes of Gage and Co.'s Educational Series (Toronto), are a life of *Lazare Hoche* a French general under the Directory, in French by E. DeBonnechase, with references to the Grammar of De Fivas, and Notes by W. Tytler, B.A., of the Guelph High School; and a volume, containing, *Marmion* and *Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France*, with Introduction and Copious Notes by John Millar, B.A., Head Master of St. Thomas Collegiate Institute, containing a map of the border regions alluded to in the poem.

Exercises in English Composition (Longmans, Green & Co., London), is a useful work, by Robert Skakel Knight, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and a native of the Province of Quebec. In arranging the exercises the author has aimed at presenting something solid "which an unformed empty mind may work upon, so as to obviate a painful vacuum pumping process to which young people, even during a heavy press of class-work, are frequently subjected."

Mr. John A. Jennings, well known in Dublin as an elocutionist and giver of readings, has, at the suggestion of those interested in education in that city, compiled a reader under the title of *The Modern Elocutionist* (Dublin: Carson Bros.), which brings together a number of selections not so familiar as those in ordinary school readers. It is dedicated by permission to the Duchess of Marlborough, and was at once adopted in a number of educational establishments in Dublin and elsewhere. It covers over five hundred pages, and contains a great variety of readings. The first edition having been rapidly exhausted, a revised and enlarged one has recently been published.

THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

The Report of the Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, London for 1831-82, contains papers "Sierra Leone," "Natal," "Mauritius," "South Australia," "The Commercial Advantages of Federation," and "Imperial Defence." "England's Colonial Granaries," by Robert G. Webster, Esq., contains six pages on the wheat fields of Canada, with the prediction that "at some future date, when steamers shall ply between Hudson's Bay and the Mersey, the Clyde or the Thames, it will be possible to sell Manitoba wheat in the United Kingdom at 28s. a quarter, and to do so at as large a profit as that now obtained from the sale of United States wheat at 48s." An exclusively Canadian paper is, "The Progress of Canada and the Development of the Great North-West," by Lieut.-Col. T. Hunter Grant, of Quebec. The reading was followed by a long discussion, in which the Duke of Manchester, Mr. A. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., Mr. W. Fraser Rae, Col. Arbuthnot, R.A., Mr. James Rankin, M.P., Mr. W. Farrar Ecroyd, M.P., and others took part.

TEMPERANCE.

The National Temperance Society (New York) publishes at 10 cents *The Philosophy of Prohibition*, by Dr. Bascom, of the Wisconsin University. Among many other good points, Dr. Bascom makes a strong one against continuous moral suasion, to which those who despair of prohibition wish to remand temperance people. He shows that moral suasion when pushed beyond certain limits is irrational and has no practical result.

Temperance men grow weary of proofs with which they are perfectly familiar, and which tend to no new issue. The safe-and-sound men of the world, the average moral men of the world, who stand on the thermometer at mild summer heat—a heat that keeps things green without growth—still soon weary of persuasion, which is threadbare, is as often done poorly as well, and when done best lacks grip. In the meantime the saloon-keeper carries on his work undisturbed; those who are really exposed to danger rarely come near the ineffectual oratory; and those who are actually caught in the wheels pass on and are crushed.

Another temperance tract is entitled *The Ethics and Policy of Prohibition*, by C. J. Chubbuck, of Towanda, Pa., which is a strong appeal to voters to exercise their rights as electors to secure the suppression of the liquor traffic. Mr. Chubbuck says:

"Men who see and know the right, but wait for it to become popular before they give it their support, give by such conduct proof that they care more to please men than they do to serve their Maker. Their regard for popularity is greater than their regard for God. If men were to wait for the right to win, or become popular before they give it their support, right never would win by their aid, and they will always be wrong. I know no case where such men are commended in Holy Writ. Christ condemned them in the strongest terms. He represented them as blocking the door-way to the kingdom of heaven; they would neither go in themselves nor permit others to do so. They were careful to be just in small things that they might be thought to be righteous by men and gain applause, but they were like whited sepulchres, were hypocrites, and He did not fear to tell them so. The desire to be on the popular or winning side of any question rather than to be right before God and one's own conscience, is the bane of our civilization, corrupting both Church and State. It is the dry rot of popular Government that will cause the whole superstructure to crumble into dust and disappear.

S. S. PUBLICATIONS.

Eben Shute, of Tremont Temple, Boston, publishes a useful little blank book, arranged as a Sunday-school Class Birthday Book and Monthly Remembrancer. The idea is that one day in each month special prayer should be offered by all the class for some one member, and that this day should, if possible, fall upon the birthday of the teacher or scholar. Mr. Shute also publishes "The Wide Awake Series of Questions on the Lessons" for class distribution, and a tract entitled, "Pray for Your Pastor."

SCOTCH FARMERS.

Lippincott's Magazine opens with an illustrated paper by Miss Rose G. Kingsley, a daughter of the late Canon Kingsley, describing the Musée Plantin Moretus, at Antwerp, which contains the relics of one of the most famous printing establishments in Europe in which the original Polyglot Bible was printed. Famous paintings and engravings and quaint old presses and cases are shown here. "Through Great Britain on a Drag," describes the experiences of a wealthy Scotch-American who, with a party of friends made a coaching trip last summer from the South of England to the Highlands of Scotland. An incident in the Scottish trip is thus narrated

Of Sanquhar I only remember a walk in the twilight and a talk with some hedge-cutters. One of them seemed a gloomy fellow, and said that America was a "deal soight" better country than Scotland for a poor man.

"But this is a beautiful country," said the railway manager, who was our spokesman.

"Ay, it's a bonny country," said the man; "but whaur's the gude o' that, when a man canna win a leevin' out o't?"

"Times are hard, then?"

"Ay."

"Are the landlords severe?"

"Weel, I'd no that," put in the other hedge cutter; "there's farmers that will no hae paid rent thae three years."

"Why don't the landlords turn them out?" said the railway manager.

"Weel, I'm doubting it will come to that."

"Have the harvests been bad?"

"Na, they've no been sae bad, but the farmers here are a kin' o' gentry, ye ken, an' they try to match the gentry."

"Deal o' riotous leevin' about here," said the gloomy man,—"horse-racin', drinkin', an' a' that."

"They're no a' loike that," said the more cheerful man.

"Maist a'," said the gloomy man.

"Na," retorted the other, "there's some rays prompt. There's a farmer, sir, wi sax herds pays nineteen hundred pund rent, an' anither left twenty thousand pund in his will. Farmers are a kin' o' lairds, ye ken."

MAGAZINES.

The September *Wide Awake* has a great variety of interesting matter for the young folks. The Chautauqua Reading Course for the month concludes the series for the year, and the next course will include a series of "Health and Strength" papers by Prof. Sergeant, of Harvard.

The Living Epistle is the title of a 64-page monthly, edited by the Rev. H. J. Bowman, Cleveland, Ohio. It is devoted to "Scriptural Holiness," and contains the utterances of many leading Methodist divines on this subject. ($1.00 a year.)

OTHER MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

The Homiletic Magazine, Randolph & Co., New York, ($3 a year). *Agricultural Returns* to the Ontario Bureau of Statistics. *Sunday Harvesting* and *Occasional Paper, No.* 106, issued by the Society for Promoting the Due Observance of the Lord's Day, London. *Our Little Ones*, Russell Publishing Company, Boston. *Michigan and Its Resources*, with map, (W. S. George & Co., Lansing), compiled under authority of the State, by the Commissioner of Emigration. *Our Continent*, conducted by Albion W. Tourgee, Philadelphia. *Littell's Living Age*, Boston. *Brown's Phonographic Monthly*, New York.

CANADA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING AND ITS PROCEEDINGS.

The Canada Mutual Building Society met in annual session in the Mechanics' Institute building, yesterday evening, and the attendance was large. The President, Mr. D. Newton, took the chair. The report of the directors gave an account of the Society's real estate, with the value of lots. The securities held are deemed to be more satisfactory than they were before. It was recommended that the by-law forcing the officers of the Society to be shareholders should be reconsidered. The respective financial regulations of members with the institution were examined, and the treasurer's statement, showing the affairs to be much improved, was read and passed. Directors for the ensuing year were appointed as follows: Messrs. G. W. Sadler, D. Guthrie, W. J. Cook, D. Newton, J. Ross, G. Holmes, W. Stenhouse, D. Anderson; and the auditors: Messrs. J. E. Alston, J. Bemrose and J. Goldthorpe. The directors will appoint the other officers shortly.

Mr. Paquette has given notice to the police that a fire in his saloon on Craig street lately was the work of an incendiary, who, he alleges, is a man to whom he refused liquor.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

SECTION B.

Prof. De Volson Wood presented the results of some experiments on the

"TENSION OF LUMINIFEROUS ETHER."

Whatever the structure or composition of the luminiferous ether, it is, so far as we are able to determine, uniform in its property of transmitting light, since the velocity of light determined by the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites is substantially the same as that determined by experiments entirely within our atmosphere. In attempting further to determine its probable qualities we assume that it is governed by the same general laws as attenuated gases in transmitting a disturbance within it by a wave motion, and that its internal stress is proportionate to its mass and square of the velocity of its particles conjointly.

SECTION C.

LABORATORY APPLIANCES.

Mr. ERNEST H. COOK read a paper on this subject. The principle of exhaust which had been so successfully employed in the construction of the Bunsen or Spreyed Pump is already largely used by chemists. There was an obvious application of it which has not hitherto (so far as the author is aware) been employed. He had found the simple device of which he spoke act well in his private laboratory, and was induced to make it known at the present meeting, hoping that it might have a large sphere of usefulness. It was simply applying to ordinary air and water ovens the same principle as an ordinary air bath made in the usual manner. At a given point a hole was cut and a piece of pipe fastened in the side of the bath high up, connecting with an exhaust or waste pipe. A stop-cock let into the pipe served to regulate the rate of removal of the air from the chamber. A violent or too rapid exhaust is not desired, as the fall in temperature thus caused in the oven becomes considerable, owing to the great influx of cold air. When they considered the chief cause producing evaporation, the saturation of a given mass of air, the advantage of a means of gradually removing the air from the interior of these ovens became apparent. Experiment shows that by properly adjusting the rate of flow of the water from the exhaust pipe, and thus the rate at which the air traverses the oven, evaporation will go on twice or one and a half times as rapidly as in the ordinary closed ovens in common use. In some small laboratories an adaptation of this principle of a stink cupboard will also be found useful. For this purpose he had a box made two inches by one foot one inch by one foot six inches, with a glass door opening outward. Any acid which requires heating or sulphuretted hydrogen apparatus is placed inside this box, and by means of a hole cut in the back with a piece of pipe let in, it is attached to an exhaust apparatus. By regulating the fall of water through the pipe, the current of air drawn through the cupboard is also regulated, and all noxious gases drawn into the exhaust pipes. When it was necessary for the door to be opened in order to get to the interior the water in the pipe should be turned on a little faster in order that a more violent current through may be produced.

NOTE ON THE ABSORPTION SPECTRUM OF HUMIC ACID.

Mr. H. Carrington Bolton showed that though similarity of absorption indicated identity of chemical composition in all cases, a comparison of the absorption spectra of humic acid prepared from peat and that from sugar must be interesting. The artificial material was made with 100 parts of sugar, 300 of water and 10 of sulphuric acid gently boiled for a number of hours. The liquid, after turning brown, deposits brownish flakes of humic acid. The insoluble material was then well washed and dissolved in a solution of caustic potash; this solution was filtered to separate humic and acidified with hydro-chloric acid, and this was washed until it commenced to run through the filter containing it. If this were dried it became insoluble, but if washed until the mineral acid was removed it dissolved in hot water, forming a solution like caramel. Humic acid was extracted from peat or muck by Detmer's process. Dried at 120° C. it yielded 27.5 per cent of ash of light gray color, and 70.5 percent volatile and combustible matter. The writer gave other interesting facts concerning the result, showing that 500 grammes of this moist muck was digested with water rendered slightly alkaline by potassium carbonate, and the dark liquid filtered through cloth and then through paper.

NITRO-SACCHAROSE.

Arthur H. Elliott, Ph. B.; C. S., read contributions from the laboratories of the school of mines, Columbia College. He referred to nitro-saccharose as a curious body, concerning which no definite conclusions as to its constitution appeared to have been brought on by the labors of Schœnbrin and Lobrers. He had made some experiments upon it with ammonium sulphydrate, ferrous chloride and other solvents, and in the preparation of nitro-saccharose pure crystals of cane sugar were used and reduced to a powder fine enough to pass through a sieve containing 100 holes to the inch, after which it was aired in a water bath. He then described methods used to nitrate the sugar. In the first 50 grms of sulphuric acid, 35 grms of nitric acid were mixed together and the mixture cooled to 15° C. Then 25 grms of the finely powdered sugar were slowly stirred into the acid mixture and the temperature rose to 30° C., the mixture being constantly stirred for 15 minutes. The clot thus formed was thrown into cold water and the acid mixture also added. The nitro-saccharose thus formed was collected together into one mass, and after washing and squeezing in plenty of cold water it weighed 24.4 grms. The material thus obtained was a soft silky-looking, wax-like body plastic and adhering to the fingers when removed from the water. At 30° C it was soft enough to flow like melted pitch. It could not be washed free from acid. When heated on a water bath it melted and began to decompose, giving off red fumes. An attempt was made to neutralize it with potassic carbonate, but the action was very energetic and most of the material dissolved in water.

The writer also gave other specimen tests and said that the following facts were noticed: When heated with water it decomposed as it dissolved; on heating with turpentine a slightly yellow fluid was obtained; carbolic acid is reddened, both cold and hot. With olive oil mutual decomposition took place on heating. Sperm oil acted like olive oil. Potassic hydrate gave a brown solution when heated. Ammoniac hydrate even in the cold gives a yellowish-brown color. Nitric acid decomposes it on heating, giving red fumes. Hydrochloric acid, both cold and hot, decomposes nitro-saccharose. Starmon's chloride is decomposed giving a white precipitate, even in cold. Ferrous sulphate, also chloride, decomposes nitro-saccharose even in the cold, giving brown precipitates. Ammoniac sulphychlorate, both hot and cold, decomposes this body, giving a liver-colored solution with separation of sulphur. The action of ferrous chloride was given, also ammonious sulphydrate, all of which were very interesting to those who were in attendance.

A paper was also read from several agricultural chemists on "the estimation of reverted phosphoric acid."

The report of the committee on

AN INDEX COMMITTEE

was read as follows:

Resolved,—"That a committee of five be appointed to devise and inaugurate a plan for the proper indexing of the literature of the chemical elements. Dr. H. C. Bolton to be chairman of the committee and the other members to be nominated by the Vice-President for Section C. The committee shall be required to report at the meeting of the chemical section in 1883, and it shall have full power to invite the co-operation of volunteers."

The resolution was carried, and the committee soon afterward adjourned.

SECTION E.

J. R. Bartlett read a paper on

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS AND TEMPERATURES IN THE GULF STREAM,

off the Atlantic coast, taken under the direction of the U. S. Coast Survey. Work has been carried on in the steamer "Blake" continuously for several years, but he described what had been done in 1881 and 1882 under the direction of Prof. Hilgard. The Gulf Stream does not run in a basin nor is it divided into cold and warm alternate layers. The deepest part of the bottom between Florida and the Bahamas banks is 459 fathoms, 3 to 8 knots per hour current, temperature 80°-83° F. There is a wide plateau off Florida, which gradually diminishes in width in going north. Off the Carolinas it is 40 or 50 miles wide. Near Savannah he sounded at 1,840 fathoms. The 500 and 1,000 fathom lines are very close to the 100 fathom line north of Cape Hatteras up to the Georges bank off Massachusetts. Directly beneath the Gulf Stream is a hard coral limestone with no loose material. The Globig

enna begins to appear at Charleston in going north, and increases in amount. The cold water from the Arctic region flows inside of the Gulf Stream off the American coast and beneath it falling down a precipice of a thousand fathoms. The Bahama section showed 44° temperature at 459 fathoms. It is 39½° in the Gulf of Mexico at the bottom, and it washes in through the Windward Islands, south of Cuba, rather than through the Florida channel. Outside the ridge between Cuba and Hayti the temperature descended to 36½°, but the coldest found in the Gulf of Mexico was 39½°, down to 3,400 fathoms, the same with that on the ridge. There is no Gulf Stream in the Gulf of Mexico. He sent down a bottle of champagne to 800 fathoms, and though thoroughly corked the champagne was replaced by cold muddy salt water without displacing the cork. Hence he recommended the discontinuance of such costly experiments by future observers. Dr. Carpenter complimented the Government for obtaining such valuable observations. He referred to experiments made in the Straits of the Dardanelles, proving a very strong inward current below the surface at considerable depth, while the surface current moved outwardly. The "Challenger" expedition in their section across the South Atlantic did not discover the source of the cold water at the bottom.

DR. RAE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Dr. Rae continuing his paper on his Arctic explorations on Thursday afternoon said: He did not accept the theory of Sir George Nares in respect to the Paleocrystic ice, as he had seen similar masses accumulated in a few months. Traces of Sir John Franklin were obtained from the Esquimaux. Seeing a man with a gold band around his head Mr. Rae asked where it was obtained. They said from a party of white men to the west who were all dead. Many articles of ornaments were found as Sir John's Cross of knighthood and silver coins. They said the men were all dead, having died four years earlier. They had got books which had been destroyed by children. The Esquimaux were generous and polite, and events happening twenty years earlier had been carefully preserved by tradition. They believe they came from the west, Dr. Rae thinks them physically like the Chinese. The Greenland Esquimaux build their huts and construct their boats like the Siberian natives, though they seem very short, the small stature is due to possession of very short legs. Dr. Flam, of London, said the skeleton in his museum had 35 vertebræ, one more than the average number. They are not to be regarded as gluttonous. Mr. Rae's men ate very much meat, as much as seven pounds for a ration, yet they did not have the scurvy. There must be something in the climate requiring so much animal food.

He found effects of fourteen officers of Franklin's party, and returned early so as to communicate the news obtained. His party received the £10,000 offered by the British Government for news of the Franklin Expedition.

SECTION F.

THE MOTIONS OF THE ROOTS OF CORN.

Prof. Beals spoke of experiments on roots of Indian corn, starting them in dark places over water. As to their making coils, those started in sand and soil did not make coils. Of those in sand, some were placed with the tip of the seed up, some down; after 150 had started and had grown four inches they were dug up and examined. Three out of 100 sent the primary roots up out of the soil; the main root also came out at a little distance. They were red above soil; they then turned and again entered the soil. Of the 181 set with the tips up, 91 sent the primary roots out of the soil: the primary roots reached a length of about 14 inches in the cellar. He placed 118 kernels in the garden, about three inches below the soil; 97 placed with tips up were slower to sprout than those placed with tips down; 92 out of the 97 sent their primary roots out of the soil.

Prof. Beals also placed 20 Lima beans in a cellar, and the conclusion come to is that they should be placed point down. Many of them took curious courses, some running out and again entering the sand. Some planted in the open air acted much in the same way, showing that Indian corn and beans should both be planted with points downwards.

ILLUSIONS OF MOTIONS.

Mr. H. P. Bowditch, in his paper on this subject, referred to the illusion of watching objects from a passing train, then casting the eye to the floor of the car, and the same seeming to move away from the observer. Exhibiting some illustrations of his remarks by apparatus and charts, testing the eyes of the audience, greatly to their amusement, and occupying considerable time.

Remarks by Messrs Oliver, Stevens, Mills and others, followed, discussing the many different illusions to the human eye, arriving, however, at no conclusion.

The abstract of a paper entitled, "An Examination of

SOME CONTROVERTED POINTS IN THE PHYSIOLOGY OF VOICE,

Especially the Registers of the Singing Voice and the Falsetto," was read by Dr. T. Wesley Mills, Assistant of the Professor of Physiology of McGill College, and formerly Chemical Assistant of the Throat and Chest Hospital, London, Eng. The divisions of the subject were: (1.) The functions of the epiglottis in voice production. (2.) The influence of the trachea on pitch. (3.) Influence of the supraglottic chambers on pitch. (4.) The production of the falsetto voice. (5.) The registers of the singing voice. After the critical examination of all the principal modern views on these subjects, the author states his own conclusions, which are in a condensed form, as follows: (1.) The epiglottis is a feeble resonator and modifier of sound, but does not appreciably affect pitch. (2.) Pitch is not materially modified by the trachea. (3.) The supra-glottic chambers always materially influence the pitch of the voice. This latter view is new to science. (4.) Falsetto voice production demands closure of the glottic, posteriorly always and generally also anteriorly also, while a central sigment, alone, of the vocal cords, vibrates, and through only a portion of their breadth. (5.) In order to determine the question of registers of the singing voice Dr. Mills had examined, with the laryngoscope, 50 persons of varying musical ability and had tabulated the results. His observations confirmed many of the conclusions of the distinguished teacher of vocal music, Garcia, and those of the accomplished Madam Seiler. The paper, which is of great interest both to physiologists and musicians, will appear in the October number of the *Archives of Laryngology*, published in New York.

CROSS HEREDITY FROM SEX TO SEX.

Mrs. A. B. Blackwell, of Somerville, New Jersey, read a paper on Cross Heredity from sex to sex. She pointed out that there is much evidence that each organic cell and organism assimilates food, builds structure, and performs functions under the same law of equal action and re-action that rules inorganic nature and maintains the balance of work among correlated energies. Thus each higher organism is differentiated to perpetuate, not another organism like itself, but incomplete elements, which, co-operating with complementary elements, can establish the new organism. Hence a permanent moving equilibrium of male and female influence in the new being, and by the law of averages each determines the sex in about equal numerical proportions. Also there is a well known family resemblance among brothers and sisters which underlies even unlike physical details and various mental ability, and is often an obvious balance of the dissimilar characters of the parents. Mixed races are the conspicuous blending of both types of progenitors. But since special characters are entailed to the same sex, exclusively, then a corresponding inheritance of more general characters should be entailed to the opposite sex distinctively, if the balance is maintained. Several classes of facts were given by the writer in evidence of cross inheritance. With feeble mothers and strong fathers, daughters at birth, have an apparent advantage over their brothers. But if the inequality is reversed in the parents, the sons begin life better endowed than their sisters. If parents have strongly marked contrasts, the sons oftenest resemble the mothers, the daughters the fathers. When this is not evident, intimate acquaintance will often bring out cross inheritance in some other form of compensation, [illegible] ...syncrasies and traits independent of sex ... oftenest reproduced by cross heredity. In mixed races, Indian and negro, ... is presumably a male inheritance; ... the women, as a class, are certainly ... and more Caucasian in features than ... But in special cases, where the mother is white, the male children more often resemble the whites. The same law holds in all mixed nationalities to a noticeable extent. There are complications arising from the general blending of many characters, and therefore room for difference of conclusion; yet if attention can be definitely called to the facts, it is believed that the compensation law of Cross Inheritance, from sex to sex, may be definitely established.

This section then adjourned.

C. V. Riley read a paper on

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FERTILIZATIONS OF YUCCA.

He said that ten years ago he published his first paper on this subject and now gave a recapitulation on account of much criticism. The stamens of Yucca are too short to send the pollen on the longer pistil. He pointed out the singular character of the reproductive organs of the female moth (Pronubia) illustrating fully the ovipositor on charts, greatly enlarged, as well as flowers and seed vessels of the Yucca. He explained very fully how the moth deposits her eggs in the pistil and seems to be very careful to bring the pollen from the anthers to the pistil. The Professor claimed that the Yucca would not be fertilized were it not for the careful work of this moth, and also that the larva could not live if the flower was not fertilized, as the larva lives on the seed. He showed some seed pods and pointed out the different shape of those in which the larva of the moth were working a change in the shape of the pod, causing a contraction in the middle while the normal shape is regular. Botanists have described this contraction of the pod as characteristic of the species, while it is simply a deformity caused by the moth.

SECTION G.

The section of histology and microscopy opened at 2.30 p.m., when Prof. Osler read a paper demonstrating the

"BACILLUS OF TUBERCULOSIS."

Certain diseases of the human body are caused by low orders of the parasitic bacteria. It has been shown that these little bodies are in many cases the cause of disease. In *anthrax*, or *splenetic* fever, which is caused by certain of these minute organisms, the spread of the disease has been successfully treated by inoculation. Professor Koch has lately produced tuberculosis by inoculating with a virus containing the bacillus. The organism is an exceedingly small one, being not more than one-fourth the size of a blood corpuscle. In treating phthisis, or tuberculosis, it is probable that the antiseptic method will come more in vogue. The bacilli may be demonstrated in swarms in the expectoration of phthisical patients.

A short discussion ensued, after which Dr. Louis Elsberg, of New York, presented a paper on

PLANT CELLS AND LIVING MATTER.

To botanists biology owed its first knowledge of ultimate structure and of living matter. The names "cell" and "protoplasm" perpetuate the epoch-making researches of Schleider and Von Mohl. And in accumulation and classification of further biological knowledge botanists have had as prominent a part, and even those of us who are interested only in animal morphology have had to keep some track of the labors of Naegeli, Braun, Cohn, Unger, and many others. It is all the more remarkable, therefore, that the investigations carried on during the past decade which have resulted in proving that all the so-called cells constituting animal tissues are interconnected by filaments of living matter, emanating from these cells, seem to have borne no fruit for the study of plants. It was in the hope of being able to repay histological botany for some of the light it has thrown on animal histology, that the lecturer engaged in the researches a brief account of a few of which was then given.

UTERINE FIBROID TUMORS.

Professor Henry O. Marcy, of Cambridge, Mass., then read a paper on the histology of "Uterine Fibroid Tumors," illustrated by micro-photographs. The histological factorage of the uterine fibroid has usually been considered to consist either in very large share of connective tissue with muscular elements 1. 2 fibrous or fibro myomtus tumors. The objects of these investigations have been to more thoroughly determine not only the composition of these growths but also their relation to the surrounding uterine tissues. The conclusions reached as the results of such studies are that the origin of these growths is not in the reproduction of connective tissue cells, having as a point of departure a vessel or nerve, but that it consists of a hyperplastic developement of true uterine muscular fibres, usually arising from several centres, resulting in a multilobular growth and may consist of one or more independent tumors. In their development the fibres are more or less altered in character by compression, and when of considerable size by lack of nutrition. The connective tissue is not usually increased and is often less than that of normal uterine tissue. The growths are very rarely vascular, and depend in their nutrition upon the blood supply of the network of surrounding vessels, which is usually exceptionally prominent, often ectocsic in character. The capsule is composed of the fibres of the surrounding uterine structures altered by compression.

Professor J. T. BURRIL, of Illinois Industrial University, then read a paper on

"VEGETABLE POISONS."

The writer had observed during several years within the closed cells of apparently healthy plants numerous actively moving parasites, resembling certain kinds of the organisms called "bacteria." This, after careful study and investigation, was found to be the rule. Some of the best specimens observed were in the cells of certain mould fungi. In the higher plants the most satisfactory cases have been in the cells of hairs through whose transparent walls everything within can be easily seen. Through another series of investigations it became evident that these bacteria cause disease in plants, such as blight, &c., and to the presence of these little insects is attributed the poisonous nature of many plants.

LIGHT COMMITTEE.

Aldermen Wilson (Chairman), Robert, Dubuc, Tansey, Fairbairn and Rainville, assembled at an appointed meeting of the Light Committee yesterday afternoon.

The Chairman reported that efficient arrangements had been made for getting the lamp posts from Toronto, which had been contracted for there.

It was reported that the contractor for putting street names on the lamps was doing his work well.

The request of the Metropolitan Club to have its front lit up in the same manner as is the St. James Club was considered. The Chairman proposed to give the Club one lamp if it furnished another, saying that all the clubs paid heavy taxes and ought to be liberally dealt with, but the proposal was rejected, and the clerk instructed to convey the decision to the Club.

The lighting of the Mountain street railway crossing bridge was taken up on a letter from Mr. Ansley, and it was decided to place a lamp at each end, but no action would be taken toward lighting the bridge, as it was not city property.

The Secretary of the committee, Mr. Gosselin, was given a number of letters, respecting a scarcity of lamps, to answer. James Millin having petitioned at length against the removal of a lamp from the corner of Craig and Hermine streets, upon consideration of the matter it was decided to restore the light in question.

Some routine business made up the remainder of the proceedings.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The annual Alliance picnic to be held at Beebe Plain on Friday next promises to be an event of more than ordinary interest. Beebe Plain is a village municipality in the township of Stanstead, about six miles from Newport, Vermont, and about two miles from Stanstead Plain and Roch Island. No more beautiful section of country could have been selected. The Passumpsic Railway passes through the camp ground, where there is a splendid auditorium comfortably seated for 2,000 persons. The Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, the Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Montreal, the Rev. Dr. Duff, of Sherbrooke, with Mr. J. J. Maclaren and several others are expected to take part in the proceedings. The people of Stanstead and vicinity will probably turn out in large numbers. There will be a special train leaving Sherbrooke at half-past eight on the arrival of the Grand Trunk train from Coaticook. The excursion from Montreal will start at 9 a.m. on Thursday, and it is hoped a large company will avail themselves of the cheap rates offered.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh, Principal of Princeton College, New Jersey, is in Halifax, N.S.

Mr. John Dougall, having spent several weeks in Montreal, left yesterday for New York.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is suffering from an attack of fever, accompanied by congestion of the lungs.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie arrived from Portland last night, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mackay. Mr. Mackenzie is said to be much improved in health.

The Fredericton (N.B.) *Capital* says:—"It is reported that Mr. Osborne, of St. Andrews, will shortly assume the position of superintendent of the New Brunswick Railway, and that Mr. Burpee, the present superintendent, will make an extended trip through Europe for his health. The head office of the Company is to be removed from Gibson to Woodstock."

CITY ITEMS.

William Cooper, in custody for counterfeiting, has been sent in care of Detective McVeitty to Ottawa.

Captain McKay, of the S.S. "Tunstall," has been arrested at the instance of his steward for assault upon that functionary.

An organ recital in the Church of St. James the Apostle after service to-morrow evening, by Mr. Frederick W. Mills, is announced.

Complaint is made of the carelessness of workmen engaged in renovating the Medical Hall building, they having frequently of late let fall tools and materials to the St. James street sidewalk, which did not occasion serious accidents only because, fortunately, no person happened to be passing underneath. A few days ago a number of men employed on the same job had a dangerous tumble to the ground by the fall of a scaffold.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.—The Rev. T. R. Smithson, B.A., of London, England, has accepted temporary charge of St. Jude's Church, and will officiate at the evening service to-morrow, assisted by Mr. Du Vernet, of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Toronto. Morning service as usual.

PREMATURE loss of the hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

THE STRANGER IN LONDON.—That the great City will ere long be hardly recognizable by its former denizens, all the world has heard. The visitor passing up the Thames now finds his eye gratified by the many handsome edifices recently erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment, there rises over him on the right hand the new *Times* office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned works of Messrs. JAMES EPPS & CO.; both phases of Italian architecture. It may be said that these two buildings are types of the far reaching business energy of the nineteenth century, for it has resulted from such means that these two establishments have brought themselves to the fore, and that the annual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last year the number of copies of the *Times* issued is estimated at 16,276,000, while the number of packets of EPP'S COCOA sent off in the same period is computed at 14,749,695. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in 1830 the consumption of Cocoa throughout the whole kingdom was but 425,382 lbs., there then existing no preparation of it such as this, which by the simple addition of boiling water would yield a palatable drink. Truly time may be said to work many changes.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY AND NEXT WEEK.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD LEE will conduct Divine Service in the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Sunday, at 2.30 p.m.

ST. LOUIS OF MILE-END.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m., in Mile-End School-house, junction Carriere and Rabain sts.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL).—The Rev Dr. J. F. Stevenson, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

ZION CHURCH, Queen's Hall, St. Catherine st.—Pastor, the Rev. A. J. Bray. Service as usual every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

WESLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Catherine street, near Phillips Square.—The Rev. James Roy, M.A., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Subject for the evening, "Solomon's Science." I. Kings, 4, 33

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity—Divine Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preach at the morning service. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 o'clock.

ERSKINE (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. J. S. Black, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

CRESCENT STREET (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH.—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, pastor. The Rev. Principal MacVicar, LL.D., will preach at both services.

CALVARY CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 302 Guy st.—The Rev. J. L. Forster, LL.B., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Seats always free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Monique streets.—The Rev. James McCaul, B.A., will conduct the service in the morning at 11 a.m. There will be no evening service. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Rev. J. Philip DuMoulin officiating. The Sunday-School will assemble at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Corner of Beaver Hall and Belmont and Palace streets. Service will be held at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 27th inst., the Rev. Mr. Williamson officiating. No evening service.

ST. MARK'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of William and Dalhousie street.—The Rev. John Nichols, pastor.—Services on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. G. Forsey, pastor. Mr. Magee Pratt will preach on Sunday at 11 a.m. and the Rev. J. B. Saunders at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-Class at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited. Strangers shown to seats.

EAST-END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Plessis and Lagauchetiere streets.—The Rev. J. B. Saunders, pastor. Services at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-School and Pastor's Bible-Class at 2.30 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially welcomed. Strangers shown to seats gladly."

TAYLOR (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, Champlain street, a few doors below St. Catherine street.—The Rev. John J. Casey, pastor. Rev. F. Lonsdale will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and Mr. Ritchie at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. All are invited. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats

ST. MATTHEW'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, Congregation street, Point St. Charles.—The pastor, the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A. The Rev. William Robertson, of Nova Scotia, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Pastor's Bible-Class at 2 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. All are invited. Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Weber Music Hall, 228 St. James st.—Meeting for Communion and study of the Scriptures at 11 a.m. At 7 p.m. Wm. W. Robertson will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Life and Immortality in Christ alone." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, Coursol st.—The Rev. T. R. Smithson, B.A., of London, England, has accepted temporary charge of St Jude's Church, and will officiate at the evening service to-morrow, assisted by Mr. DuVernet, of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Toronto. Morning service as usual. Sunday-School and Bible-Class at 3 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine st., West.—Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, B.C.L.—Services to-morrow (Sabbath), at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject for the morning, "Antidote to Weariness," and for the evening "Nebuchadnezzar's Dream." Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. All are invited.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Mountain and Osborne streets.—The Rev. W. N. Clarke, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Evening subject, "Science and Christianity—the Period of Difference." Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All are invited and made welcome.

KNOX CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN), corner Dorchester and Mansfield sts.—The Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Mr. Archibald Lee, of the Presbyterian College, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Service on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed to any of the services.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, east-end St. James street.—The Rev. Robt. Campbell, M.A., the pastor, will conduct Divine Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Subject of the evening discourse, "Jesus, the King of Nature as well as of Grace." Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Strangers invited to services and shown to seats.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—Divine Service on Sunday at St. Lawrence School House, corner St. Charles Borromee and Dorchester streets and the Mission House, 608 Wellington street, Point St. Charles at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Rev. S. KNOWLES, pastor.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon, Litany at 4.15 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher for the morning, Rev. Samuel Haughton, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College Dublin, Prof. of Geology, etc. Preacher for the evening, Very Rev. Dean Baldwin. Subject, "The Credibility of the Miraculous."

SALEM CHURCH, Panet street (between St. Mary street and the river), in connection with St. Andrew's.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Subjects—"True Science and True Religion never opposed to each other." Sunday-School at 9.30 a.m. Pews all free. Rev. Samuel Massey, pastor.

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. John Potts, D.D., will preach in this church to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-schools and Bible-Classes at 9.30 a.m. and at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting in the lecture-room on Monday evening and Preaching Service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

TRINITY CHURCH (Church of England) opposite Viger Square, St. Denis street.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service in this church next Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. A large proportion of the seats free. The Rev. J. G. Baylis, B.D., will officiate at the morning service and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal at the evening service.

OTTAWA STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Wm. Galbraith, LL.B., pastor. Services to-morrow Sabbath, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. F. W. Crowle will preach at both services. All are cordially invited. Strangers conducted to seats. Sabbath-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Monday and preaching on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Corner of College and Inspector streets.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.—Divine Service in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. V. H. Nye, M.A., Rector of Bedford, will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible-Class, for men and women, at 3 p.m.

ARCHDEACON EVANS, RECTOR.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Near the Windsor Hotel.—Free Seats.—Public worship on the Lord's Day at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. James McCaul, pastor. Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Rev. E. A. Stafford, B.A., pastor. The Rev. V. R. Emory will preach in this church to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 11 o'clock and the Rev. D. V. Lucas, M.A., in the evening at 7 o'clock.

All are invited.

Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-Class at 3 o'clock.

Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock p.m.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL). Beaver Hall Hill.

The Rev. B. B. Ussher, M.D., Rector.

Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

The Rev. Drummond McCunn will preach at both services.

Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m.

Strangers provided with seats.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets.—Pastor, the Rev. G. H. Wells. In the absence of the pastor for his summer holidays, Rev. A. R. Merriane, of Easthampton, Mass., will preach August 20th and 27th Service at the usual hours. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Mission Chapel, Inspector st. Pastor, Rev. Mr. McFadyen. Hours of service, preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 101 Metcalfe street:

Sunday, Bible Class for young women, 3:30 p.m. Service of song, 3 o'clock.

Thursday, Union Prayer Meeting, open to all ladies 10:30 a.m. Business meeting, for members only, 11 a.m.

Friday, Young Women's Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.

Special Prayer Meeting on behalf of Seamen, first Thursday of each month, 10 a.m.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following meetings are held every week:—Daily prayer-meeting from 12 to 1; Bible Class Tuesday evening, from 8 to 9; Boys' Prayer-meeting, on Friday evening from 8 to 9; Young Men's Prayer-meeting, on Saturday evening, from 8 to 9; Young Men's Bible Class, on Sunday afternoon, from 3 to 4. Religious Temperance meeting Sunday afternoon from 4:15 to 5:15, to which strangers in the city are specially invited. Evangelistic Meeting on Sunday evening at 8:30.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

SERVICE RELIGIEUX EN FRANÇAIS tous les dimanches a 3h. p.m., et tous le jeudis, a 8h p.m., au No. 169 rue Chatham. Invitation cordiale a tous.

M. SADLER, pasteur.

EGLISE ST.-JEAN (Russell Hall.)—Rev. C. A. Doudiet preche le dimanche, le matin à 11h. le soir à 7h. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique a 3h. Tous les jeunes gens de l'eglise sont invités à y assister. Assemblée de prières chaque jeudi à 7.30 p.m.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (anglicane), rue Chatham, faubourg St. Joseph—Services, le dimanche, à 11h a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche, à 3h p.m. Service le mercredi, à 7.30h p.m. et réunion de prières le samedi, à 8h p.m. Tous les bancs sont libres.

Rév. J. J. ROY, pasteur, 690 rue St. Joseph.

EGLISE DU SAUVEUR, rue Canning (entre les rues St. Joseph et St. Antoine).—Service en français tous les dimanches, à 11h et a 7h. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique d'adultes a 3h. Assemblée de prieres chaque jeudi a 7½h. Invitation cordiale a tous. Demeure du pasteur, 342, rue St. Antoine. A. B. CRUCHET, pasteur

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elisabeth (vis-à-vis le Champ de Mars).—Le dimanche, assemblee d'expérience a 10h a.m.; prédication a 11h a.m. et 7½h p.m. Ecole biblique a 3h p.m. Assemblée de consécration le lundi soir. Réunion de prières le mercredi soir. Les réunions de la semaine commencent à 8h du soir. Les bancs sont libres. Tous sont cordialement invités.

Rév. LOUIS N. BEAUDRY, pasteur.

Noon Advertisements.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

The annual meeting of this Company was held on the 4th instant, when the report of the business for the year 1881 was presented:

In the Fire Department the premiums for the year, after deducting re-insurances, amounted to $4,416,620, being an increase over the preceding year of $251,230, and the net profits realized, including interest, were $620,135, which, added to the amount at credit of Profit and Loss account enabled the Company to increase the Fire Insurance Fund by $250,000, pay the usual dividend, and leave a balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account of $729,478.

In the Life Department, the premiums for the year amounted to $1,250,905, and after liquidation of all claims and expenses, the Life and Annuity Funds were increased by the sum of $720 555 making the total accumulations in this Department $13,689,390.

FUNDS.—After payment of the dividend, the funds for the security of policy-holders stand as follows:

Capital paid up	$1,447,725
Fire Insurance Fund	2,750,000
Reserve Fund	4,750,000
Balance of Profit and Loss account	729,478
Life Funds	13,689,290
Total	$23,366,493

In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the year 1881 had been remarkable for the extraordinary number of fires which had occurred, the Company having had no less than 1,823 losses more than in the preceding year, with the result that, in common with other companies its operations had not been so satisfactory as in previous years. As illustrating that the business of insurance is subject to periods of unfavorable experience, reference was made to the fact that on several previous occasions in its history the Royal had had years of adversity, and it was chiefly when such periods came round that the wisdom of the policy of the Company, inaugurated many years ago, of creating large reserve funds became apparent, as the first condition of success is the confidence of the public in the stability of the Company. That the Directors of the Royal still keep this object prominently before them is evidenced by the fact that, notwithstanding the comparatively adverse results mentioned, the reserve funds have been increased by the addition of $250,600 during the past year, which funds now stand at the magnificent total of $7,500,000, in addition to the paid-up capital, balance of profit and loss and life funds.

It was also mentioned that on the 30th June last, the investments of the Company had increased in value by the sum of $1,717,375, which amount is not included in the assets of the Company.

TENDERS WANTED FOR THE construction of a cedar post and rail line fence at Lachine. For particulars, apply to G. J. ALLOWAY, corner Helen st. and Burnside streets.

Noon Advertisements.

CAMPBELL'S ELIXIR OF BEEF AND PEPSIN.

A carefully prepared compound of Port Wine, Liebig's Extract of Beef and Pepsin. Invaluable in low fevers and all diseased conditions of the system, in which a nutritive stimulant is indicated.

FOR SALE AT THE

WINDSOR BRANCH—MEDICAL HALL.

AMERICAN

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

NOT ALL HAVING VISITED BEAUVAIS' GREAT WORLD'S CLOTHING HOUSE, WE TAKE THIS METHOD OF INVITING YOU CALL AND INSPECT OUR CLOTHING, WHICH IS MADE UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES CONSEQUENTLY THE PRICES MUST BE VERY LOW.

AND TO OUR CITIZENS, GENERALLY, WE WOULD SAY IF YOU REQUIRE ANY SUMMER OR HOLIDAY GOODS WE WILL SELL YOU AT FIRST COST PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN IMMENSE FALL STOCK THAT IS DAILY ARRIVING.

WE HAVE OUR FALL OVERCOATS NOW ON EXHIBITION AND SOLICIT AN INSPECTION.

I. A. BEAUVAIS,

186 and 188 St. Joseph street

MONTREAL.

KINDERGARTEN.

FROEBEL'S SYSTEM.

The MISSES McINTOSH will re-open the Kindergarten

On MONDAY, September 11th,

and will be at home to receive applications on MONDAY, September 4th and following days, from 2 until 5 p.m.

27 VICTORIA STREET.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The High School of Montreal, the High School for Girls, the Preparatory High School, and the several Common Schools, controlled by the above Board, will re-open on FRIDAY, September 1st, at nine a.m.

S. P. ROBINS, Secretary.

MISS ALLEN'S SCHOOL WILL re-open on the 5th of September at 46 St. Mathew street.

FOR SALE, a good Business, in city of Quebec and town of Three Rivers. One of the best selling articles of the day and good chance for men of small capital to build up a good business. Can also be placed in any town in Ontario from Toronto east. Address, BUSINESS, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

FOR SALE, fine Farm, in Derby, Vt., within a mile of Newport, and close to West Derby Village. It contains 140 acres, and is suitable for a "gentleman's farm." It is noted for beauty of situation and commodiousness of the buildings. A part of the farm near the village having an unsurpassed view of Lake Memphremagog. Might be sold for building lots. Terms liberal. For particulars apply on the place or by letter to the proprietor. Rev. J. FRASER, West Derby, Vt.

$5 PER VOLUME will be given for Hochelaga Depicta and Hawkin's Quebec. Highest price paid for second-hand Books, old coins and curiosities, at 799 Craig street, next door to St. Antoine street.

WANTED, four Boys to wait on Table; must have had experience; situation permanent. Apply at once, Victoria House, Latour street.

WANTED, a Traveller, a young unmarried man to travel for a Patent Medicine and Drug business; one having had some experience in a Drug Store preferred, but a reliable, honest and trustworthy person is wanted and one who is not afraid of work; references required. Apply to 424 St. Paul street, between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m.

WANTED, a First-class Fireman, ALEX. GRANT, Horse Shoer, 7 Little St. Antoine street.

WANTED, Cooks, General Servants, Housemaids and Nurses At 64½ Bleury street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 159 University street.

WANTED, a House, with 6 or 8 Rooms, West of Bleury street. State rent with taxes. STANLEY, "Witness," Office.

WANTED, an apprentice. THOS. ALLAN & CO., Jewellers.

WANTED, copying by a good penman, experienced book keeper, evening work solicited. Address, COPYING, "Witness" office.

WANTED, at once, a thoroughly competent Milliner, good wages to the right party. Address, LIGGET & HAMILTON.

WANTED, Bookbinder, General Forwarder; good wages and steady employment to a competent man. Apply at once to A. S. WOODBURN, Ottawa.

WANTED, to Rent, a small House, west of Bleury street. Apply to P.O. Box 1454.

WANTED, a young man as Assistant Packer. LYMAN, SONS & CO.!

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 20 Windsor street.

WANTED, by a pupil of Prof. Ducharme, beginner in music. Terms $2 per month. TEACHER, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, to assist at waiting at Table, a lad, aged about fifteen. Apply 581 Sherbrooke street.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, by a first-class Dress and Mantle Maker, a situation as Manager. Would go West. State salary. Further particulars, address Miss W. NOWLS, Post Office.

BOARD.—Wanted, by a Lady, large unfurnished Front Room, with board. ROOM, "Witness" Office.

BOARD.—Board wanted, by a young gentleman; private family residing in the vicinity of the Windsor preferred. Address stating terms, RANDOLPH, P.O. Drawer 1976.

ROOM.—To Let, a furnished room. 44 Hermine street.

ROOMS, Furnished. 133 Bleury street.

ROOMS.—To let, two unfurnished Rooms in an English family. 34 Latour street.

ROOMS, Furnished. 7 Burnside Place.

ROOMS.—Wanted, for two married couples, Rooms and Board for the winter—must have breakfast at 6.30. Address C.V., "Witness" Office.

TO LET, six unfurnished Rooms. 34 Stanley street.

LOST, on Thursday evening, at Cote St. Paul, between Mr. J. Higgins' and Pavilion Road, by way of Town Hall, a Single Gray Woolen Shawl. The finder will confer a favor on leaving it at 49 Conde street, Point St. Charles, or J. Higgins, Esq.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, on St. James or St. Peter streets, a Pair of Double Eye-Glasses in a paper bag. Reward at 169½ St. Catherine street.

GYMNASTIC.

INSTRUCTOR.

WANTED, by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, a thoroughly competent man as Instructor for the Gymnastic Classes for the six winter months, beginning 1st October.

Apply, giving terms and references, to

P. O. BOX 1138.

OUR DISPLAY OF CHEESE COVERS AND STANDS IS UNEXCELLED.

Cheese Covers at all prices,

In Wedgewood, Jet, Ivory, Japanese Stone, Majolica Glass and Earthen Ware.

For anything in Cheese Covers start for

ADAM DARLING'S

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

201 St. James street (corner St. Peter).

Our pride—"The Darling" Fruit Jar.

BONA-FIDE CHEAP SALE

—OF—

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY!

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

PURSES,

HAND BAG PURSES,

NOTE PAPERS,

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AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

MUSIC FOLIOS.

JAMES SUTHERLAND & Co.,

343 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

(Four doors west of St. Francois Xavier street.)

FINE DINNER SETS!

Handsome Enamelled Dinner Sets,

Cobalt Blue Dinner Sets,

Ivory Printed Dinner Sets,

Dinner Sets at Low Prices.

WE KEEP THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT.

EDWARD HAGAR & CO.,

Importers of Fine China and Glassware,

446 and 448 St. Paul st.,

A few doors west of St. Francois Xavier st.

CONVENIENT!

Ladies can now purchase their Fancy Goods from a large and assorted stock without the fatigue of going down town, as

M. A. FOOTNER & CO.

Have opened their NEW STORE, 1282 St. Catherine street (Wellington Arcade), corner of Mansfield st. Berlin Wools, Silk Filoselle Embroidery, English, French and German; Briggs & Co. Pattern Stamping and Tracing done with despatch.

FRUIT JARS!

EXCELSIOR GEM FRUIT JAR!

The best Jar in the market.

Fruit keeps well. Never fails.

EDWARD HAGAR & CO.,

446 and 448 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE,

CHICKERING PIANO—$300.

7 1-3 Octaves, Over-strung Bass, Tri-Cord, in handsome Rosewood Case.

C. W. LINDSAY,

1312 St. Catherine street.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted, a Male Teacher, for the Lachine Dissentient Model School, a Teacher having a Model School Diploma. Letters of references required. Salary from $500 to $600 per annum. Letters of application will be received up to Monday August 28th, addressed to ROBT. KERR, Sec.-Treas., 57 St. Joseph street, Montreal.

BOARD.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice, comfortable bedroom, with breakfast and tea, in a private family on Argyle avenue; terms moderate.

Address ARGYLE, "Witness" Office.

CITIZENS' EXHIBITION COMMITTEE FUND.

The Finance Committee would feel obliged to the subscribers to this Fund who have not yet paid in their subscriptions to do so before the 1st September next, either to the Secretary at the Mechanics' Hall, or to the Treasurer, James Coristine, Esq., 471 St. Paul street.

The Registry Book for Hotels, Boarding Houses and Private Families is now open at the Committee Rooms, Mechanics' Hall, and parties having accommodation during the time of the Exhibition would do well to avail themselves of it.

W. R. SALTER, Sec.

25th August, 1882.

COPYING PAPER.

NO COPYING INK NECESSARY.

"THIN BUFF" Paper.

Will copy any kind of writing ink.

We have it in Sheets or Books of all sizes.

Send for Samples and Price Lists.

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GRAVEL ROOFING OF ALL KINDS.

GEORGE W. REED,

783 and 785 Craig street.

TO SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES.

TIN, WOOD AND LEATHER DRESSING CASES, and all the fittings required,

WORK BOXES AND WRITING DESKS,

In Leather, Wood or Papier Mache.

KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS AND NAPKIN RINGS,

In Cases or on Cards, at

R. SHARPLEY & SONS,

282 and 284 Notre Dame st.

CRYSTAL GASALIERS,

BRACKETS and HALL LAMPS.

BRONZED and BRASS HALL LANTERNS,

With Colored Glass Sides.

BRONZED GAS BRACKETS, from 55c each.

R. SHARPLEY & SONS,

282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

MRS. McGARITY begs to inform her pupils and the public in general that she will resume her vocal and instrumental instruction on and after Friday, September 1st. Residence, 16 ... street.

Auction Sales.

Thomas J. Potter.

LIBRARY FURNITURE,

By "Thomson," includes very neat Walnut Bookcase, Leather-covered Couch and Easy Chairs, Mahogany Library Table, with Leather-covered Arm Chair to match.

GENERAL FURNITURE—Also, good Parlor Billiard Table, "Singer" Sewing Machine (nearly new), about a dozen good second-hand Carpets, fine Moose Head and Antlers, excellent six-light Bronze Gasalier, also, four, three and two light do and Brackets, 12 Walnut Dining Chairs, in crimson plush. Lot of odds and ends, and TWO SETS SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

No Reserve.

Sale TUESDAY Morning, 29th August, at my Room, 195 St. James st., at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE!

HALF WAY BETWEEN

LONGUEUIL AND ST. LAMBERT,

Opposite St. Helen's Island and Montreal. I am instructed by JOHN MAGOR, Esq., to sell at my room,

On FRIDAY, the 1st September,

his fine property opposite the city, with two solid Stone Houses and about 2 acres of ground in Garden, Lawn and Paddock, with beautiful shade trees. Has good Stable, Coach House, two Ice Houses. It has been owned and occupied by Mr. Magor during the past 10 years, and is extremely pleasant and healthy the whole year round. Its convenience by the steam ferry and numerous daily and evening trains is well known.

Perfect title. Liberal terms. Can be seen at any time. Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Shaw & Gowdey.

LONGUEUIL.

NEAT FURNITURE, Brussels and other Carpets, fine-toned Hood Piano, Walnut Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, China, Glass and Plated Ware, Kitchen Stove and Requisites, Refrigerator, also a nice Row Boat at the residence of J. Fisher, Esq. (whose family is leaving for England), at the cottage (on St. John street, near the wharf), Longueuil, on

THURSDAY Next, 31st inst., at 10 a.m.,

on the arrival of the 9.30 ferry from the city.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE!

Early in SEPTEMBER we will offer some good properties in different parts of the city. Full particulars later on.

SHAW & GOWDEY,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers.

Noon Advertisements.

CHOICE AND PURE LACES.

American and Canadian tourists are invited to inspect the very choice stock of rare and valuable Laces now on view at the LACE HOUSE.

Only goods of Guaranteed excellence at extremely moderate prices submitted to the patrons of this the only establishment in the Dominion devoted exclusively to the sale of pure Laces.

WM. McDUNNOUGH (Successor to J. Parkin),

Dealer in Laces and Fancy Dry Goods.

225 ST. JAMES STREET.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.—The Nineteenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Two.—No. 1556.—The Scottish American Investment Company (limited), a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated according to law, and having its principal office and place of business in the City of Edinburgh, in Scotland, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and having its principal office and place of business in the Province of Quebec, in the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiffs, vs. Robert McEwan, heretofore of the said City and District of Montreal, at present of the City of Winnipeg, in the County of Selkirk and Province of Manitoba, Storeman, Defendant, and the Bank of Montreal a body politic and corporate duly incorporated and having its principal office and place of business in the said City of Montreal, Garnishees.—It is ordered, on the motion of Messrs. Cruickshank & Cruickshank of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, inasmuch as it appears by the return of M. Hynes, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the Superior Court, on the writ of attachment, *saisie arret*, before judgment, in this cause issued, written, that the defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal; that the said defendant, by an advertisement, to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *Le Monde*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called *Daily Witness*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs, within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order.)

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.—The Twenty-first Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty two.—No. 1601.—Edmund Eaves and Alfred Eaves, both of the City and District of Montreal, Jewellers and Co-partners, doing business together as such, at Montreal aforesaid, under the name and style of E. & A. Eaves, Plaintiffs, vs. Jean Baptiste A. Darche, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, Trader, Defendant. It is ordered, on the motion of Messrs. Cruickshank & Cruickshank, of Counsels for the Plaintiffs, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Michel Adelard Campeau, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the Superior Court, on writ of summons, in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Richelieu that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *Le Monde*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the *Daily Witness*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order.)

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P.S.C.

GENERAL PRINTING.

THE "WITNESS" JOB OFFICE

EXECUTES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB PRINTING

REQUIRED.

From the Mammoth POSTER to the Smallest VISITING CARD,

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

PARTICULAR CARE BESTOWED ON

TURNING OUT WORK CORRECTLY

AND GIVING EVERY SATISFACTION.

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GOT UP IN NEAT FORM,

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EXECUTED WITH ALL DESPATCH, AND

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EITHER BY EXPRESS, POST, STEAMER OR OTHERWISE

AS ORDERED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PATRONISE THE "WITNESS" JOB OFFICE.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, MANUFACTURER OF LIQUOR AMMONIA, and Agent for the Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Co., is prepared to supply customers with acids, &c.

NO. 3 DALHOUSIE STREET.

JOHN COWAN

S. J. ANDRES,

DENTIST,

20 BEAVER HALL.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.

CEMENT,

DRAIN PIPES, AND FIRECLAY GOODS,

FOR SALE BY

COPLAND & McLAREN,

Corner Wellington and Grey Nun streets, Montreal.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT

Our Store will be closed on SATURDAYS at THREE o'clock during the holiday season.

BRODIE & HARVIE,

FLOUR STORE,

10 and 12 Bleury street.

UNKNOWN TO HISTORY.

A STORY OF THE CAPTIVITY OF MARY OF SCOTLAND.

BY CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLIFFE."

CHAPTER IV.—(*Continued.*)

Thus it was that the Queen, with G ilbert in close attendance, had found hers an unseen spectator of the children's performance, which she watched with the en enjoyment that sometimes made her get her troubles for the moment.

"How got the little haps such knowledge?" mused Gilbert Tal on the sward which had been the theatre of their mimic

"Do y ask that, Sir Gilbert?" said the Quee with emphasis; for, indeed, it was his w who had been the chief retailer of scandal about Queen Elizabeth to the not unwilling ears of herself and his mother; and Antony Babington, as my lady's page, had but used his opportunities.

"They are insolent varlets, and deserve the rod," continued Gilbert.

"You are too ready with the rod, you English," returned Mary. "You flog all that is clever and spirited out of your poor children!"

"That is the question, madam. Have the English been found so deficient in spirit compared with other nations?"

"Ah, we all know what you English can say for yourselves," returned the Queen. "See what Master John Coke hath made of the herald's argument before Dame Renown, in his translation. He hath twisted all the other way."

"Yea, madam, but the French herald had it all his own way before. So it was but just we should have our turn."

Here a cry from the other hunters greeted them; and they found Lord Shrewsbury, some of the ladies, and a number of prickers looking anxiously for them.

"Here we are, good my lord," said the Queen, who, when free from rheumatism, was a most active walker. "We have only been stalking my sister Queen's court in small—the prettiest and drollest pastime I have seen for many a long day."

Much had happened in the course of the past years. The intrigues with Northumberland and Norfolk, and the secret efforts of the unfortunate Queen to obtain friends and stir up enemies against Elizabeth, had resulted in her bonds being drawn closer and closer. The Rising of the North had taken place, and Cuthbert Langston had been heard of as taking a prominent part beneath the sacred banner; but he had been wounded and not since heard of, and his kindred knew not whether he were among the unnamed dead who loaded the trees in the rear of the army of Sussex, or whether he had escaped beyond seas. Richard Talbot still remained as one of the trusted kinsmen of Lord Shrewsbury, on whom that nobleman depended for the execution of the charge which yearly became more wearisome and onerous, as hope decayed and plots thickened.

Though resident in the new lodge, with her train, it was greatly diminished by the dismissal from time to time of persons who were regarded as suspicious. Mary still continued on intimate terms with Lady Shrewsbury and her daughters, specially distinguishing with her favor Bessie Pierrepoint, the eldest grandchild of the countess, who slept with her, and was her plaything and her pupil in French and needle-work. The fiction of her being guest and not prisoner had not entirely passed away; visitors were admitted, and she went in and out of the lodge, walked or rode at will, only under pretext of courtesy. She never was unaccompanied by the earl or one of his sons; and they endeavored to make all private conversation with strangers, or persons unauthorized from court, impossible to her.

The invitation given to little Cicely on the arrival had not been followed up. The countess wished to reserve to her own family all the favors of one who might at any moment become the Queen of England, and she kept Susan Talbot and her children in what she called their meet place, in which that good lady thoroughly acquiesced, having her hands much too full of household affairs to run after queens.

There was a good deal to talk about this child's play, a thing which had much better have been left where it was; but in a seclusion like that of Sheffield subjects of conversation were not over-numerous, and every topic which occurred was apt to be worried to shreds. So Lady Shrewsbury and her daughters heard the Queen's arch description of the children's mimicry, and instantly conceived a desire to see the scene repeated. The gentlemen did not like it at all: their loyalty was offended at the insult to her gracious majesty; and besides, what might not happen if such sports ever came to her ears? However, the countess ruled Sheffield; and Mary Talbot and Bessie Cavendish ruled the countess, and they were bent on their own way. So the representation was to take place in the great hall of the manor-house, and the actors were to be dressed in character from my lady's stores.

"They will ruin it, these clumsy English, after their own fashion," said Queen Mary among her ladies. "It was the unpremeditated grace and innocent audacity of the little ones that gave the charm. Now it will be a mere broad farce, worthy of Bess of Hardwicke. "Mais que voulez vous?"

The performance was, however, laid under a great disadvantage by the absolute refusal of Richard and Susan Talbot to allow their Cicely to assume that part of Queen Elizabeth. They had been dismayed at her doing so in child's play; and since she could read fluently, write pretty well, and cipher a little, the good mother had decided to put a stop to this free association with the boys at the castle, and to keep her at home to study needle-work and housewifery. As to her acting with boys before the assembled households, the proposal seemed to them absolutely insulting to any daughter of the Talbot line, and they had by this time forgotten that she was no such thing. Bess Cavendish, the special spoiled child of the house, even rode down, armed with her mother's commands, but her feudal feeling did not here sway Mistress Susan.

Public acting was esteemed an indignity for women, and though Cis was a mere child, all Susan's womanhood awoke, and she made answer firmly that she could not obey my lady countess in this.

Bess flounced out of the house, indignantly telling her she should rue the day, and Cis herself cried passionately, longing after the fine robes and jewels, and the presentation of herself as a queen before the whole company of the castle. The harsh system of the time made the good mother think it her duty to requite this rebellion with the rod, and to set the child down to her seam in the corner, and there sat Cis, pouting and brooding over what Antony Babington had told her of what he had picked up when in his page's capacity, attending his lady, of Queen Mary's admiration of the pretty ways and airs of the little mimic Queen Bess, till she felt as if she were defrauded of her due. The captive Queen was her dream, and to hear her commendations, perhaps be kissed by her, would be supreme bliss. Nay, she still hoped that there would be an interference of the higher powers on her behalf, which would give her a triumph.

No! Captain Talbot came home saying, "So Mistress Sue, thou art a steadfast woman to have resisted my lady's will!"

"I knew, my good husband, that thou wouldst never see our Cis even in sport a player!"

"Assuredly not, and thou hadst the best of it, for when Mistress Bess came in as full of wrath as a petard of powder, and made your refusal known, my lord himself cried out, 'And she's in the right o't! What a child may do in sport is not fit for a gentlewoman in earnest.'"

"Then hath not my lord put a stop to the whole."

"Fain would he do so, but the countess and her daughters are set on carrying out the sport. They have set Master Sniggius to indite the speeches, and the boys of the school are to take the p for their Autumn interlude."

"Sure that is perilous, should it come to the know ledge of those at court."

"Oh, I promise you Sniggius hath a device for disguising all that could give offence. The Queen will become Semiramis or Zenobia, I know not which, and my Lord of Leicester, Master Hatton, and the others, will be called Ninus or Longinus, or some such heathenish, long-tailed terms, and speak speeches of mighty length. Are they to be in Latin, Humfrey?"

"Oh no, sir," said Humfrey, with a shudder. "Master Sniggius would have had them so, but the young ladies said they would have nothing to do with the affair if there were one word of Latin uttered. It is bad enough as it is. I am to be Philidaspes, an Assyrian knight, and have some speeches to learn—at least one is twenty-five lines, and not one is less than five!"

"A right requital for thy presumptuous and treasonable game, my son," said his father teasing him.

"And who is to be the Queen?" asked the mother.

Antony Babington," said Humfrey, "because he can amble and mince more like a wench than any of us. The worse luck for him. He will have more speeches than any one of us to learn."

The report of the number of speeches to be learned took off the sting of Cis's disappointment, though she would not allow that it did so, declaring with truth that she could learn by hearing faster than any of the boys. Indeed, she did learn all Humfrey's speeches, and Antony's to boot, and assisted both of them with all her might in committing them to memory.

As Captain Talbot had foretold, the boys' sport was quite sufficiently punished by being made into earnest. Master Sniggius was far from merciful as to length, and his satire was so extremely remote that Queen Elizabeth herself could hardly have found out that Zenobia's fine moral lecture on the vanities of too aspiring ruffs was founded on the box on the ear which rewarded poor Lady Mary Howard's display of her rich petticoat, nor would her cheeks have tingled when the Queen of the East—by a bold adaptation—played the part of Lion in interrupting the interview of our old friends Pyramus and Thisbe, who, by an awful anachronism, were carried to Palmyra. It was no plagiarism from "Midsummer Night's Dream," only drawn from the common stock of play-wrights.

So, shorn of all that was perilous, and only understood by the initiated, the play took place in the castle hall, the largest available place, with Queen Mary seated upon the dais, with a canopy of state over her head, Lady Shrewsbury on a chair nearly as high, the earl, the gentlemen and ladies of their suites, drawn up in a circle, the servants where they could, the earl's musicians thundering with drums, tooting with fifes, twanging on fiddles, overhead in a gallery; Cis and Diccon, on either side of Susan Talbot, gazing on the stage, where, much encumbered by hoop and farthingale, and arrayed in a yellow curled wig, strutted forth Antony Babington, declaiming—

> "Great Queen Zenobia am I;
> The Roman power I defy;
> At my Palmyra, in the East,
> I rule o'er every man and beast."

Here was an allusion couched in the Roman power which Master Antony had missed, or he would hardly have uttered it, since he was of a Roman Catholic family, though, while in the earl's household, he had to conform outwardly.

A slender, scholarly lad, with a pretty, innocent face, and a voice that could, "speak small, like a woman," came in and announced himself thus:

> "I'm Thisbe, an Assyrian maid:
> My robe's with jewels overlaid."

The stiff colloquy between the two boys, encumbered with their dresses, shy and awkward, and rehearsing their lines like a task, was no small contrast to the merry impromptu under the oak, and the gay, free grace of the children.

Poor Philidaspes acquitted himself worst of all, for when done up in a glittering suit of sham armor, with a sword and dagger of lath, his entire speech, though well conned, deserted him, and he stood red-faced, hesitating, and ready to cry, when suddenly from the midst of the spectators there issued a childish voice, "Go on, Humfrey!

> 'Philidaspes am I, most valorous knight,
> Ever ready for church and Queen to fight.'

Go on, I say!" and she gave a little stamp of impatience, to the extreme confusion of the mother and the great amusement of the assembled company. Humfrey, once started, delivered himself of the rest of his oration in a glum and droning voice, occasioning fits of laughter such as by no means added to his self-possession.

The excellent Sniggius and his company of boys had certainly, whether intentionally or not, deprived the performance of all its personal sting, and most, likewise, of its interest. Such diversion as the spectators derived was such as Hippolyta seems to have found in listening to Wall, Lion, Moonshine, and Co.; but, like Theseus, Lord Shrewsbury was very courteous, and complimented both playwright and actors, relieved and thankful, no doubt, that Queen Zenobia was so unlike his royal mistress.

There was nothing so much enforced by Queen Elizabeth as that strangers should not have resort to Sheffield Castle. No spectators, except those attached to the household, and actually forming part of the colony within the park, were therefore supposed to be admitted, and all of them were carefully kept at a distant part of the hall, where they could have no access to the now much reduced train of the Scottish Queen, with whom all intercourse was forbidden.

Humfrey was therefore surprised when, just as he had come out of the tiring-room, glad to divest himself of his encumbering and gaudy equipments, a man touched him on the arm and humbly said, "Sir, I have a humble entreaty to make of you. If you would convey my petition to the Queen of Scots!"

"I have nothing to do with the Queen of Scots," said the ex-Philidaspes, glancing suspiciously at the man's sleeve, where, however, he saw the silver dog, the family badge.

"She is a charitable lady," continued the man, who looked like a groom, "and if she only knew that my poor old aunt is lying famishing she would aid her. Pray you, good my lord, help me to let this scroll reach to her."

"I'm no lord, and I have naught to do with the Queen," repeated Humfrey, while at the same moment Antony, who had been rather longer in getting out of his female attire, presented himself; and Humfrey, pitying the man's distress, said, "This young gentleman is the countess's page. He sometimes sees the Queen."

The man eagerly told his story—how his aunt, the widow of a huckster, had gone on with the trade till she had been cruelly robbed and beaten, and now was utterly destitute, needing aid to set herself up again. The Queen of Scots was noted for her beneficent alms-giving, and a few silver pieces from her would be quite sufficient to replenish her basket.

Neither boy doubted a moment. Antony had the *entrée* to the presence-chamber, where on this festival night the earl and countess were sure to be with the Queen. He went straightway thither, and, trained as he was in the usages of the place, told his business to the earl, who was seated near the Queen. Lord Shrewsbury took the petition from him, glanced it over, and asked, "Who knew the Gay Norman who sent it?" Frank Talbot answered for him that he was a yeoman pricker, and the earl permitted the paper to be carried to Mary, watching her carefully as she read it, when Antony had presented it on one knee.

"Poor woman!" she said; "it is a piteous case. Master Beatoun, hast thou my purse? Here, Master Babington, wilt thou be the bearer of this angel for me, since I know that the delight of being the bearer will be a reward to thy kind heart?"

Antony gracefully kissed the fair hand, and ran off joyously with the Queen's bounty. Little did any one guess what the career thus begun would bring that fair boy.

(*To be Continued.*)

KNOWING AND TRUSTING.

BY A. A. PROCTER.

> I think if thou couldst know,
> O soul that will complain,
> What lies concealed below
> Our burden and our pain,
> How just our anguish brings
> Nearer those longed for things
> We seek for now in vain—
> I think thou wouldst rejoice, and not complain.
>
> I think if thou couldst see,
> With thy dim mortal sight,
> How meanings, dark to thee,
> Are shadows hiding light.
> Truth's efforts crossed and vexed,
> Life's purpose, all perplexed—
> If thou couldst see them right,
> I think that they would seem all clear, and wise, and bright.
>
> And yet thou canst not know,
> And yet thou canst not see;
> Wisdom and sight are slow
> In poor humanity.
> If thou couldst trust, poor soul!
> In Him who rules the whole,
> Thou wouldst find peace and rest,
> Wisdom and sight are well, but trust is best.

SUE'S DECISION.

BY DINNIE MCDOLE HAYES.

"It's so comfortable to be settled," said Sue Atkins to her cousin.

"Why?" said Lou looking up from Harper's Bazar, to where Sue lay on the sofa, looking, it must be confessed, very composed indeed.

"Why, you see, I'm not stylish. I used to have a little doubt about the matter, as once in a while I would, by hook or crook, that is by a month's study of the fashions; by shutting myself in for two week's work, right in the loveliest weather, perhaps; and by pinching the contributions and the best of myself generally, get a brand-new suit. Some one would be sure to say that I looked real stylish, but that only happened once in a while."

"Well?" said Lou.

"I came to the conclusion that trying to keep up with the fashions didn't pay; and now it's all settled."

"Settled, how?"

"In rather a funny way; and the blessedness of having it over with is like having a tooth out."

"Yes, but tell me what it is," said Lou.

"It was at the sewing society: and Mrs. Page and Mrs. Otis were discussing people close to where I sat. They're good women, and good judges, too, so I ought to feel satisfied with their decision."

"What decision? I declare, Sue Atkins, you're enough to drive every one perfectly distracted."

"Well," said Sue, folding her handkerchief with provoking calmness, "Mrs. Page, after some equally kind remarks said,

"'Now, there's Sue Atkins. She's a good girl,' (Thank you ma'am, I said to myself,) 'but she hasn't a bit of style. Now the Colton girls don't get a thing on but they look stylish in it; but she!'

"'Not a bit of a slouch about her,' said Mrs. Otis, 'but she has'nt style.'

"Well, I slipped out of my corner without being seen, went up to Mrs. Ford's room and, took a good survey of myself in her elegant long mirror—she's stylish, house and all—and I must say my judgment coincided with theirs. That black cashmere I didn't make over this season, and I'll tell you why. I had kept it brushed, and taken care of it, and it was altogether respectable. I knew that the knife pleating was too wide, and the basque too short; and by scrimping on my Christmas presents, my reading matter, my study hours, my Sunday-school class, and by working over-hours for a week or so, I might have done it, but I did'nt choose to, and I'm glad I did'nt.

"Don't ramble so, Sue," said Lou, "but finish up your decision."

"I have nice hair, and that is just the reason I don't like to saw it off in front, nor pinch it up in hair-pins every night; and after doing it up in a coil so long, I don't care to change. Then I'm, well, a little dumpy, and will not squeeze myself into a tight corset to make my figure more slender."

"Yes, you are terribly afraid of being hurt," said Lou.

"Then, my dress is without a train, even a four-inch one, for I would just as soon take care of half a yard as four inches. So, as I said before, I have come deliberately to the conclusion that I'm not stylish, nor with my present tastes will I ever be; and it's such a comfort to be settled."

"Well, you might be," said Lou, "if you had a mind. There's Lily Deah, who has just the salary that you get, and yet she keeps herself looking as well dressed as most of the people of twice her income."

"I know," said Sue, "She is never known to give a cent to the benevolent causes; her reading is mostly in the fashion magazines; she had no time to care for a class in Sunday-school; and she turns every cent as if she were a miser. I roomed with her once and she used to snatch up her work as soon as she came home from school, and ply her needle until eleven o'clock sometimes. I cannot pay such a price, Lou, and therefore I'll take the other alternative. Now you are going to get up a dolman; and you will have two weeks' worry and fuss with it, and when it is done your nice figure will set it off, and you will have the serene consciousness that you look stylish in it. I—well I have another use for my money and time, and I must make my shawl do for another spring. Now I have the equally serene consciousness that I am not stylish. I don't see but I am about even with you, minus the worry, and plus a few dollars and hours that are worth more to me than style."

"I declare, if you haven't risen to sublime heights of philosophy. Diogenes wasn't a circumstance," said Lou, as she went to dress, before going down town to see how much she could save by beading *passementerie* herself.

She gave a little uneasy sigh however as she went up stairs, and when she was settling bonnet and gloves in the sitting-room, she said.

"You didn't tell me what that something else was that was worth so much to you."

"Well, there's my Sunday-school class. Oh Lou, I can't begin to tell you how much they are to me. I do believe some of them have become Christians this winter, and they have made me so tender, some way, and I think they have drawn me toward something sweeter than I ever knew before. And there is so much more to things."

"What things?" said Lou.

"Well the sermons, and communion, and people. I can't tell you all." And Sue's eyes filled with tears, while Lou beat a hasty retreat.

She wore her handsome dolman the next Sunday, but it could not prevent the uneasy felling from haunting her; and as she sat in the Bible-class and saw Sue surrounded by a halo of rapt child faces, her own glowing with sweet enthusiasm, she sighed again, and said to herself,

"I don't know, but Sue has the best of it."
—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

PRAYER A NATURAL FORCE.

Dawson says that science shows prayer to be one of the most potent of natural forces. The bleat of a lamb not only brings the dam to its side, but brings a flow of milk at once into the udder. Has God made a raven's cry to affect the muscles of the parent bird, so that its own appetite does not hold it absent from the hungry one, but its wings at once waft it to its young; and shall the cry of God's children not affect him?

A poor boy was left on a distant island by a cruel captain. England heard his piteous moan over uncounted leagues of stormy seas. A Government ship was sent for his rescue. On his return a city poured forth with music and banners and flowers to welcome him. A grander power and a richer treasury in God are ours by prayer. Right in the heart of God's decrees as Phelps has said, one of the most sturdy, downright facts in the universe is this power of prayer. It does not end in the subjective blessings gained, but over and above the comfort imparted by the act itself, God does interpose and use the infinite resources of His command for His children's good. The relation of this force to "faith cures" of the sick is immediate, and helps to solve some otherwise mysterious phenomena.—*The Christian.*

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.

Jesus Christ was "a travelling Preacher," and spoke for the most part in the open air, using the objects around Him as helps and illustrations. The fields and vineyards, the lake and the fishingboats and nets, the trees and their fruits, the movements of birds, the labors of husbandman, all were of service to that inimitable Teacher. Our climate makes open air ministry difficult during a great portion of the year; still it is certain that much good was done in England by Wickliffe's "Poor Preachers," and at a much later date, by Whitefield and Wesley and their followers speaking on village greens and open commons; and there is no reason why such ministry should not be as vigorously prosecuted at the present day. Let some of the younger clergy who have health and good lungs, preach in the open air for a few weeks every summer. It will win to them the respect and sympathy of many of the poor, and even of the careless; and it will immensely advance themselves in the art of preaching. It is one thing to speak from a pulpit with a manuscript before the eye to a congregation who must sit still in their pews till they are properly dismissed; it is quite another thing to speak in an open space without manuscript to an audience which may interrupt the speaker, or may walk away at any moment if not interested. We would not have a clergyman unfit himself for preaching in church by overmuch air-work but our conviction is that a little out-of-door campaign is the very thing wanted to correct the stiffness and pedantry of a good many young reverends.

Let Christian laymen also speak; some of the upper classes by all means, and as many as possible of really converted working men. These last are the most effective witnesses to their own class, which is apt to be suspicious of advice or exhortation from those of superior rank.

May we say to open-air preachers that both the importance of the message which they bear and the progress of education among the people demand of them conscientious preparation for every service! It is a great mistake to attempt such preaching without forethought, and without some store of knowledge, as well as readiness of speech. Loud shouting with many interjections, and fiery menaces will soon grow tiresome. There must be brains in the preaching; clear thinking, apt illustrations of anecdote, and frank manly yet touching appeal. Prayer in the open air should be short; but there should be much prayer indoors before the preachers go out. We say preachers, for it is often useful to have two. If this plan is followed, let the less experienced preach first, for ten or twelve minutes; and the other follow. We do not suggest to him a limit of time because if he be at all fit for the work, he must have control of himself as well as of the audience, must have consideration for time and place, must never exhaust the attention of the crowd, and yet never shrink from pressing home his message, and making the most of his opportunity.—*The Outlook.*

"ON THE OTHER SIDE."

BY THEODORE L. CULYER, D. D.

Only one-half of the matchless parable of the "Good Samaritan" is apt to be heeded. We are so attracted by what the one noble stranger from Samaria did for the wounded traveller that we do not think enough about the two Jews who are damned to eternal infamy by passing by "on the other side." Their sin was the oft-repeated sin of doing nothing at all. The parable might in homely phrase be named the Story of the Good Samaritan and the Sneaks—the story of the man who simply performed his duty and of the two selfish churls who dodged their duty.

With neither of these two was it probable a premeditated wrong. The priest and the Levite did not set out from Jericho with the determination to play the poltroon. They did not say to themselves that morning: "This is a dangerous road, and if on the way we meet any one whom the robbers have handled roughly, we will hurry along up to our temple service and leave him to die like a dog;" but when the opportunity was given them to do a humane act, worthy of them as professed servants of God, they simply neglected it. Their sin belongs to that class which fills up the left-handed pages of the ledger of life—the sins of omission. By dodging off the "other side" they lost the opportunity to honor their profession as priests; they lost the gratitude of the wounded stranger: they lost their own self-respect; and they lost the solid satisfaction of doing a noble act, which the Samaritan secured. It is a sad truth that the priest and his brother, the, Levite have quite as many imitators (perhaps more) than the good Samaritan.

The most evil-doer, is the one who does nothing. My friend, if you want to starve out the charities of your church, just withold your gifts. If you want to destroy its prayer-meetings, just stay away. The obituary of more than one prayer-meeting might read after this fashion: "Died, from chronic neglect, the Prayer-meeting of the Church of the Seven Sleepers.' But a handful were present to close the poor sufferer's eyes. One hundred church members were living in the neighborhood, and not one of them came near it on its dying bed. It is feared that the slow disease which carried it off will prove fatal to the Church, which has long been in a comatose condition." This is too solemn a theme, perhaps, for travesty; but it is no exaggeration of the outrage often committed on the most vital institution of Christ's Church. Nor is it an exaggeration to say that the sharpest wound which a professed Christian can inflict on his Lord is to neglect his service and to pass by on the other side. The very gist of the condemnation uttered by the Judge in that scene of the final Judgment (in the xxvth chapter of Matthew) lies in the sins of omission. "I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink. Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me." The retribution falls on those who knew their duty and failed to perform it.

Here lies the peril of every impeninent sinner. Forasmuch as salvation is a positive thing, to be secured by penitence, faith, and obedience, so perdition will be the inevitable doom of impenitence, unbelief and disobedience. What you do not do, my unconverted friend, is as effectual in destroying your hope of Heaven as any voluntary and defiant transgression. The neglect to swing a signal-lamp was the crime that caused the fatal horrors of a late railway collision. The neglect to stop the leak has sunk many a ship. And how can you escape perdition, if you neglect so great a salvation as Jesus offers? This will be your condemnation: that light came to you, and you chose darkness; life was offered to you, and you strangely and persistently and wickedly let it alone. As you treat the infinite loving, patient, beseeching Saviour, so will he treat you in the last great day. While those who accepted and obeyed Him will be ranged on His right hand and arrayed in the white raiment of the glorified, your doom will be to be left on the other side.—*N. Y. Independent.*

ONE TENTH FOR GOD.

"One-tenth!" Not even the solemnity of the conclusion could arrest the unbounded astonishment in his voice. "Why, Callie, dear, have you thought what you are saying? That would be sixty dollars? How could we possibly spare it from our income and live? We must live, you know."

"I know it, Warren, and the Lord knows it, too; and yet I believe if we should start out with that determination, and adhere to it closely, He would own and bless the offering."

"I don't know, dear; I don't think I have your faith; it seems to me that I ought to provide for my own household first; isn't there something about a man being worse than a heathen who neglects to do that?"

"Oh, Warren! I don't feel in any danger of starvation; and I do want to try this way; it lies very near my heart. I believe it is the right way to do. That one verse has lingered in my mind ever since we were married—ever since we planned this little home and thought of all the delight it would be. I think we can do it; your estimate of clothing I believe was larger than necessary; I know how to be very economical in my dress."

"What's the verse, Callie?"

"Oh, the verse—it was Jacob's vow: 'And of all that Thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee.'"

"Jacob! well, if I remember the circumstances, he wasn't a very reputable party to imitate; I never approved of his proceedings about that time, nor for years afterward."

"Oh, but Warren, you remember how the Lord blessed and prospered him. I believe that one thing that Jacob did was right; and it is that I want you to imitate, not the other part of his conduct. Warren, I'll tell you, I don't want to influence you unduly in this thing. I should like it very much, and I believe it is the right way, and that we could accomplish it; of course we could, you know, if it is the right thing for us to do; but I won't urge it any further. I'll just ask you to kneel down now, while we set up our family altar, and make it a special subject of prayer; ask the Lord Jesus if He would like to have us give that sixty dollars back to Him."

It seemed to the young husband a very startling way to put it; he could have argued somewhat longer, on logical grounds, but to ask the Lord Jesus what he thought about it was making the thing a tremendously earnest one; sort of obliging a man to abide by the reply which should be received. Nevertheless, he felt unwilling to say that he was not ready to pray over it; so they bowed before the Lord for the first time in their new home. It was an earnest prayer that followed. A listener would have felt sure that the young man who prayed was very sincere and would certainly abide by the decision which should be reached. And the tone of the prayer changed gradually from that of enquiry to something very like assurance, so that Callie was not surprised to hear him say as soon as they arose:

"We will try it, Callie, and see whether we can pull through."

But she promptly shook her head at this.

"Don't put it in that way, Warren, as if we were willing to try the Lord for a little while, and see whether He would do as He said; I know you don't mean that, but perhaps it sounds like it to Him; let us take Jacob for our model, for this time at least. 'I will surely give the tenth unto Thee.' Let us say it with the 'surely' very prominent."

"But, Callie, dear, that is very serious business—an absolute promise, you know; it is of the nature of an oath, and I am afraid—we are poor."

To this his wife made no sort of answer, only stood, with hands clasping his arms, looking up into his face with very grave eyes. A moment of silence, then he laughed.

"I see precisely how that sounds, Callie—as though I was willing to make a trial of the Lord's service, but unwilling to swing off entirely, without a rope to cling to. Come, now, I swing off: let's repeat it, Callie, trusting in the strength of Him to make it good." And seizing her hands he clasped them in his own, and raised them in the attitude of prayer, while both voices repeated the words: "And of all that Thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee."—*From the Pocket Measure, by Pansy.*

CHURCH PAUPERISM.

So widespread and subtle is the desire to obtain something for nothing, that it is not to be wondered at if it has infected the Church. It is not an uncommon thing for churches that are able to support a pastor to ask for aid from Home Mission Boards and State Conventions. It is still less uncommon for churches to ask the aid of brethren in paying off debts, which, by self-sacrifice and determined effort they might pay for themselves. Such churches are pauper churches. This may seem to be a harsh term, but the evil is on the increase, and there is no use mincing matters. Let us call things by their right names. To call theft by a softer name is to encourage dishonesty; to call pauperism anything but pauperism is to stimulate its growth.

A case of this kind came to our knowledge about a year ago. A church built a house of worship, and, as usual, at the end found themselves encumbered by a debt. The church was not a very wealthy one, the times were hard, and the debt had to be paid. They gave "all they could"—*i. e.*, in plain English, all that they chose—and resolved to ask their brethren to give the rest, which amounts to several thousand dollars. The pastor was appointed beggar-in-chief, and went to a pastor of a wealthy church in the same association. "My brother," said the latter, "I will lay this case before my church, if you can assure me that this church have done all that they can. Can you conscienticusly say this? He could not. He went back to his flock and said: "Brethren, we haven't done anything like our best yet, I can't do any more begging until we have. I can't look men in the face, and tell them that this church is unable to pay this debt." The rebuke was effectual; the debt was paid in less than a month, and no other churches heard anything more about it.—*Selected.*

THE LORD'S MONEY.

A touching instance of a conscientious devotion of a part of one's income to the Lord came to light lately at the death of an aged clergyman in Pennsylvania, when a package of $18 was found in his desk, labelled, "The Lord's money." His son, also a minister, recognized and honored the pious intent of his father, and despatched the amount to one of the missionary treasuries of the church. It was also stated that it had been the life-long habit of this departed servant of Christ thus to devote one-tenth of his annual living to causes of Christian charity, and this notwithstanding his salary had always been very meagre, and he had had a family of four or five children to care for and educate. A noble instance of systematic benevolence.

At a recent private meeting of ministers in Ohio this subject came up, and led to some interesting facts. One brother, with a salary of $2,500, was found to scrupulously lay aside yearly $250 for Christian beneficence; to which he added one-tenth of every wedding fee and of all other casual moneys that came into his hand. Another, on $1,000 gave $100 yearly and testified that he had been richly blessed in the practice. Similar disclosures came from others who unitedly said that such a practice had by no means impoverished them.

And, in truth, if we devote to the Lord a part of our time, as in the Sabbath, why not a part of our money also? The Lord's cause needs the latter as well as the former. And a systematic giving is proved to be the best and most successful way: as says the apostle, "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store;" *i.e.*, reserve some and set it apart as the Lord's as did the aged clergyman referred to. And as God looks down for his day, may we not conclude that he looks down for his money also? And, if among all our various parcels and packages of it, he sees none marked for him, what must he think of us? All ours; none God's. What kind of stewards does this make us?—*American Messenger.*

TOO HEAVY.

MRS. T. L. TOMPKINSON.

One bright August afternoon several years ago, three ladies from an interior town stood in the palatial store of A. T. Stewart, N. Y. They had come to see, not to buy, they frankly told the gentlemanly clerk. They were lovers of art and lovers of the beautiful everywhere, and one of the number at least, an artist and poet of no mean merit whose beautiful creations, both of the pen and the pencil, many of us have learned to admire and love. But above all were they lovers of Jesus and faithful workers in his cause." Their faces bore the stamps of the nobility of culture, strong sweet faces, and their bearing had all the dignity and refinement of true gentility. But the simplicity of their attire was in notable contrast with the richness of the display around them. The forenoon had been spent in picture galleries revelling among the treasures of genius, and now they had sought out this place that they might enjoy the sight of its artistic beauties. The wondrous shawls of Cashmere, and Indian muslins so fine as to be mistaken for dew-laden cobwebs: the incomparable velvets and silks of Lyons and laces oh, such laces! wrought by the patient workers of France and Belgium and Holland and Honiton. They bent over them with brightening eyes and a keenness of enjoyment that only the artistic soul can know. A lovely black lace shawl hung over a draped figure, price $3,00. "How exquisite!" "What a beauty!" they exclaimed. "Miss L———," said the youngest of the party, with a twinkle in her eye, "how should you like to wear it? It is perfectly lovely and would be so becoming to you, besides it would last you all your life. Come now, you have the money, suppose you buy it." "Well, yes," said she, touching it tenderly, speaking very gently, "that is all true and the price is perhaps not a penny too much, especially if the poor women who wrought their weary lives into these delicate meshes could have their fair share of it. But Ellen let me see, $300 for a shawl and $60 a year will support a Bible woman in India, and $30 a year would take a poor child out of the darkness of heathenism and save it for Christ—say two Bible women and six orphans that would amount to three hundred dollars; why, my dear girl, I should feel as if I carried the weight of at least eight souls on my shoulders, and airy and delicate as the beautiful thing is, I should find it a burden too intolerable to be borne."

A ripple of delighted appreciation broke over the faces of the listening sisters, as looking into her glowing countenance, irradiated with a heaven born purpose, they echoed her words and passing on were lost in the crowd.—*Christian Woman.*

"A LONG ETERNITY."

In the Memoir of the late Moses Hallock of Plainfield, Mass., occurs the following record: "In 1815, he buried his venerated and cherished father, at the age of eighty-five, who for sixty years lived a life of humble godliness, leaving 'one word,' received from his father, which he wished to be transmitted to the latest generation: 'REMEMBER, THERE IS A LONG ETERNITY.'" Such a legacy, accompanied with fervent, believing prayer, may prove of infinitely more value than thousands of gold and silver. Let a person seriously ponder on these brief words, "a long eternity," and he cannot well remain indifferent to its vast concerns. The question will be likely to arise in his mind, "Where shall I spend that eternity? Where shall I be during all those endless years? Will it be in heaven or in hell? Will it be in a world of joy, or of woe?" It will not be easy for him to be quiet till he can feel assured that his peace is made with God, and that he is prepared to enter upon the world that is unseen and eternal.—*American Messenger.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SAY'S LIGHT.

BY KATE SUMMER GATES.

Miss Winthrop was in the habit of giving her class a verse each Sunday for the week's motto. This week it was, "Let your light so shine that men may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." "Will you try this week, girls, to let your light shine? —will you Say?" she asked turning to Say Willis.

"I'd like to, but I—don't believe I've got any light; it does not make any difference to anybody what I do,—no one notices what I do."

"You do not know surely about that," responded Miss Winthrop. "You do not know certainly about that, and it does not concern you; your part is to keep your light burning brightly—whether any one looks or not and if you do your part the rest will be taken care of. Will you try?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Say. But she did not seem very hopeful about it. She could not believe any one would pay any attention to her little light.

On Monday morning it was the first thing she thought of, and she wondered how she should find opportunity to keep her promise. Oh dear, how she hated Monday! Bridget was always cross, and mamma tired, and the children invariably did something a little more trying than common. To-day it was worse than usual, for it was rainy, and Bridget was cross because the clothes could not go out, mamma had one of her headaches, baby fretted incessantly because of his teeth, and Tommy was home from school with earache.

It was rather of a discouraging outlook to Say, when she came down. Papa was worrying lest breakfast would not be ready for him, so he could take the early train into the city. Bridget would not hurry, mamma with baby in her arms, crying, was wearily trying to hasten matters a little, while Dick and Tommy were already engaged in hot dispute. Say's heart sank,—she was sorely tempted to give up at the outset, an impatient word was on her lips, when her verse and promise came to mind.

"'Let your light so shine.' Oh dear, this isn't worth speaking of, only chance for a little twinkle; but then if I never have a chance to show a bright blaze, I must be sure and use all the little opportunities. I can look pleasant if I have got a pug-nose and more freckles than you can count" she thought to herself.

Then in a twinkling things seemed to change. Nettie appeared from somewhere, and took baby from mamma, up into the nursery. Mamma herself was sent into the dining-room. Dick was helping set the table, fairly glowing with pride, because Say had whispered in his ear that Mr. Earl told her, last night he was the best scholar in the class.

Tommy's mind was diverted from all unpleasant thoughts for the time being, by the promise of maple syrup, which was his special weakness, for breakfast. As for Bridget, there was a light streak in the north-west that Say pointed out to her, the sight of which scattered her frowns like magic! perhaps, after all, she could get her clothes out. It was not much after all, but every one felt better.

"Now, mamma," said Say, after breakfast, "you just go up stairs and lie down. I'll take care of baby and see to things." Mamma hesitated and tried to remonstrate, but her head did ache so badly and Say seemed so willing and cheery.

It was a pretty long, tiresome morning, but Say kept repeating her verse over to herself,—to keep her courage up, she said.

After dinner, when baby, worn out, dropped asleep, and Tommy, having found a book of travels, had curled himself up in papa's big chair in the dining room, Say settled herself comfortably on the lounge in her room, book in hand. She had just congratulated herself on the long pleasant afternoon before her, when the bell rang, and there stood Miss Mercy Stone, with her work-bag in hand, evidently prepared to come in and sit awhile.

"Mamma is sick with a severe headache," said Say promptly.

Miss Mercy was just a little bit of a bore, for she made such long calls, and talked all the time about her aches and pains, which were innumerable, and a little worse than any else's. Say was tired, you know: besides was just in the middle of a very ex chapter of her book. "Mamma is sick," said without opening the door very wide inviting her guest to come in.

Miss Mercy's face fell, and Say's quick did not fail to observe it.

"Oh dear! I suppose it would be a comfort to her to come in and talk She's a Christian so of course it won't be ting my light shine: but I guess He woul it in my place." That was what fla through Say's mind, all in an instant; she said: "Mamma is sick, but won't you in and sit with me awhile?"

Miss Mercy's face brightened. It was quiet down to her little house. All alone— was the last one left of her family.

"Thank you; I don't know but I will."

Say drew the big rocker up into the co corner by the grate for her, and liste sympathetically while Miss Mercy told ab her neuralgia, her rheumatism, "dyspeps and all. It was half-past five—almost time—before she went.

"Well," thought Say, as she dispose baby for the night, "I can do as I please evening, any way, I must finish that book, I promised to send it back to-morrow.

But she stopped on her way upstairs.

"Going out, Dick?" she asked, as he through the hall, hat in hand.

"Yes, there's no special fun staying home."

Say stood irresolute. There was the b and here was Dick. Very likely he was g down street, and would fall in with some the boys papa did not like him to asso with. Papa was a little troubled about of late.

She might, but—she didn't want to; oughtn't she?

"Stay home with me, Dick and we make candy."

"And play checkers?" asked Dick, tu back irresolute.

Checkers was Dick's favorite game and Say's particular aversion.

"Yes, and play checkers," she answ promptly.

"Say has been such a help and comf said mamma in her room that night to p "I do not know what I should do without her light shines every hour of the day."

"I had a right pleasant call," said Mercy, talking to herself, for want of a be companion, as she sat by her lonely fir that night. "I had a right pleasant cal isn't every young girl that would be so p to a tiresome old woman like me."

"She's a trump," said Dick to himse his room. "I'll bet a cookie she had s thing she wanted to do herself. She's got genuine article any way; any thing like will do a fellow more good than a dozen mons."

"I did want," wrote Say in her jou "to keep my promise to Miss Winthrop, let my light shine so bright and clear th would help everybody that came near me; I had only such little opportunities that, if any one had noticed, they would have but a mere little twinkle; nothing that c glorify Him, or help any one,"—which all Say knew about it.—*Sunday School T*

PUZZLES.

CHARADE.

> A storm doth cause our ship to roll,
> Each *first* with *whole* is now made fast:
> A prayer doth breathe each trembling soul;
> Thank God! we're safe within the *last.*

REBUS.

PO
———
ED

HIDDEN PARTS OF A BUILDING.

No one should be a miser.
It is a shame to shun the poor.
Did you ever see a vessel wrecked?
You will find your uncle at home.
One who is uncivil is ill-bred.
I bought some meal at Chandler's.
Oh what fine potatoes. I will take a bushel father.
Stop, O stop that idle talk.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A noted English essayist.
2. The given name of an American poet.
3. The name of a set of novels by a sta author.
4. A Spanish painter of the sixteenth century
5. The name of a noted English poetess.
6. The name of a bird noted for its sweet son

The initials form the name of an American and the finals the name of another.

DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead to eat, leave did ride.
2. Behead to fall, leave the whole.
3. Behead to waver, leave to change.
4. Behead to darken, and leave a frame.
5. Behead polish, leave misfortune.
7. Behead custody, leave aged.

HISTORICAL CHARADES.

1.

A resinous substance; name of a letter; a per al pronoun; a letter. Whole, a beautiful, but fidious, Roman maiden who, to gratify her love finery, unbarred the gate of the citadel to her co try's foes.

2.

A domestic animal; a personal pronoun; a s der cord. Whole, a Roman conspirator.

BIBLE ACROSTIC.

1. Who, though forewarned by his faithful wife, Yet doomed to death the Lord of light and lif
2. Jesus, transfigured, robed in dazzling white, Who talked with Him upon the mountain hei
3. What prophetess rejoiced at Jesus' birth, At His first advent to our sinful earth?
4. What man devout, soon as the truth he hear Received with joy the soul-inspiring word?
5. Of what good man is this brief record given,— "He walked with God on earth" and passe heaven?

In these initials we may plainly see
Christ's parting gift,—a precious legacy.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

Star Puzzle—

```
              A
          H  D 2
       4   T   M
H  A  G  A  R  I  T  E  S .
   A     H     R    E
     M           T 5
       P       A
   1 H    S   R    B
           H
     P           L
        P      I
     U           3 R
  E                  E .
```

Enigma.—Croquet.

Beheadings—P-shaw, s-hoe, y-earn, s-pear, s-ha t-ear, t-rap, E-den. Shepherd.

What is My Name—Clock.

Biblical Emblems—An Acrostic.
Reed
Ashes
Incense
Night
Bees
Oak
Wings—Rainbow.

A complete set of answers to last week's puzzl has been received from Thomas B. Reed.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

AUGUST 26.

Excellent.

Touching the Almighty, we cannot find hi out: he is excellent in power, and in judg ment, and in plenty of justice.—Job xxxv 23.

This also cometh forth from the Lord hosts, which is wonderful in counsel, and ex cellent in working.—Isa. xxviii. 29.

O Lord our Lord, how excellent is thy nam in all the earth!—Psalm viii. 1.

AUGUST 27.

Wherewith.

Better is little with the fear of the Lord tha great treasure and trouble therewith. Bett is a dinner of herbs where love is, than stalled ox and hatred therewith.—Prover xv. 16, 17.

And having food and raiment let us be ther with content.—1 Timothy vi. 8.

I have learned, in whatsoever state I a therewith to be content.—Phillippians iv. 1

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



MOSLEM AGAINST MOSLEM.

[JOHN] BULL: "And tell him we don't want any military tyranny; I'm a peace-maker."—*Harper's Weekly.*

AN IGNORANT "THUNDERER."

[The] London *Times*, which knows so much about [everything], is the paper which told its readers some [ti]me ago that the Victoria bridge was a magni[ficent s]tructure extending from Portland to Sarnia! [A structur]e extending so far would be a structure of [magnifi]cent and unnecessary proportions.—*Quebec [Chronicle]*.

AN ARTIST'S SORROW.

[A cus]tomer takes back to a tailor a pair of trousers [whic]h are a perfect misfit.

[The K]night of the shears is overwhelmed with [grief an]d surprise.

"[Oh,] never mind," says the customer; "you'll be [able to] work 'em off on some one else."

"[It is] not the loss of the pantaloons that affects [me," sa]ys the tailor haughtily; "it is an artist's sor[row for t]his failure of which you are the uncompre[hending] spectator!"

"WAITING YET."

[The] Dean of Gloucester, during the rebellion in [America], published a pamphlet in which he argued [that the] possession of immense colonies was not an [advanta]ge to England, but a weight, and an impedi[ment t]o her highest progress; while, on the other [hand, t]he condition of dependence was a slow death [to the c]olonies themselves. As the Dean was a good [man, h]is politics did not cause his removal from [Glouc]ester, where they were only ridiculed. King George, [meetin]g him, said: "Ah, ah! So you want to rid us [of Ame]rica, Doctor? If you had a bishopric, would [you par]t with it as quickly as you want me to strip [myself] of my kingdom? Hey? Hey?" "It is im[possible] for me to judge, your Majesty. I am not [in that] case. No one but you can put me in that [case."] The King smiled, nodded, and said, "Wait, [Mr.] Dean." "But," adds the recounter, "that [was tw]o years ago, and the Dean is waiting yet."

THE BILL CORRECTED.

[The a]ction takes place in a Norman tavern:

"[Here,] landlord," cries one of a party that has just [brea]kfasted, "you have filled this flowing bill until [it has] run over. What is the meaning of this item ['Fruit]—4 francs?' We haven't had any [fruit."]

"[Have]n't you, gentlemen? Then it must be a [mistake], and I will correct it in a minute."

[He takes] his bill quickly, erases the "4" and substi[tutes a] "3."

[EFF]ECT OF A CONDENSED TELEGRAM.

[A fe]w days ago a New York journalist of a very [pronou]nced Irish name had occasion to send his [smal]l son up to a summer resort in the heart of [N]ew England, and intrusted the boy to the [care of] another Irish journalist, whose name has [been fr]equently mentioned in the reports of Nation[alist m]eetings. The child had been suffering from [illnes]s, the effect of a fearful sun-burning at [Coney] Island, and on arriving at their destination its [guardian d]eemed it well to telegraph to its parents that [the jou]rney had been safely performed and to add [a no]te to the youngster's passion for and acquaint[ance wi]th revolutionary history, and his reluctance [to acce]pt the statement that there were sun-rays [that d]o not produce heat. Accordingly he sent a [despat]ch as follows:

"[Lim]bs ameliorated. Cynical theory actinic rays. [P]rofound Revolutionary epoch. Evidently de[co]gore."

[The] spectacled young lady operator who received [the d]espatch read it over and over and asked what [it mea]nt—it didn't make sense.

"[It] is a cipher despatch," replied the sender, "[on]ly; see that it is accurately transmitted, as it [is of] the highest importance."

[It] seems as if the Western Union Telegraph Com[pany]'s rules about secrecy were not obeyed in this [case], as during the journalist's brief stay he was [the c]ynosure of all eyes, and one old acquaintance, [afte]r vainly throwing out several conversational [feel]ers, felt compelled to ask him point-blank what [that] cipher telegram meant, anyway?

"[S]-s-h!" replied the journalist, laying his finger [upo]n his lips; "it was to one of our boys. I can [say] nothing, but watch the English news, and [don']t let any one know that I sent such a tele[gram]."

[An]d there is a small village up in New England [whic]h awaits in anxious and awe-stricken expec[tanc]y at the very least the annihilation of the Bri[tish] fleet by a whale torpedo.—*N. Y. World.*

THE CAPTURED MIDSHIPMITE.

(Communicated by a Colored Correspondent.)

De missing middy, tricked by cunning base
Encountered Egypt's rebel face to face;
Dat was de *meeting*, and reports declare
Arabi, noways backward, "*took De Chair.*
[—F]*unny Folks.*

[T]HE QUEEN, when Princess Victoria, was one day [rea]ding the Roman history to her noble preceptress, [the] Duchess of Northumberland. It happened to be [a] passage where a Roman lady, having visited [Cor]nelia, "the mother of the Gracchi," after the [cus]tom of the time, displayed the casket of precious [jewe]ls, and called upon the Roman matron to pro[du]ce her jewels in return. when Cornelia brought [for]ward her children, exclaiming with maternal [pri]de, "These are my jewels!" The little Princess [the]n laid down here book and looking up into the face [of] the Duchess, said, "Jewels! Now, I think they [mu]st have been Cornelians."

[R.] J. DAWSON'S millinery meets with the unquali[fie]d approval of judges of what is in good taste. [Hi]s establishment is at No. 239 St. James street.

ARABI'S PROBABLE PROGRAMME.

The Suez banks once punctured by the foe,
The waters Nile's wide valley would o'erflow,
So, should defeat the rebel army stun,
Arabi probably will "*cut* and run."
—*Funny Folks.*

PROSFOZONE is a nerve tonic of the greatest value. To those suffering from overwork it is a genuine [bo]on, and has no substitute.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Some Old-countrymen appear to have very vague [ide]as as to the locality of Canadian cities. By the [la]st mail we received a newspaper from one of the [sea]port towns on the East coast of England, ad[dr]essed as follows:

"Editor 'Montreal Witn[es]s,'
33 Bonaventure street,
Montreal,
U. S. AMERICA."

ALTHOUGH the liquor made from Rowntree's Prize Medal Rock Cocoa will be found thinner than that made from other Cocoas, which are largely composed of Farina (upon which duty has been paid as Cocoa), it will be found richer in those attributes the property peculiarly of Cocoa, and those buying it will pay only for what they ask and get, while in the other case they pay for farina at the rate of Cocoa. Consumers will, therefore, find Rowntree's Prize Medal Cocoa the cheapest in actual use, as well as better than any in the market, they being the only manufacturers of this article.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Put the required quantity (about a quarter of an ounce) of Cocoa into a cup, pour on just enough boiling water to cover the Cocoa; let it stand a minute or two, then press it down to a smooth paste, and fill up with boiling water, or better still, with boiling milk and water. A minute's gentle boiling will improve the flavor.

A MAN is said to be absent-minded when he thinks he has left his watch at home, and takes it out of his pocket to see if he has time to return home to get it.

"MR. JOHNSON, in his Chemistry of Common Life, points out that Cocoa had long reached the consumer with too much of its own fat, or loaded with a variety of farinaceous substances, producing a soup rather than a beverage. The Cocoa bean affords admirable flesh-forming qualities and staying power. In Cadbury's Cocoa Essence they are retained and concentrated, providing an exhilarating infusion, not a starchy soup."—*Warnings to Householders.*

A GAOLER has received strict orders not to keep any prisoner in solitary confinement. Once, when he had but two in charge, one escaped, and he was obliged in consequence to kick the other out of doors, to comply with the regulations.

WORDS of praise welcome the goods sent home by A. Bishop Stewart, of No. 743 Craig street. And it is quite natural, for his frames are beautifully finished, and his mirrors and cornices are unequalled in their design and construction. A room with one in it is rendered much more attractive than it could be made by any other article of furniture.

AT AN ENTERTAINMENT given to James VI. in his progress to London it was proposed to His Majesty to eat some goose in the Cheshire fashion, *i.e.*, with boiled groats; and being asked how he liked it, he said he should have liked it much better if they had given the groats to the poor fowl before they killed it.

"THE LEAVES SHALL BE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS."—The leaf of the Wild Strawberry has verified that Scriptural quotation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the marvel of healing in all varieties of Summer Complaints, and Fluxey, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and every form of Bowel Complaints of children or adults promptly yields to its power of healing.

A COUNTRYMAN took his seat at a tavern table opposite to a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the gentleman's glass. "That's cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine, indignantly. "Yes," replied the other; "I should think there was ice in it."

SEA SICKNESS.—The best remedy and preventative for Sea Sickness is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is also the best remedy for all forms of summer complaints, whether on sea or land it will not fail you. All Druggists sell it 37½ cents per bottle.

AT AN ELECTION for Perthshire Sir John Campbell solicited a Mr. M'Gregor to use his influence with his son to give his vote for Sir George Murray. Old M'Gregor said it was useless, as his son had pledged himself to support the opposite party; at which Sir John gave expression to his displeasure, by saying, he was "not a true M'Gregor, there was some bad blood in him." "I wadna doubt but there is," replied the old man, "for his mother was a Campbell."

GET THE BEST. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Sick Stomach, Cramps, Colic and Cholera Infantum, that has yet been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

THE SCENE was a play-field attached to a most respectable academical establishment. Boys were busy cricketing, and engaged in other sports. Espying one solitary little fellow stretched out on the grass in listless abandonment of all control over his limbs, "Find the weather too warm for exertion?" I remarked. "No," he said; "but when I bore myself doing nothing, playtime seems so much longer." I have not yet recovered from the stupendous depth of this answer.

GRANDMOTHER used to say, "Boys, if your blood is out of order try Burdock tea;" and they had to dig the Burdock and boil it down in kettles, making a nasty smelling decoction; now you get all the curative properties put up in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00, trial size, 10 cents.

A YOUNG MISS recently appeared at Long Branch with a sash on which was illustrated the story of the "cow and the moon."

TOURISTS before starting on an excursion should always be sure that their valise contains a bottle of Dr. Wilson's Pulmony Cherry Balsam for colds and coughs.

A BARKING dog never bites; but the same measure of confidence isn't to be placed in a humming hornet, even if he does go to war backward.

WHEN SATURDAY night comes and the poor toiling mother has not finished the little girl's dress tha she promised for Sunday-school the following day, and as she sits at her work till Saturday glides into Sunday and her eyes grow dim with the glare o the lamp, how she wishes for a Williams' Sewing Machine that crowds a week's work with the hands into an afternoon, and that always is as ready for work as a needle and thread.

IN A RECENT criminal trial, the prisoner, as an excuse for ill-treating his wife, pleaded "softening of the brain." Much more likely to have been "hardening of the heart."—*Punch.*

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF contains everything necessary to support human life and is digested with the greatest of ease.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, a Cook, at 11 Union Avenue.

WANTED, a Thorough Servant, to go to the States. Liberal wages given. Apply immediately at 51 Belmont street.

WANTED, a good Nurse. Apply at 86 Durocher street.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook; no washing. Apply 21 Milton st.

WANTED, two first class Waitresses, Office Boy, Man and Wife. VICTORIA HOUSE, Latour street.

WANTED, a Traveller, calling on grocers east of Toronto, for line of staple goods. Address TRAVELLER, "Witness" office.

WANTED, immediately, a General Servant. Apply to 11 Lorne Crescent.

WANTED, a young Girl to assist with housework. 196 Peel st.

WANTED, a young Girl to mind a baby. Apply at 22 Tupper street.

WANTED, a good General Servant for a family of three. References required. Apply at 54 St. Famille street.

WANTED, a First-class Floor Man. Apply at 135½ Wellington street. R. CHERRY, Horse Shoer.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook. French preferred. No. 293 Notre Dame st.

WANTED—Bookbinders—Ruler wanted. Apply at 23 St. Nicholas street.

WANTED, a young Man having a fair knowledge of Fur Cutting. Steady employment. Address GEO. MILLS & CO., Kingston, Ont.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply, with references, at 133 Cadieux st.

WANTED, a First-class Floor Man. Apply at 135½ Wellington street. P. CHERRY, horse shoer.

WANTED, a Teacher, holding a first-class elementary diploma, for the Protestant Dissentient School, English Concession. Salary $12 per month; school to open 1st September. Address, GEORGE McCLANAGHAN, Sec.-Treas., Howick, P.Q.
Howick, Aug. 21, 1882.

WANTED, a Practical Mantle Cutter; one capable of taking charge of Mantle Department; references required. Apply to Miss ROSS, 55 Sparks street, Ottawa.

WANTED, immediately competent Dress and Cloak Cutter and Fitter. Good salary to the right party. Address, with full particulars, where last employed specially, CUTTER and FITTER, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a General Servant. 115 Mountain street.

WANTED, Biscuit Baker; steady work and good pay. Address J. O. GARDINER & CO., Steam Biscuit Works, Kingston.

Employment Wanted.

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

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by an experienced Teacher, a situation as Governess, in a private family. Acquirements—English, French, Drawing and Painting in all its branches (a specialty) and rudimentary Music. Can furnish testimonials. Address, META, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

EMPLOYMENT.—A good Seamstress wants work by the day; understands Dressmaking. Apply 249 Bonaventure street.

EMPLOYMENT wanted by experienced woman to go to England as Nurse or Attendant on lady; good references. Address Mrs. W., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT. — Lady Shorthand Writer wants a situation in an office; also able to keep books. Address, R. S., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, work by the day. Apply 29 Latour street.

Board and Rooms.

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

VICTORIA HOUSE, VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL. This old-established, FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, having been thoroughly refurnished with special reference to the comfort of Private Families, is now open for the reception of guests.
DAY BOARD, $2.50 PER WEEK.
GUSTAVIUS GRIFFIN, Proprietor.

BOARD Vacancies. 10 Jurors st.

BOARD.—Boarders can be accommodated at 151½ St. Antoine st.

ROOMS. — Fine Rooms at 11 Union Avenue.

ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, to Let, at 13 Richmond Square.

ROOMS. — To let, furnished Rooms. 34 Stanley st.

ROOMS.—To let, a furnished Sitting Room and Bedroom, 39 St. Genevieve st.

ROOMS.—To let, large furnished Bedrooms, with or without board. 11 Richmond Square.

ROOMS.—Two handsome rooms, Beaver Hall Terrace. B. C., "Witness" Office.

ROOMS TO LET - 28 Beaver Hall Terrace.

ROOMS, furnished, to let. 11 St. Charles Borromee street.

ROOMS, for Travellers. 673 Dorchester street.

ROOMS, with or without partial board; 49 Victoria street.

ROOMS, with Board. 49 McGill College Avenue.

ROOM. — To Let, to a married couple, without children, furnished Bedroom, with use of kitchen. W., 297, "Witness" Office.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

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

ROOMS.—Wanted, unfurnished rooms, or a small house, in the West End; no family. Address A. L., "Witness" Office, stating terms.

Wanted.

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

WANTED, A SMALL HOUSE, At the West End; best of references. Address HOUSE, "Witness" Office.

MICA!
100 TONS MICA ORE
WANTED DELIVERED IN MONTREAL BY BOAT OR RAIL.
Address P.O., SEC.-TREAS., SPARHAM CEMENT CO.

Y. W. C. A. DIET DISPENSARY.
After JUNE 1st the Diet Dispensary will be open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.
Apply at the basement of the American Presbyterian Church. Entrance in the rear.

Miscellaneous.

YES, EVERYWHERE!—In her bath-room, in her drawing-room, in her boudoir, in her carriage, at the ball or opera, on the promenade, everywhere, a lady requires as the extreme of refined enjoyment and fashionable luxury the fragrant aroma of the genuine Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY,
107 ST. URBAIN STREET.
DISEASES OF CHILDREN TREATED TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 a.m.
Diseases of the Skin, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, 2 p.m.
Advice and Medicine Free.

TERMS FOR THE ADMISSION OF BOARDERS AT THE CONVALESCENT HOME, NOW OPENED AT MURRAY BAY.
All are required to bring certificates from physician and clergyman, and on presentation of those to Miss McDONALD, Young Women's Reading Rooms, 73 Bleury street, a ticket will be furnished, which will ensure a passage by steamer to and from Murray Bay at a reduced rate.
Board for women is $2.50 per week. Children under ten half price. Boys under eight years of age are received.
There is a separate Department for Ladies at $3.00 per week.
Warm Salt Water Baths may be had in the house at a small extra charge.
No one will be admitted convalescing from any epidemic or contagious disease.
No distinction of creed is known at the establishment.
Donations in cash, provisions or furniture will be thankfully received by Miss HERVEY, at Murray Bay. Mr. STROUD, President of the St. George's Society, will also kindly forward any funds sent to him for the Home.
July 21, 1882.

ROSENKRANZ PIANOS!
Established 1797 at Dresden, Germany.
Should be tried and examined by anyone wanting to buy or exchange a Piano, as no more excellent instrument with regard to action, tone, touch, finish and durability can be procured on this Continent, while EASIEST TERMS, at exceedingly LOW PRICES, with FULLEST GUARANTEE as to structural solidity will be given.
CHARLES MARTIN, Sole Agent.
WAREROOMS:
ART GALLERY BUILDING,
Corner St. Catherine street and Phillips square.

"L'AURORE," An eight-page Weekly French Protestant Newspaper, is conducted in the same spirit as the *Witness*, is illustrated and nicely printed in large type, and it will continue to be published in 1882 at $1.00 a year. Send your subscription to
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
35 St. Bonaventure st.
Among many encouraging testimonials we take the liberty of publishing the following from the Rev. F Knickson, of Stroudsburg, Pa.
"I cannot tell you how greatly pleased I am with *L'Aurore*. If I were teaching as formerly, I would adopt it as a text book. I am sure it would give an interest in learning French that nothing else does, or can."

TO MANITOBA!
ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN
MANITOBA
SHOULD READ THE
LETTERS OF RUSTICUS.
Sent by mail to any address for 30c.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, MONTREAL.

KEEP OUT THE WET!
ROOFS ROOFS!
GRAVEL ROOFS!
NEW ROOFS AND REPAIRS MADE PROMPTLY AND IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE BY
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
(Successors to R. Alexander)
No. 41 St. Antoine street.

RAILWAY TIES.—Mr. Grant, of Matapedia, is prepared to contract largely for white and yellow cedar ties of best quality, and also Tamarac ties, sawn on two or four sides, for home market, and will also deliver at Campbelltown or Rimouski, F.O.B., during the season of navigation for foreign demands. Apply to A. Grant, Amqui, P.Q., or to D. Davidson, 18½ Osborne street, Montreal.

NEW MUSIC BOOK!
"The Canadian Musical Fountain and Revival Singer."
Temperance, Revival and Home Songs. A fresh, sparkling, attractive, taking Music Book. Sells at sight. The trade supplied by
ROBT. MILLER, SON & CO.,
156 & 158 McGILL STREET.
MONTREAL.

"In flavor and keeping properties, superior to the mixed condiments usually sold as Mustard, and the only Brand of really Genuine Mustard I have yet examined."
Vide Report on Mustard by Govt. Analyist for Montreal District.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD!



THE PURE FLOUR OF THE FINEST MUSTARD SEED! WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATION OR DILUTION

PACKED IN SQUARE TINS ONLY!
WITH THE



TRADE MARK BULL'S HEAD
ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

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

LOST, on the evening of the 22nd inst., either on German st., or between German and St. Hubert, by way of Craig street, a Silver Bracelet. Finder will please return to 62 German street or 31 Richmond square, where a suitable reward will be given.

FOUND, on the 19th instant, at Bonaventure Station, a Microscope. Owner can have it by proving property. Apply to Mr. KIRKAM, at above address.



SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY
AND
MONTREAL & BOSTON AIR LINE.
The only line running THROUGH THE WHITE MOUNTAINS to
PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD BEACH.
The only direct and best route to
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Worcester, Providence,
BOSTON,
and all points in New England, also to the Eastern Townships, Newport, Lake Memphremagog, &c.
Leave Montreal.
No. 2—9.00 a.m.—THROUGH DAY EXPRESS for Boston, with Parlor Car attached; also for Portland, with Parlor Car attached.
No. 6—5.00 p.m.—(Except Saturdays) LOCAL TRAIN for Knowlton and Richford and intermediate stations.
No. 4—6.30 p.m.—THROUGH NIGHT EXPRESS, with Pullman Sleeping Car for Boston.
No. 18—2.00 p.m.—(Saturdays only), LOCAL TRAIN for Newport, Knowlton and intermediate stations.
Passengers taking the 9 a.m. train arrive at Portland at 8.30 and Old Orchard at 9 the same evening, passing through the celebrated White Mountain Notch.
Elegant Parlor Cars on day trains between Montreal and Portland and Montreal and Boston, and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on night trains between Montreal and Boston.
No. 4 stops only at Chambly Canton, Marieville West Farnham, and Cowansville between Montreal and Richford, except Saturdays, when it will stop at all stations.
BRADLEY BARLOW, Prest. and Gnl. Manager.
T. A. MACKINNON, Asst. Manager.

CENTRAL VERMONT Railway.
OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE.
Three Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Cars attached.
Two Express trains daily to Boston, with Pullman Elegant Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.
TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.
7.15 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for Troy, Albany, New York, Springfield, New London and Boston via Fitchburg.
9.00 a.m.—Limited Express for Boston via Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Lowell, arriving in Boston at 7 p.m.
3.20 p.m.—For Waterloo and Magog.
3.20 p.m.—Night Express for New York, via Troy, arriving in New York at 6.45 a.m. the next morning.
6.30 p.m.—Night Express for Boston, via Lowell, and Fitchburg, New York, via Springfield and New London; also for Holyoke, Worcester and Providence.
GOING NORTH.
The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.
Day Express leaves New York at 8 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 10.15 p.m.
Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 9 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 7.20 p.m. Leaves Boston via Fitchburg at 8 a.m., and Troy at 1.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 10.15 p.m.
Night Express leaves Boston at 7 p.m., via Lowell, 6 p.m., via Fitchburg, and New York at 4.30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.
For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at Central Vermont Railway Office, 136 St. James st.
A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent.
BOSTON OFFICE, 260 Washington street. NEW YORK OFFICE, 271 Broadway.
J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Sup't. S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen. Passenger Agt.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains Arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as Follows:
WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, &c., at 7.15 a.m and 9.00 p.m. Cornwall, 9.30 a.m. Kingston at 6 p.m. Vaudreuil, 8.30 a.m.
Lachine, 7.50, 8.45, 10 a.m., 1.25 (Saturday 2.55 p.m.), 4.25, 5.55 and 7.25 p.m.
EAST—Portland, Boston, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Cacouna, St. John and Halifax, 6 a.m. Portland, Boston and Quebec 7.35 p.m. Island Pond and way stations 11.58 a.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.50 a.m.
SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland, St. Albans, 8.25 a.m., 10.15 p.m. Via Springfield, 8.25 a.m. Boston, via C.V.R.R., 8.25 a.m., 7.20 p.m. New York via Rouse's Point, 8.25 a.m., 7.20 p.m. Hemmingford, 8.50 a.m. Rouse's Point 2.15 p.m. Magog, Waterloo, Granby 8.25 a.m.
Boston, via S. E. R.R., 8.20 a.m. Boston and Portland 8.30 p.m.
Richford, Knowlton and way stations 9.15 a.m. Newport and Knowlton, 8.50 a.m., Mondays only.
Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot as Follows
WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, &c., 9.30 a.m. and 10 p.m. Brockville, mixed, 12.30 p.m. Vaudreuil, 6.15 p.m. Saturday, 2 p.m. Cornwall, 5 p.m. Lachine, 7, 7.55, 9.00 a.m., 12 noon, Saturday, 2 p.m., 3.30, 5, and 6.15 p.m.
EAST—Portland, Boston and Quebec, 7.30 a.m. Portland, Boston, Quebec, Cacouna, St. John and Halifax, 10 p.m. Island Pond, Three Rivers, and Quebec at 7 a.m. Richmond and Island Pond 3.30 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5 p.m.
SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland and St. Albans, 7.15 a.m. and 3.20 p.m. Via Springfield, 9.00 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Boston, via C.V.R.R., 7.15, 9 a.m., 3.20 and 6.30 p.m. New York via Rouse's Point, 7.15 a.m., 3.20 p.m.
Hemmingford, 5 p.m. Rouse's Point, Waterloo, Granby and Magog at 3.20 p.m.
Boston and Portland, via S.E.R.R., 9 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Knowlton and Richford and way stations, 5 p.m., except Saturdays. Newport, Knowlton, &c., Saturdays only, 2 p.m.
Suburban Train Service between Montreal and St. Lambert:
For St. Henri, Pt. St. Charles and St. Lambert, 5.45, 7.05 a.m., 12.10 noon, (2 p.m. Saturday only), 5.00, 6.15 and 7.30 p.m.
Leave St. Lambert, for Pt. St. Charles, St. Henri and Montreal at 6.15, 7.50, a.m., 1.00 p.m., (2.40 p.m. Saturday only), 5.35, 6.45 and 8.05 p.m.
Trains Arrive at Hochelaga Depot as follows
Ottawa, 12 noon, and Mixed, 9.55 a.m. Ottawa and Pembroke, 9 p.m. St. Jerome at 9 a.m. St. Lin at 9 a.m. Quebec, 4.45 p.m. and 6.45 a.m.
Trains Leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:
(Mile End ten minutes later)
Ottawa and Pembroke at 8.30 a.m. Ottawa at 5.40 p.m.; Mixed at 7.40 p.m. St. Jerome at 6 p.m. St. Lin at 6 p.m.
Quebec, 3 p.m. 10 p.m. Mixed, 6 p.m.
North Shore Railway.
Trains arrive at Hochelaga from Quebec, 8.15, a.m. 4.40 p.m., 6.30 a.m., 9.10 p.m. From Joliette, 8.50 a.m.
Trains leave Hochelaga for Quebec, 6.10, 3, and 10 p.m. and 9.30 a.m. For Joliette, 5.15 p.m.
Sorel, leave Jacques Cartier Pier at 5 p.m., connecting at Longueuil.
Arrive from Sorel Jacques Cartier Pier, 9 15 a.m.

REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION.
DRESS AND HEALTH,
—OR—
HOW TO BE STRONG.
Every lady who values her health and that of her children should have this book.
Sent to any address by mail for 30c.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON.
33, 35 and 37 Bonaventure st., Montreal.

POSTER WORK.
HAVING A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF WOODEN TYPE,
THE "WITNESS" JOB OFFICE
TURNS OUT POSTER WORK IN GOOD STYLE
—FROM THE—
MAMMOTH THREE-SHEET POSTER
—TO THE—
SMALLEST HANDBILL
—IN—
ONE OR THREE COLORS,
—AND—
ON WHITE OR COLORED PAPERS.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Proprietors,
33 35 and 37 Bonaventure st., Montreal.

FLOUR STORE,
10 and 12 BLEURY STREET.
FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR,
OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, &c.
BRAN AND FEED STUFFS.
BRODIE & HARVIE.



ROSS LONDON LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY FROM MONTREAL.
Viking..........2,588 tons
Ocean King..........2,449 "
Erl King..........2,178 "
Goods taken at lowest through rates from all parts of Canada and Western States. Special facilities for cattle, &c. First steamer sails from Montreal about the 17th of May, and every alternate Tuesday during the season.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.
Or W. ROSS & CO., 3 East India Avenue, London.

SOCIETE POSTALE FRANCAISE DE L'ATLANTIQUE.
CANADIAN AND BRAZILIAN DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Under contract with the Canadian and Brazilian Governments for the carriage of their mails.
Railway connections with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Intercolonial Railway, the Boston and Albany Railway and their connections, the Merchants' Despatch Co., Nickerson Boston Line, and the Cromwell Line from Newfoundland and New York.
DATES OF SAILING.
The Splendid New Steamships of this line are appointed to sail as under for St. Thomas, West Indies; Para, Maranham, Ceara, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, calling at Quebec and Gaspe.

	From Montreal.	From Halifax on arrival of Mails.
Ville de Para	Aug. 26	Aug. 31
Ville de Ceara	Sep. 26	Sep. 30
Ville de Montreal	Oct. 26	Oct. 31
Ville de Quebec	—	Nov. 30
Ville de Halifax	—	Dec. 31

Through Bills of Lading granted on merchandise from all stations in Canada, and the United States to all ports in the West Indies, Brazil and the River Plate.
For Tickets and State Room Berths, apply to W. D. O'Brien, St. James street, Montreal.
For Freight and further information apply to
WM. DARLEY BENTLEY, Agent General, 317 St. Paul street, Montreal,
And at West India Wharf, Halifax.

SOCIETE POSTALE FRANCAISE DE L'ATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH AND CANADIAN DIRECT LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The splendid new steamers of this line will leave Antwerp, calling at Havre, direct for Quebec and Montreal, as follows:—
VILLE DE PARA..........About 15th August
VILLE DE CEARA......About 15th September
For freight and other information apply to KENNEDY & HUNTER, Shipbrokers, Antwerp; to W. P. HOWLAND & CO., Church street; or to
W. DARLEY BENTLEY, Agent General, 317 St. Paul st., Montreal,
And at West India Wharf, Halifax.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.
BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
SAILING BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.
And connecting by continuous Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West.
The Steamers of the Line are intended to be despatched as follows from MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL direct:—
SAILING.
Lake Nepigon, H. Campbell..........Aug. 9
Lake Manitoba, Geo. Scott..........Aug 16
Lake Huron, W. Bergson..........Aug 23
Lake Winnipeg, W. Stewart..........Aug 30
Lake Champlain, P. A. Jackson..........Sept 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin—Montreal to Liverpool, $50. Return, $90.
An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess carried on each steamer.
For Freight and other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. Roberts, Manager Canada Shipping Co., 21 Water st.; in Quebec to Hy. H. Sewell, Local Manager, St. Peter st., or to
H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Despatch two Steamships weekly from New York as follows:—For LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY. For SOUTHAMPTON and LONDON direct every WEDNESDAY. Largest vessels in the world. Accommodations unsurpassed. Rail and Cabin from Montreal to Liverpool or London on very favorable terms. Steerage (with through railway ticket to New York) to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, at very low rates.
F. W. HURST, Esq., Manager, Broadway, N.Y.
D. BATTERSBY,
264 and 266 St. James st., corner McGill, Montreal.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL Steamers FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Carrying the United States Mails.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieutenant MAURY's lane routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 p.m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Thursday, Aug. 31, 7 a.m.
CITY OF ROME..........Saturday, Sept. 9, 2 p.m.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sep. 16, 7.30 a.m.
From Pier 37, North River, New York.
Rates of passage, $80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.
Children between 2 and 12 years of age half fare. Servants, $50.
TICKETS TO LONDON, $7, and to PARIS, $15 and $20 additional, according to route selected.
Steerage from Montreal to Liverpool, $26.50.
Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bathrooms amidships.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, N.Y.
Or to C. C. McFALL, 143 St. James st.
Or J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul st., Agts in Montreal.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH DOCK, near Bristol, Fortnightly.
Somerset..........2,000 tons
Gloucester..........2,000 "
Cornwall..........2,600 "
Goods taken at lowest rates from all parts of Canada and Western States. Special facilities for butter, cheese, &c., and for a limited number of cattle, sheep and horses.
First sailing, from Montreal, about the 20th of May, and every alternate Monday during the season.
For rates of passage and freight apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.
Or MARK WHITWILL & SON, The Grove, Bristol, England.

For Sale.

DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS FOR SALE, CHEAP.
It is the one on which the *Weekly Witness* is being printed. A press that will do more work is required.
For further particulars apply at the "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
THREE (3) AWNINGS, as good as new, White Duck. Also, 3 smaller ones, Blue and White Stripe.
J. R. BAIN, 13 St. John street.

ENGINES AND BOILERS, FOR SALE CHEAP.
One 10 H. P. Baxter Engine and Boiler, nearly as good as new.
One 8 H. P. Upright Engine, in good order.
One 2 H. P. Baxter Engine and Boiler, only about six months in use.
For further particulars address
J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office,
Or apply at 577½ Craig street, Montreal.

Fuel.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
TOWN ST. HENRI.
EGG, STOVE, CHESTNUT, GRATE AND SOFT COAL.
FIREWOOD of all descriptions, at less than city prices. Parties now giving in their orders for winter supply will find it to their advantage, as cartage and wharfage are saved by buying at St. Henri.
Also, all kinds of Grain, Feed, Oats, Moulie, Bran, &c. &c. Strong Bakers' and Pastry XXX Flour. German Exalflour in quantities to suit wholesale and retail.
Office, Coal and Wood Yard, Flour and Feed Store, 1334 St. Joseph st., St. Henri. W. BRODIE.

Professional.

MACLAREN & LEET,
ADVOCATES, &c.,
163 St. James street, Montreal.
JOHN J. MACLAREN, Q.C. SETH P. LEET, B. C. L.
Commissioner for Ontario.

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



ALLAN LINE.
Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.
1882. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1882.
This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built, IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, *and have made the fastest time on record.*

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian	6100	(building).
Parisian	5400	Capt. James Wylie.
Sardinian	4650	Capt. J. E. Dutton.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian	3600	Capt. John Graham.
Circassian	4000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Moravian	3650	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Peruvian	3400	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Hibernian	3434	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Caspian	3200	Lt. R. Thomson, R.N.R.
Austrian	2700	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Alex. McDougall.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. John Park.
Hanoverian	4000	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Buenos Ayrean	3800	Capt. James Scott.
Corean	4000	Capt. Barclay.
Grecian	3600	Capt. LeGallais.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. MacNicol.
Canadian	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Phoenician	2800	Capt. John Brown.
Waldensian	2600	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Lucerne	2200	Capt. John Kerr.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylins.
Acadian	1350	Capt. F. McGrath.

The shortest sea route between America and Europe, being only five days between land and land.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY & QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE.
Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched
FROM QUEBEC.
SARMATIAN..........Saturday, July 29
POLYNESIAN.......... " Aug. 5
SARDINIAN.......... " " 12
CIRCASSIAN.......... " " 19
PERUVIAN.......... " " 26
PARISIAN.......... " Sept. 2
Rates of Passage from Quebec:
Cabin..........$70 and $80.
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate..........$40.
Steerage..........$25.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE
Are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:
MANITOBAN..........About July 28
BUENOS AYREAN..........About Aug. 4
LUCERNE..........About " 18
HANOVERIAN..........About " 25
MANITOBAN..........About Sept. 1

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, ST. JOHN'S, HALIFAX AND BALTIMORE MAIL SERVICE,
Are intended to be despatched as follows:
FROM HALIFAX.
PHOENICIAN..........Monday, July 31
HIBERNIAN.......... " Aug. 14
NOVA SCOTIAN.......... " " 24
RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:
Cabin..........$20; Intermediate..........$15
Steerage..........$6.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, GALWAY, QUEENSTOWN AND BOSTON SERVICE,
Are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:
WALDENSIAN..........About July 29
NESTORIAN..........About Aug. 5
PRUSSIAN..........About " 12
SCANDINAVIAN..........About " 19
WALDENSIAN..........About Sept. 2
Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each Vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all Points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow,
VIA BALTIMORE, BOSTON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
For freight, passage or other information, apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; ALEXANDER HUNTER, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS, Antwerp; RUYS & Co., Rotterdam; C. HUGO, Hamburg; JAMES MOSS & Co., Bordeaux; FISCHER & BEHMER, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; CHARLEY & MALCOLM, Belfast; JAMES SCOTT & Co., Queenstown; MONTGOMERIE & WORKMAN, 17 Gracechurch street, London; JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS, James street, Liverpool; ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec; ALLAN & Co., 72 La Salle street, Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto; LEVE & ALDEN, 207 Broadway, New York, and 15 State street, Boston. Or to
H. & A. ALLAN,
80 State street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.

DONALDSON CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.
WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE.
Concordia..........3,500 tons
Colina..........2,000 "
Cynthia..........2,200 "
Titania..........2,200 "
Goods taken at lowest rates from all parts of Canada and the Western States. Special facilities for the carriage of cattle, sheep and horses. First sailing, Montreal for Glasgow, about the 19th of May.
For rates of freight apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.
Or DONALDSON BROTHERS, 67 Great Clyde street, Glasgow.

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

	Tons.		Tons.
ONTARIO	3,157	BROOKLYN	3,600
MISSISSIPPI	2,680	MONTREAL	3,284
DOMINION	3,176	TORONTO	3,284
TEXAS	2,700	SARNIA	3,850
OREGON	3,856	VANCOUVER	5,700
QUEBEC	2,700		

DATES OF SAILING.
Steamers will sail as follows from Quebec for Liverpool:—
QUEBEC..........19th Aug.
ONTARIO..........26th Aug.
BROOKLYN..........2nd Sept.
TORONTO..........9th Sept.
DOMINION..........16th Sept.
MISSISSIPPI..........23rd Sept.
Rates of Passage.
Cabin, Quebec to Liverpool, $50 and $60. Return, $90 and $110.
Prepaid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.
Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.
For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery; in London, to Bowring, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.

Sailing of Steamboats.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY
MAIL LINE OF DAY STEAMERS
BETWEEN
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.
Delightful day trip to Carillon, fifty miles up the river, passing through beautiful scenery. Steamer remains 1½ hours at Carillon. Returning home by the Rapids. Fare for round trip, $1.25; on SATURDAYS, $1.
EXCURSIONS UP BY RAIL AND DOWN BY BOAT.
To Ottawa by rail, return by steamer.
To St. Anne's by 12.30 train (Saturdays, 2 p.m.); return by boat at 5 p.m.; round trip, 80c.
TO SHOOT THE RAPIDS in the afternoon take 5 p.m. train for Lachine; round trip, 50c.
Tickets for the Celebrated Caledonia Springs issued at low rates.
Tickets, tourist cards and all information at principal hotels, Grand Trunk offices, and Ticket Office, corner McGill and St. James streets, General Offices, Freight Stores, &c., 87 and 89 Common street, Canal Basin.
(Signed),
R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

LAST EDITION.

THE LONGSHOREMEN.

HOW THEY ARE FARING—THE IMPORTED MEN DOING WELL—WHAT THE MEN GET IN BOSTON AND WHAT THEY WANT—NO SURRENDER IN MONTREAL.

"You are giving these longshoremen too much prominence altogether," said a gentleman well versed in shipping matters, as he accosted our reporter. The remark was drawn forth, it appears from statements made in the press concerning the recent meeting of the longshoremen.

"Well, what about the men—they held a meeting and it was spoken of in the press."

"Yes, but their spokesman from Boston did not tell you that the Allans were paying them 30 cents an hour for day and 40 cents for night labor, and 40 cents for grain trimming. He did not say that they were now striking for 40 cents for day, 50 cents for night and 60 cents for grain trimming. He told you nothing of that kind. How can shippers pay such rates as these?"

"The men have pretty hard work, though, don't you think?"

"Yes, we all have to work, and when unskilled labor can make as high as fifteen or eighteen dollars a week, I can tell you they are doing pretty well."

"How many skilled artizans make eighteen dollars a week in Montreal?"

"Now there are our imported laboring men. They are a decent hard-working lot, and sober, with the exception of a few good-natured fellows who appear to have no ambition beyond a certain point. One of these decent men—a steady fellow, too, makes his fifteen dollars a week and has made eighteen. He never made any more than fifteen shillings in England. He is delighted, and is sending for his wife. We never objected to give our men twenty-five cents, but we object to combinations that may carry the price to thirty and when they get that want forty. They want incorporation, and that means ruin to the port."

"Yes," chimed in another gentleman once prominently connected with shipping in Quebec. "That's what ruined Quebec as a seaport. The men there demand three and four dollars a day, and only get a few day's work in the week because they have driven the trade to Montreal and elsewhere. We have their whole deal trade here now."

"What would be the best course for the men?"

"The men should have nothing to do with combinations. They should have nothing to do with Quebec or Boston men who seek to lead them astray. They have always been well treated and should be satisfied with fair wages. Shippers cannot and will not pay more than they can afford to pay."

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

VISIT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION—DR. M'EACHRAN TAKES THEM TO QUEBEC.

The American Cattle Commission which went to Quebec on Thursday to inspect the cattle quarantine there, returned to the city yesterday. The Commisson consisted of Mr. J. H. Saunders, of Chicago, Secretary of the United States Cattle Commission, accompanied by Dr. McEachran, V.S., Montreal, who on arriving at Quebec were joined by Professor James Law and Dr. J. Thayer, his confrere. The immediate object of the commission which was appointed by the Agricultural Department at Washington, was to thoroughly investigate the system of quarantine established in Canada, which has worked with such marked success, and report to their Government who will proceed to establish similar quarantines throughout the States. Dr. McEachran who has the scientific control of the Quebec and other Canadian quarantines, explained fully all the details of working them and the Commission returned completely satisfied of the soundness of the system and resolved to urge upon the United States Government the importance of making that system the basis of their own. There are at present 300 head of cattle in the Quebec quarantine, 800 having been received into it and treated during the season. Dr. McEachran stated to our reporter that the season has been healthy and no disease of any magnitude has appeared. Epidemic of any kind is unknown. The Commission left yesterday afternoon for Compton to visit the stock-raising grounds of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane; they will afterward proceed to Ontario for the purpose of making observations of stock farms there.

THE FIELD BATTERY.

A VISIT TO THEIR CAMP—THE PROMENADE CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

The Montreal Field Battery presented a most soldierly appearance as they marched through the streets on Thursday evening to go under canvas on the exhibition grounds. They numbered 87 including officers and band and had 45 horses. The tents were pitched in the horse ring, while provision was made for stabling the horses in the exhibition stalls. Lieut. Green, in command, and Lieut. J. S. Hall are to be complimented on the neat and orderly appearance of the camp, and the men have already won credit by excellent discipline. Dr. Bell, as surgeon, and Dr. McEachran, as veterinary surgeon, are also attached to the camp. At 7 o'clock in the evening the men parade under Sergeant-Major King of "A" Battery, Kingston, for standing gun drill. The *reveille* is sounded at 4 o'clock in the morning and in about half an hour the men are on Fletcher's Field with their guns and horses for drill. At half past six they have breakfast after which they come to town to their business.

Last evening a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present at the promenade concert. The electric light was superseded by the beautiful moonlight and an excellent programme of music by the band made the evening pass most pleasantly. The men appeared to enjoy their camp life very much, and will doubtless profit by their daily drills.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

(Special to the Witness.)

TORONTOS VS. INDEPENDENTS.

TORONTO, Aug. 26.—The match between the Torontos and Independents here to-day is expected to be the best one so far this year. The weather threatens rain.

COURTNEY AGAIN.

AUBURN, N.Y., August 26.—The *Advertiser* says Courtney told his friends he was going to win at Saratoga, and they backed him heavily in the pool box. The Union Springs people lost thousands, one young man's losses reaching three thousand. All the sporting men here pronounce the race an outrageous jobbery.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

AN IMMIGRANT FALLS OFF A TRAIN IN VICTORIA BRIDGE.

An immigrant has just turned up who, while passing through the Victoria Bridge on Monday night or Tuesday morning last (the man does not remember which), fell off an immigrant train. He was found lying by the track walker between the rails soon after in a state of insensibility, with his clothes considerably torn, but no apparent bodily damage except a few slight bruises. The man says he was made insensible by the fall, but those who saw him after he was carried out report that he was under the influence of intoxicating drink and smelt strongly of it. It is fortunate for the new-comer that he was picked up so soon by one of the track walkers, who are supposed to follow each train before a second enters and examine the track.

WESTERN GRAIN.

"How about the grain West?" was asked to-day in conversation with a Western grain man here on a visit. "You can say that it is for the most part all housed and out of all danger from the weather."

"What is the demand for it likely to be?"

"Well, that is another question. I cannot say just what it will be, but I think the European demand will be very good.

THE GREAT WESTERN & G. T. R. RAILWAYS.

The changes in the Great Western Railway are not likely to be felt very much in this section. In Toronto, however, the Union Depot is to be enlarged for the accommodation of both roads, and the changes made will be many—as to the staff at least.

NEW CONVENT.

The old convent at St. Roch de l'Achigan has been demolished and a fine building is being erected in its place. The nuns of Longueuil are the owners.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert Miller, 118 St. James street, has been appointed a Commissioner of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

SECTION D.

THE SHEARER SCHEME.

Several errors occurred yesterday in the report of Mr. Bateman's paper on the "Shearer Scheme." A figure being omitted, made it appear that the series of sluices would supply the harbor with 10,000,000 cubic feet of water instead of 810,000,000 cubic feet, or two-thirds of the total yield. The "solid masonry" of the bridge, of course, only referred to the piers. From the locks at Lachine Canal to the St. Mary's current, with the present fall, can only be about 760,000,000 cubic feet, and the extra discharge of 1,255,000,000 cubic feet is due to the upper currents. In speaking of the chief recommendation of the scheme being its railway bridge and connections Mr. Bateman referred merely to the interests of the company which he represents, there being many other general advantages to be secured, such as the still water harbor.

SECTION H.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE IROQUOIS INDIANS.

This paper was read by Mrs. Erminie A. Smith, who is connected with the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington and has been for six years among the Sioux Indians, gathering their folk-lore and language. Remarking that a belief in spirits need not mean a worship of them, Mrs. Smith spoke of the Iroquois when first discovered. Their gods were numerous—everything that inspired reverence, awe, terror or gratitude became a god. Some of the most ancient are animals transformed into men, whose descendents still keep their old names. Thunder was worshipped, but their thunder god compares favorably with that of other races. His chief object was to benefit the tribe, but superstitious Indians still offer burning tobacco when a storm is coming on. The West Wind, bringing rain, was also a good deity, while the north wind had a bad character. Echo, the Mars of the Iroquois, gave them victory by repeating their war cries. Then there was the Holder of the Heavens, who brought the six Iroquois tribes out from the earth. The idea of the "Great Spirit" and of the "happy hunting ground" was gathered from contact with white men. The Iroquois believed in three sisters, goddesses of corn, beans and squashes. They are still appealed to as "our life, our supporters." There were great heads, with argus eyes, and there were stone giants, at last exterminated. There were the Pygmies, who had carved out the beauties of nature. It cannot be said what is fact and what fiction in the stories of Hiawatha and Atotarho ("the Entangled.") Perhaps several Hiawathas are referred to in the legends; the apotheosis seems to be of modern origin. Mrs. Smith finds nothing showing a belief in a separate spiritual world before the white man's arrival. The word for heaven is a literal translation of the Christian idea, meaning "in the sky." The idea of evil spirits inhabiting living forms only came with the whites. Speaking of sorcery, the best Christian among the Indians known by Mrs. Smith told her that he had lamed a thief by pointing at him. The Iroquois have many stories of witches among them. All these myths should be treated reverently, as the strivings of the infant mind after the "unknowable!"

The section then adjourned.

THE INDIAN BELIEF IN GOD.

In discussing the papers of Mr. Gatschet and Mrs. Smith, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dorsey said that he had found a shadowy belief of a supreme, presiding deity, among a few Indians, but never formulated. There is no belief in a Trinity.

HOME LIFE AMONG THE INDIANS.

Miss Fletcher gave her personal experiences of a life among the Omahas, Ogalallas and Brulsa. After studying archaeology a few years, the speaker concluded that the only way to read the past was through the present. Consequently she divested herself of all theory, and became in every respect an Indian woman. The Omahas live in great comfort, and afford a fine field for study. Miss Fletcher was accompanied by an Omaha girl, and illustrated her remarks with a very large number of specimens.

In explaining the home life of the Omahas, the lady began with the tents, and mud-lodges. The manner of getting food and clothing was graphically described and the curious custom of giving away property after it was accumulated. Fortifications were also mentioned and the habit of cacby children. Miss Fletcher then proceeded to explain the hunting customs and ceremonies. Everything was done in a most scrupulous order. In the Indian life the sacerdotal idea as a separate structure has not even budded. The hunt brings out better than anything else all the side of their daily life, social structure, and religion. The hunting camp, drawn by Mr. Dorsey was explained, the sacred tents and the sacred pipes. Miss Fletcher then proceeded to recite a beautiful story by which she received the name Man-she-hah-le, the high soaring eagle, the one who sees the coming day. Tent making and tent life came next, including the mode of erecting, entering, receiving calls, entertaining, storing supplies, sitting, decorating and dressing children. The clothing of men and women was minutely described, and the methods of preparing all sorts of home work. The closing remarks of Miss Fletcher were devoted to the minutiæ of Indian family life, and was of intense interest. The hall was crowded, and a breathless attention for an hour was the best applause which an intelligent audience could give to a devoted woman, who added a graceful diction and an enthusiastic manner to a perfect knowledge of her theme.

"CEREMONIAL WEAPONS" IN FLORIDA."

Mr. A. E. Douglass contributed a paper on "A find of ceremonial weapons in a Florida mound." The said mounds of Florida have been neglected, and are being fast broken up by agriculture. The writer excavated about forty of these last winter, and found abundant relics. The mounds are from 10 to 23 feet high. In one was a large number of "celts," some of which are now exhibited, and are of workmanship that the present day could hardly excel. There had been 20 burials in that mound; each cluster of bones was surmounted by the skull, and all encrusted with red paint. Of arrow and spear points less than 20 were found in all the mounds. This although no stone implements except arrowheads are mentioned as used by the Indians when Florida was discovered. The most interesting discovery in that exploration was in Banner Mound, in a locality cultivated from early British times, say 1770, till the Indian wars of 1837-42; the settlers were then driven off, and the region is now a beautiful park. The bushes being removed, the surface of the ground was raked over—resulting in the find of what seemed to be a stone brooch. On the second day were found eight beautiful ceremonial weapons known as banner stones; these are the only ones heard of in Florida, and it was probably the hidden store of some manufacturer. There was one evidently centuries older than the rest, and it may have been used as a pattern. The banner-stone consists of a tube of stone with a flange on each side—the whole almost circular in form. They cannot have been used as weapons. There had been no burials in that mound, and there were no other objects of interest.

Prof. PUTNAM said he did not know why these stones should be called ceremonial weapons; he believed them to be ornaments, worn as pendants on the breast.

Miss Fletcher had seen them worn as such by modern Indians.

Prof. MASON said that this did not prove that they were made on purpose for ornaments; sardine tins were worn in the same way by the Indians. (Laughter.)

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES OF THE DAKOTANS.

Miss FLETCHER, describing the religious observances of the Ogalattas, confined herself to the sun dance. Necessary to a sun dance is a leader, and in the dance described a young man assumed that function. All the minute preparations made by this young man, to secure the buffalo hide, necessary to the ceremony, his prayers, fasts, and "tabu" requirements were familiar to the speaker. The time of the dance is the budding of the sage brush. Some corrections of the word medicine-men were made, including prophets, sorcerers, and doctors, who are quite distinct. The manner by which the leader was selected and prepared was clearly explained. Miss Fletcher quite eloquently dwelt on the enthusiastic manner of Sorrel Horse, the leader. Invitations were sent out to the tribe. Preparations of implements and grounds were made, 8,000 Indians assembled and arrayed themselves in the sacred circle. Tortures and preliminary ceremonials were enacted. Great gifts were made by the leader. Dances under their leaders and accompanied by their servitors; at the setting of the sun begins their consecration ceremony. The men were painted red and highly decorated. The ground, denuded of all vegetation, is smoked with sweet-scented grass. The sacred utensils are consecrated by a series of motions. Then comes the prayer for the people in a chanting tone. The leader explains to Miss Fletcher that the praying man is just like the white people, who, not knowing how to pray, get a man to pray for them. The priest prays for health, for long life, for children and for wealth. Children born after such ceremonies are deemed especially sacred. The second day, all the dancers gather at the sacred tent. All chant their prayer, and the priest goes out to summon the people. A master of ceremonies is appointed who chooses their associates. These select and mark the sacred tree. The sacred pipe is laid at the foot. The priests then go out and gather around this hallowed object. After ceremonies of smoking the tree is cut down amid the shouting of the people. Silence then ensues to the close of the dance. The pole is set in the circle of the camp.

The paper was then deferred to Monday.

SECTION I.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IN FOREST CULTURE.

Dr. F. B. HOUGH read a paper on this subject, in which he pointed out the advantages to capitalists of forest culture, as affording a surer and safer investment than any other. After taking a general view of the mining, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural industries as investments for capital, Dr. Hough took up forest culture, which has been followed with very profitable results in various parts of Europe, while in the prairie country of this continent it has been commenced with good results. At present prices, and upon bottom lands, grain and grasses yield the best investment, but even now tree culture can be carried on profitably upon unproductive land where nothing else will grow. However broken and stony the surface may be, if there is soil enough for the roots of trees they will grow equally well as where it is entirely smooth and clear of stones. It is in fact this property of drawing its nourishment from greater depths than the roots of the grain can reach, that renders forest culture profitable in some places where the surface soil is barren. We often find a magnificent growth of pine upon a sandy soil hardly worth owning when the timber is cut off, as the term "pine barrens" indicates. There are everywhere waste places that do not admit of ploughing, and worth but little for pasturage—in fact being idle and unproductive—which, if properly planted with trees, would be gradually producing what might at its maturity be worth much more than the cost of starting and the interest upon this investment. Aside from the incidental effects in the improvement of waste places, the renewal of fertility in exhausted soils, the maintenance of water supply, shelter from winds, &c., the profits from timber culture may, even at present prices, yield a reasonably fair, and, in some cases, a very liberal return. The investment can only be undertaken by those who can wait for the growth of trees, which seldom is less than twenty, and may be several times twenty years, in reaching maturity; but when this time comes the aggregate returns will be found to compare favorably with those of agriculture for a like period.

A NEW YORK COLLECTION OF FORESTS.

Prof. ALBERT S. BICKMORE, Superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History, gave a description, illustrated by a number of large and magnificent photographs, of the collection of the various specimens of American trees, with which the liberality of Mr. Morris K. Jesup has endowed the Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York. The collection of the specimens was entrusted to Prof. Chas. S. Sargeant, and was made of the best single tree of each species that yet remained standing, and was forwarded to New York with the utmost care. Each specimen consisted of a portion of the trunk about six feet in length covered with the bark as in the natural state, and each specimen shows a longitudinal and transverse section. Each one is accompanied by the leaves, fruit, flowers, &c., of the tree, together with a description of its locality and habits of growth. There are now about three hundred and seventy-five specimens collected, which are exhibited in a department of the museum, a structure almost entirely metallic and fire proof.

Dr. Hough, Secretary of the section, having announced his intention of leaving for home to-morrow, Mr. Dodge was elected in his place.

The section then adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD TIME.

The section, upon reassembling took up the discussion of Mr. Elliott's paper on the above subject.

Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., said he cordially agreed, in the main, with the views expressed yesterday by the President. It was quite clear that no single society or association could succeed in establishing a standard of international time; that must be done by a general convention of representatives of various governments. With that view it is proposed, as soon as the question of the prime meridian is settled, to have a convention at Washington, and the American Society of Civil Engineers, at their meeting last year, appointed a special committee, with himself as chairman, to bring the matter to the attention of this Association. A few weeks ago he was in Europe, and, not expecting to be able to attend this meeting of the Association, he had written a letter to the President in reference to the subject. (Mr. Fleming read the letter.) Since this letter was written the Congress of the United States had passed resolutions looking to an early international Congress on the subject, and in all probability a prime meridian for the use of all nations will be established, or recommended, before this Association meets again. That done, we shall have the key for a proper time system for the world. As chairman of the special committee of Civil Engineers, he would suggest that this Association appoint delegates to attend the Convention to be called at Washington by the President of the Society of Civil Engineers.

Dr. Brydone Jack, of the University of New Brunswick, said the first step was to get some expression as to where should be the zero meridian. He concurred in the suggestion of the President that, in order to avoid jealousies among the nations, it should be at Behring's Straits. He also thought it would be more convenient to divide the day into twenty-four hours instead of twelve, as at present.

Mr. Kingsford, Ottawa, referred to the remark of Biot about the "geographical selfishness called patriotism." Why should we destroy the labors of all our geographers by the adoption of a new meridian? In the meridian of Greenwich we have a tangible fact upon which all our maps are constructed. He believed it would be preferable to have the hours of the day numbered from one to 24 instead of from 1 to 12, as at present. He was opposed to any government imposing a new standard of time upon the people; leave that to the railway and telegraph companies to regulate for their own convenience. In the United States there are many able astronomers, and the railway companies should apply to them to help them out of their difficulties. It was not for government to disseminate information on this subject as if the country were only a Sunday-school. The proper course for this section to take was to ask the Association to appoint a delegate to the Convention to be called by the Society of Civil Engineers.

Prof. YOUNG thought it was desirable and attainable to have every man's watch show the same hour and minute at the same time throughout the world. He did not think there would be any national jealousy in the United States to the meridian of Greenwich, or one twelve hours' distant therefrom, as Behring's Straits, being chosen. Railway and telegraph companies might need a local time, but for scientific purposes universal cosmic time would be a great advantage.

Mr. FURNOW suggested that one time table be adopted for this continent.

The President remarked that although the United States Post-Office Department had adopted a single standard, that of Washington, they were quite ready to change it in favor of any other better standard which might be generally agreed upon.

Mr. Fleming said the difficulty of a general time would be overcome by the adoption of a cosmic day of twenty-four hours, with a uniform time system for the whole world. In answer to questions sent out to various railway corporations, the Secretary of the Society of Civil Engineers had received a letter from Mr. Van Horne, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which extended over fifty degrees of longitude, and when completed, would be twice the length of any other railway in the world. Mr. Van Horne heartily concurred in the system of time meridians proposed by himself (Mr. Fleming), and had already introduced this system experimentally on the C. P. Railway with the happiest results. The proposed time meridian "R," passing a little to the east of Ottawa, would give the local time of the capital of the Dominion to the lines in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario east of Lake Huron; meridian "S" striking the north shore of Lake Superior a short distance west of Thunder Bay, the next "T," striking the capital of the new province of Assiniboine, and the fourth, "U," falling near Lake Kamloops in British Columbia, thus corresponding with the natural principal divisions of the railway, and, approximately, with the political divisions of the country. Mr. Van Horne continued, "I can see no substantial difficulty in the way of the application of this system to the railways of the United States." A few weeks ago he heard of a case in which a fatal accident occurred by two trains running into each other, when they were doing exactly what they were instructed to do, because there was a difference of two minutes in the time of the two railways. He would therefore move the following resolution:

That the American Association for the Advancement of Science is desirous of expressing its satisfaction with the resolution of the Congress of the United States authorizing the assembly of an International Conference "to fix on and recommend for universal adoption a common prime meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude and the regulation of time throughout the world." That the Association recognizes the importance of the other steps taken with a view to the establishment of a general system of standard time, and having been invited to take part in the Convention to be called at Washington for the purpose of determining the time standard, which it would be advisable to adopt, appoints the following gentlemen to act as delegates:—Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Ormond Stone and Chas. Carpmael.

The resolution was adopted, with the understanding that it should be transmitted to the General Committee, to be by them considered, and to take such action as they may think proper.

The section adjourned.

THE MICROSCOPIC CLUB.

The members of the Microscopic Club and their friends will meet with Section G of the A. A. A. S., at the rooms of the Natural History Society, on Monday next, at 8 P.M. It is expected that Dr. Carpenter will be present and exhibit some of the instruments he has with him.

UNDER CANVAS.

A HALF HOUR WITH THE MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY—A DAY'S CAMP LIFE—LEARNING THE ART OF WAR—INCIDENTS.

Last Saturday the Montreal Garrison Artillery under command of Lieut.-Col. Oswald went into camp on St. Helen's Island for their annual drill as was noticed in these columns at the time. The brigade which is about 200 strong pitched their tents on the usual camping ground on the northern slope of the island. The staff of officers are Majors Atkinson and Forbes, Captains McAllen, Laurie, Cole and Turnbull, and Lieutenants Trotter, Stevenson, Sevigne, Arnton, Howard and Lane. Immediately after the arrangements for the comfort of the men were completed, the regular course of annual drill was commenced. As usual, after the first flush of military ardor and the novelty of camping had worn off, there were found a few recruits and a knowing veteran or two who evinced a decided disinclination to turn out with the sun and spend an hour or two in heavy gun drill or extension motions, but as a whole the men have been on their wonted good behavior, and have taken the greatest interest in their work. So far seven out of the twelve days' prescribed drill have been put in, and a most satisfactory progress has been made.

SHOT AND SHELL PRACTICE.

This morning No. 1 Battery paraded under command of Captain Wilson and Sergeant-Major Walters of "A" Battery for shot and shell practice at the Practice Battery at the eastern end of the island. Eight men of the battery fired five rounds each at a range of twelve hundred yards. Of the five rounds, three were solid shot, one common shell and one shrapnel shell. Considering the want of practice good average shooting was made, the training of the guns and judging of the distance being very creditable.

THE CITY RUIN.

Among the rank and file of the brigade there is much dissatisfaction expressed regarding Mayor Beaudry's action in connection with the drill shed question. The only opportunity the men have to engage in gun drill, which is really the most important part of their training is during the twelve days' annual camp exercises, whereas if they had a drill shed at their disposal the men might be drilled the whole year round. In conversation with "our special war correspondent" this morning several suggestions were made which would probably prove efficacious in cooling the ardor of our chief magistrate in interposing his veto whenever the whim may seize him; such as burning him in effigy, ducking him in the river and other similar remedies.

A HOME-SICK WARRIOR.

The hard camp bed, early hours and long drills have already inspired in the minds of a few of the men who might be said to belong to that class commonly known as "feather bed soldiers," with a longing for the sweets of home life which, in the case of one of the men last night, was found to be irresistible.

Captain McAllen, who happened to be down at the wharf late last night, saw a youthful soldier in the uniform of his corps quietly seated on board the boat waiting for its departure for the city. He at once ordered the man back to camp, to which the deserter replied laconically "I won't." His officer reasoned with him on his unsoldierlike conduct, and wound up by again peremptorily ordering him ashore. Still the "soldier boy" persisted in his refusal to obey and swore "by all the gods of war" that sooner than go back willingly one inch he would fight until he lay weltering in his own blood and that of all about him; he would fight till all was blue; he would jump overboard and swim for it, &c. Finding him obdurate the captain despatched a trusty messenger to the camp instructing him to send down a file of the guard. Presently two men and a corporal came on board at the double, but on looking for the bloodthirsty mutineer he was nowhere to be seen. A strict search was instituted and he was finally discovered crouching in the bottom of a boat moored near the counter of the "Filgate." Finding himself detected he set about unmooring the boat so precipitately that he lost one of the oars overboard. Still determined not to surrender, he poled himself with the remaining oar along the edge of the island, and finally was carried out into St. Mary's current. Meanwhile his pursuers, who had kept the fugitive in sight by running along the bank, found another boat, which was speedily ploughing after the deserter's craft as fast as two pairs of oars could propel it. The chase was soon overhauled and captured, during which process he showed such a disinclination to take a cold bath that, much to the surprise of those who had heard his desperate protestations on board the "Filgate," he was taken ashore without wetting his uniform. He was then marched up to the guard tent, where he was confined for the night. This evening, it is said, at the regular parade, his uniform will be taken from him, and he will be marched by a corporal's guard to the gate of the camp and sent about his business.

"THE ANNUAL SPORTS"

of the brigade take place on the Island this afternoon. A long programme has been prepared and a number of valuable prizes will be competed for.

A pleasing feature of this camp which has already been noticed is the absence of a canteen.

POLICE NEWS.

Mr. Desnoyers, P. M., discharged Joel Frimeau and Malvina Stevens, who were accused by Jacques Barras, trader, of having, at the Village of St Gabriel, during his absence, stolen all his furniture and $13 in money. Barras had lived with the woman, and could not prove that the woman had not a right to the goods taken away.

There were 21 cases on the Recorder's Court sheet this morning, besides 5 special actions. Henry Madden, clerk, was fined $5 for being drunk and disorderly on St. Catherine street. Joseph Malbœuf, conductor, was tried privately and requested to pay $10 for indecent behavior on Bleury street, in company with one Annie Thompson, who is put down as a servant. She also was fined a like sum. Victor Marion, butcher's boy, had to pay $5 for furious driving. Jacques Barras, trader, was sent to jail in default of the payment of a fine of $20 for assaulting Aurelie Brindamour, widow of the late John Stevens, by striking her with his fist in the back and kicking her on the legs; Ovila Leclerc, barber, pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping his shop open on Sunday, and was fined $1.25. Several other cases were held over.

In Ste. Cunegonde to-day Constable Lefebvre observed a man partially intoxicated obstructing the sidewalk on Workman street. He tapped the man, whose name has not been ascertained, gently on the shoulder and requested him to walk on. Instead of complying with the request he violently assaulted Lefebvre, tearing his uniform and dealing several rather severe blows upon his face with his fist. The man was finally overpowered, another policeman arriving, and lodged in the police cells, where he will remain till Monday, when he will be dealt with by the Magistrates.

Thomas and Robert Wiseman, and Olivier Vallieres, hotelkeepers, were fined $30 and costs each for selling liquor on Sunday.

Jacques Auger, a young fellow, was sent to gaol by Mr. Desnoyers to-day for safe-keeping, it having been proved by a doctor and others that he was out of his mind.

The following persons were fined $2 and costs for keeping unlicensed dogs, by the Recorder to-day:

David Barry, laborer; J. B. Lafleur, laborer; Mrs. Touchette, widow; Laurent Montreuil, blacksmith; and Michel Lussier, conductor.

Ten new summonses are in the hands of the High Constable, against parties for contravening the liquor law, five of which are for persons outside of the city.

Ann Halpin, wife of Hugh O'Rourke lost a ticket, good for Portland from this city, on Dalhousie street yesterday. A boy named Bostock and Jesse Marchbank were arrested on suspicion of having the ticket in their possession and refusing to give it up. They gave bail for their appearance before Mr. Desnoyers to-day.

ACTION AGAINST THE EAST END ABATTOIR COMPANY.

Mr. H. A. Hogel, through his counsel, Messrs. Quinn & Weir, has entered an action for $16,125 against the Montreal Abattoir Company. He claims $6,250 for salary due as superintendent, and about $8,000 for extra services. He alleges in the declaration that he was to have had a horse and carriage, but the Company never allowed him that luxury, and he had to spend about $125 for cab hire; he also states that he received $2,000 in notes which had not been met.

FRIDAY NOON Y. M. C. A. PRAYER MEETING.

Mr. D. A. Budge presided at the noon meeting yesterday. Prayer was requested for a number of cases, victims of drink, who were formerly residents of this city, and with good prospects, but are now driven forth to wander up and down through the earth seeking rest, but finding none. Earnest prayer was offered that they might find the peace of God, and be restored to their home and friends. Temperance men are earnestly invited to attend this meeting every Friday noon, and pray for a blessing on the temperance cause.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

A daring attempt was made between last night and this morning to break into the millinery and feather establishment of Mrs. O'Dea, 50 Radegonde street. The would-be thieves broke the lock of the front door and the key which was in it on the inside; the door itself was also cut. They must have been alarmed at this point and decamped.

MORE STOCK HORSES.

Another lot of 250 stock horses are expected to arrive here to-morrow from England for the United States. They are nearly all Clydesdales, and about the best that could be found throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. One of them, which is said to have been the best stock horse in England, cost £800.

EJECTMENTS.

Augustin Lalonde, hotel-keeper, took out actions in ejectment against John Groves and Annie Burke, for rents due. His Honor the Recorder granted the necessary writs, and the parties have three days to vacate the premises.

CITY ITEMS.

The horse car service is expected to be resumed through St. Henri about the first of September.

The employees of the Hochelaga cotton mills hold their third annual picnic at Ile Grosbois to-day.

Grocers selling half-pint bottles of brandy short of the regulation quantity of contents, are to be prosecuted.

A second track for the street railway on St. Catherine street is a question to engage the wise counsels of the City Fathers on Monday.

His Honor Mr. Desnoyers to-day signed a warrant against Mr. G. S. Hunter and his son, C. S. Hunter, on the charge of libel and conspiracy brought by Mr. George Rennie, who was a partner of C. S. Hunter's.

David Hambleton, of Nashua, N. H., has begun to make bobbins at Lachute, thereby saving the Canadian duty on goods to fill increasing orders from this country for the product of his American bobbin factory.

The smoke nuisance from the box factory nearly opposite this office is at times unbearable. Complaint has been made to the proprietor, but the nuisance is unabated. A visit from the Boiler Inspector would be popular among the residents.

On Thursday evening a disgraceful scene was witnessed in Chaboillez Square. A policeman who was arresting a boy used his baton severely upon his prisoner, inflicting several wounds. Several of those who witnessed the affair declare it to have been a most disgraceful one, and think it should be investigated.

The display of flags made by vessels in port in honor of the scientific convocation is very fine. The steamships from Windmill Point to Hochelaga are gaily dressed every day, and besides the British ensign fluttering in its regal position at the stern peak, the American flag is displayed at the foretop and the Canadian at the mizzentop.

Latour street is at present being tunnelled from Radegonde street to join the tunnel already existing a little west of Busby lane. This was much needed, as the houses on the south side of the street within the distance named had no means of drainage and at times suffered much inconvenience from the lack of it.

The moonlight excursion last night under the auspices of the Argyll Snow-Shoe Club on the steamer "Montarville" was a grand success. There were about three hundred on board who all enjoyed themselves. A brass and string band was in attendance. One of the most pleasing features of the evening was the singing of songs with rousing choruses, sung as only snow-shoers can sing them. Montreal was reached at 11 p.m., every one satisfied with the evening's amusement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY CAMP.—'Buses will run from corner Bleury and St. Catherine street to Camp.

The Band will play (this Saturday evening) from 8 until 11 o'clock, and the Grounds will be Illuminated by Electric Light.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY WITNESS OFFICE,
Saturday, August 26.

FINANCIAL.

The Money and Sterling markets are, as usual on Saturday, quiet, and rates of interest and discount are unchanged and nominal.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are quiet but steady. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows: Floating cargoes, Wheat and Corn, not much demand. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn steadily held. Liverpool, Wheat, spot, quick. Do Corn, bris. No. 2 Red Winter Wheat, for shipment this month and next, 43s; Do, for prompt shipment, 43s; Liverpool, Red American Spring wheat, 8s 7 to 9s 2d; Weather in England, fair.

Liverpool, 1.30 p.m.—Bacon, s.r., 71s; l.c., 69; s.c., 72s. Beef, extra Ind. mess, 15s. Choice Cheese, 16s. Hams, s.c., 66s. Prime Western Lard, 63s. Prime City Tallow, 44s 3d.

"The Chicago wheat market is fluctuating and irregular to-day. No. 2 wheat which closed yesterday at 99⅝c to 99¾c Sept., 99⅛c Oct., 99¼c to 99⅛c Nov., and 98⅛c year was quoted to-day at $1.03 August, 99⅛c September, 98⅛c to 98⅜c October, 98⅞c November, and 98⅛c year. The receipts were 118,000 bushels and the shipments 112,000 bushels. Corn is about 1c per bushel cheaper at 76¾c August, 75⅞c to 76c September, 74¾c to 74⅞c October, 70⅞c November, and 66⅛c year. The receipts were 216,000 bushels and the shipments 200,000 bushels.

The local grain markets are quiet and without change. Canada White Winter wheat is quoted at $1.16 to $1.18; Canada Red, $1.30 to $1.35; Canada Spring, $1.20 to $1.23. American wheat to-day would cost about $1.17. Corn, nominal. Peas, about 95c per bush.; Oats, 47c to 48c; Barley nominal, no business expected till next month. Rye, 71c to 72c.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 2,170 brls. The market is inactive, there being no business of any consequence reported to-day. The only sale reported on 'Change to-day was one of 100 brls. Canadian Strong Bakers' at $6.20. The following are the quotations:—Superior Extra $6.05 to $6.10; Extra Superfine, $5.70 to $5.75; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, $5.60 to $5.65; Superfine, $5.00 to $5.00; Strong Bakers', Can., $6.50 to $6.75; do., American, $7.50 to $8.05; Fine, $4.00 to $4.25; Middlings, $3.80 to $4.00; Pollards, $3.50 to $3.75; Ontario Bags, medium, $2.80 to $2.85; do., Spring Extra, $2.70 to $2.80; do., Superfine, $2.50; City Bags, delivered, $3.50 to $3.60.

MEALS.—The market is unchanged. Ontario Oatmeal sells at $5.65 to $5.75 per brl. Cornmeal, $4.25 per brl.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Absolutely nothing is doing in butter to-day. Prices may be quoted nominally as follows:—Creamery, 20c to 21½c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 14c to 17c. The cheese market is without life, buyers feeling like holding off under the lower cable, which was down to 56s this morning. Farmers, however, won't give way, especially as they know that one of our dealers is still contracting August make at 11½c to 12c, and has now and then taken in a few July at the same prices. The market is nominal at 10c to 11½c. The weekly shipments are largely in excess of those of last week, being—Cheese, 43,328 boxes; and butter, 2,409 packages; against, Cheese, 35,934 boxes; and butter, 1,008 packages.

EGGS fetch from 21c to 22c.

HOG PRODUCTS are unchanged:—Western Pork, $24.50 to $25; Canada Short Cut, $26; Inspected Canada Mess, $25 to $26; thin Mess Pork, $23 to $23.50; Hams, city cured, 15c to 15½c; do. canvassed, 16c to 16½c; Bacon, 14c to 15c. Lard, in pails, 15c to 15½c.

ASHES.—Pots, $5.05 to $5.15. Pearls, nominal.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 294,362 bushels; Flour, 2,170 barrels; Ashes, 6 do; Butter, 54 packages; Cheese, 4,309 boxes.

STOCKS IN STORE.

	Aug. 26. 1882.	Aug. 19. 1882.	Aug. 15 1881.
Wheat, bush...	114,944	145,981	127,875
Corn, bush....	......	....	132,623
Pease, bush	126,703	30,716	4,923
Oats, bush.....	3,922	17,540	59,170
Barley, bush...	1,380	1,580	......
Rye...........	28,134	38,134	46
Flour, brls....	41,576	44,528	47,847
Oatmeal, brls..	110	168	880
Cornmeal, brls.	30	20	148

THE CATTLE MARKETS.—AUGUST 25.

The demand for beef cattle was brisk at a slight advance on last week's prices. Most of what was offered at Point St. Charles was sold at 6c to 6¼c per lb live weight. The shipments to the English markets are considerably larger than last week. Viger market was well supplied with butchers' cattle which sold at from 4c to 5c per lb live weight, and a few extra good ones changed hands at 5½c. The usual supply of the lower grades sold at 3½c to 4c, and some at from $16 to $25 each. There were 100 calves sold at from $3 to $10 each according to quality; lambs were offered at $2.50 to $5 each; sheep $5 to $7 and one lot $8 each. A few live hogs sold at 7c per lb live weight, but they were not very choice.

Milch cows were more plentiful and in better demand than on last market day. There were thirty-five on the market, the best selling at $52.50, and a few good ones were offered at $50 each, but not sold at noon to-day. Several varying in price from $20 to $35 each changed hands.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.—AUG. 26.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and closing prices, 10.10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W.U.Tel.......	88⅝	88¾	K. & Texas...	37½	38
Lake Shore...	111½	111¼	C. Southern..	61	61⅝
St. Paul, com.	121¼	121	Rock Island..	135½	134¾
St. Paul pfd..	136	135½	Texas Pac.....	49	50⅛
N. W. com....	144	143½	Nor. Pac......	48⅞	49⅛
N. W. pfd.....	......	......	Nor. Pac. pfd.	91⅝	91⅝
N. Y. C.......	133	132½	Den & Rio G.	57¼	57⅛
M. Central....	97½	97	Omaha com...	53⅛	53⅝
Erie..........	38½	38⅝	H. & St. J. pfd	95	94⅝
Erie 2nd......	97½	97	Ill. Central...	136½	135½
Ohio & Miss..	38¼	38	M. O. Pac....	106¾	107⅝
D., L. & W....	142¾	143	Louis & N....	71⅞	70⅞
D. & Hudson.	116½	117	St.Paul,M&M.	146	146⅛
N. J. Central.	76½	77½	Pac. Mail....	44	43¾
Wabash.......	35⅝	35⅛	Ont. & W.....	25⅝	25¼
Wabash pfd..	63½	63⅛	Manhattan...	......	......
U. Pacific....	114½	114¾	C. B. & O....	134¼	134½
Reading......	59⅝	60	Central Pac..	91⅞	91⅞
Money........	5	2			

LIVERPOOL	Aug. 25. 5 p.m.					August 26. 5 p.m.				
Flour	10	0	to	12	0	10	0	to	12	0
Spring Wheat	8	6	to	9	1	8	6	to	9	1
Red Winter	9	0	to	9	5	9	0	to	9	5
White Winter	9	7	to	9	10	9	7	to	9	10
Club	9	10	to	10	2	9	10	to	10	2
Corn	7	4	to	0	0	7	4	to	0	0
Barley	5	2	to	0	0	5	2	to	0	0
Oats	6	6	to	0	0	6	6	to	0	0
Peas	7	3	to	0	0	7	3	to	0	0
Pork	100	0	to	00	0	101	0	to	00	0
Lard	62	6	to	00	0	63	0	to	00	0
Bacon	69	0	to	00	0	70	0	to	66	0
Beef	00	0	to	00	0	00	0	to	00	0
Tallow	44	6	to	00	0	44	6	to	00	0
Cheese	56	6	to	00	0	56	0	to	00	0

CHICAGO, August 26, 1.01 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, $1.02½ August; 99⅜c Sept.; 99⅛c Oct.; 98⅛c Nov.; 97⅝c year. Corn, 76¾c August; 75¾c Sept.; 74⅝c Oct.; 70¾c to 70⅞c Nov.; 66⅛c year; 62¾c May. Oats, 40c Aug.; 36¼c to 36⅜c Sept.; 35⅜c Oct; 35c year. Pork, $21.87½ nom. August; $21.87½ Sept.; $22.02½ Oct.; $20.90 Nov.; $19.90 year; $20.05 Jan. Lard, $12.45 nom. August; $12.45 Sept.; $12.55 Oct.; $12.52½ to $12.55 Nov.; $12.27½ bid Jan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat, sales, 1,100,000 bushels. Closing—No. 2 Red, $1.13 cash; $1.12⅞ August; $1.13⅛ Sept.; $1.14¼ Oct.; $1.15¾ Nov.; $1.16¾ Dec.; $1.12⅞ year. Corn, sales, 300,000 bushels. Closing—92¾c cash; 89⅞c Aug.; 86⅛c Sept.; 84⅞c Oct.; 81c Nov.

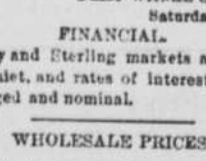
TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., August 26.—Wheat—Fall No. 2, $1.14 to $1.15; No. 3, $1.12 to $1.13; Spring No. 1, $1.20 to $1.21; No. 2, $1.18 to $1.19; No. 3, $1.15. Barley No. 2, 87c; No. 3, Extra, 82c to 83c; Peas, No. 2, 81c to 82c; Oats, No. 1, 60c; Flour—Superior, $5.35 to $5.40; Extra, $5.30; Bran, $13 00; Butter, 13c to 19c. Market steady, flour quiet: first car lot of new Superior Extra held $5.30, but old held at $5.40. Wheat steady. No. 3 Fall sold at $1.12 and No. 3 Spring at $1.15 f.o.c. Oats scarce and good wanted at 60c Barley and Peas nominal; hides up 50c percental or to $9.00 for choice No. 1 steers. Sheepskins up ten cents or to 70c for best green. Eggs firm at 17c for round lots.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PICNIC to Highgate Springs next Saturday, under the auspices of the St. James Street Methodist Sunday-schools, will be one of the events of the season. Every preparation has been made, and its success is unquestioned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



MOUNT ROYAL LODGE.
NO. I.O.O.F.
The regular weekly meeting of this Lodge will be held in their lodge rooms, 243 St. James street, on Monday 28th instant, at 8 p.m. Every member is requested to be present. Business, Initiation and By-Laws.
JAMES H. McCONNELL, R.S.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MOLSONS BANK
Are hereby notified that a Dividend of
Three and One Half Percent
upon the Capital Stock has been declared
FOR THE CURRENT HALF YEAR,
and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, on and after
Monday the Second day of October Next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House, in this city, on
MONDAY, THE 9th OF OCTOBER NEXT.
At THREE o'clock in the Afternoon.
By order of the Board.
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
General Manager.
Montreal, 24th August, 1882

OILCLOTHS.
A large Job Lot selling very cheap at
LIGGET & HAMILTON'S.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO
get a real good SUIT OF CLOTHES and be dressed in the fashion, go and leave your measure with Messrs. R. & J. O'HARA, No. 189 St. Joseph street, who are known to be the best Tailors in the city. They have just received a large and select stock of new and elegant goods, suitable for the fall trade.
NOTE THE ADDRESS:
189 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
2 Doors east of Chaboillez Square.

TO LET, a large Room or Hall, in the front, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; heated by steam; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to G. W. CLARKE, 238 and 240 St. James st.

FOR SALE, the large Marquee, now being used for the Science Congress in the McGill College grounds. Size, 100 x 50 feet. Apply to A. JOYCE, Confectioner, Phillips Square, city

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION FROM SHERBROOKE TO ALLIANCE PICNIC.
A Special Train on the Passumpsic Railway will leave SHERBROOKE for the
TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION AT BEEBE PLAIN
On FRIDAY NEXT, SEPT. 1st.
Tickets, 75c.
Excursionists from Coaticooke, Compton and Waterville can secure tickets to Lennoxville and return for SINGLE FARE.
THOMAS GATES, Secretary.

Y. M. C. A.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING,
8 O'CLOCK,
THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
In Y.M.C.A. Rooms.
CONVERSATIONAL BIBLE STUDY,
3 P.M. SUNDAY.
Conducted by D. A. BUDGE.
EVANGELISTIC MEETING IN THE HALL,
8.30 SUNDAY NIGHT
To be addressed by members of the Science Association. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.
A Meeting of the above Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, August 28th, at NINE o'clock sharp, for disposal of liquidation appropriations by sale and ballot respectively.
W. WAYNE, Sec.-Treas.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL.
In the Lecture-room of Ottawa Street Church, on
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29th.
ADMISSION . . . 10 CENTS.

MATS, MATTINGS, &c.
LIGGET & HAMILTON.

CARD.
I beg to state that I have been absent from the city for the last three weeks.
The affairs of our firm of J. S. Hunter, C. Cushing & H. S. Hunter, are in no way connected with Mr. J. S. Hunter's private transactions.
I am now at my Office prepared to attend to business as heretofore, and trust my friends and the public will continue their patronage and confidence.
CHARLES CUSHING.
110 St. James street,
24th August, 1882.

CARPETS.
Very select and at very low prices, at
LIGGET & HAMILTON'S.

WHYTE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
262 ST. CHARLES BORROMME ST.,
will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 4th.
The course of study embraces Bookkeeping as required in every department of business, all the English branches, French and Shorthand.
Afternoon Classes for young ladies, and Evening Classes for young men will be resumed on the same date. Circulars on application.

MONTREAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Day and Evening, 1396 St. Catherine street.—The twenty-sixth year will begin on FRIDAY, 1st September. References to former pupils.
WM. J. N. TURNER, L.R.C.P., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY School, 58 Drummond street, conducted by Mrs. Millar and Miss Pitt will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 7th. The Principals will be at home after Monday, the 25th instant, to receive visitors on school business.

MISS TURNER'S SEMINARY will be re-opened on Monday, the 4th of September. A preparatory class for little boys.
734 Sherbrooke street.

FINE WILTONS, AXMINSTER and Moquette Carpets at
LIGGET & HAMILTON'S.

JUST RECEIVED.
We have just opened a case of all-wool French Serges which we will sell at 25 cents a yard.
LIGGET & HAMILTON.

MAN COOK WANTED
FOR DRILL SCOW NEAR PRESCOTT.
Wages $25 per Month.
Apply, with references, to
E. E. GILBERT & SONS.

MACHINIST WANTED.
Wanted, a first class hand to take charge of machinery of Drill Scow "Torpedo" working near Prescott.
Wages $80 per Month and Board.
Apply, with references, to
E. E. GILBERT & SONS.

THE POPULAR CARPET WAREHOUSE
is LIGGET & HAMILTON'S.

WANTED, a smart Boy to go messages. A good reliable boy. None other need apply. G. W. CLARKE, 238 and 240 St. James street.

WANTED, young man, age about 18 years as shipping clerk: experienced preferred. FRED. R. COLE, 418 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, Second-hand Books. $2.00 per volume will be paid for Hochelaga Depicta and Hawkins' Quebec. HEALY'S Bookstore, 663 Craig street, near corner Bleury.

WANTED, a good General Servant, no washing, family of three. References required. Apply at 45 Metcalfe street.

WANTED, General Servants, small families; good wages. 67 Jurors street, Registry Office, near Alexander street.

WANTED, experienced Cook, Tablemaid, Housemaid for gentleman's house in the country. 67 Jurors street.

WANTED, 6 experienced Housemaids; also Housemaid to wait on table. 67 Jurors street.

WANTED, a Clerk about 19 years of age and with some experience of business. Address with references, and in applicant's own handwriting to Box 526, Post Office.

WANTED, a smart Message Boy. No lazy boy need apply. W. J. CLARKE, Beaver Hall Hill.

WANTED, a General Servant for a small family; light work. Apply at 230 St. Hubert street.

WANTED, fifty men to work in the iron mines near Hull, P.Q.; one dollar and fifty cents per day and steady employment. Apply or address the FORSYTH MINING CO., Chelsea, P.Q.

EMPLOYMENT.—Experienced Cook (Canadian) with references, wants a situation. 67 Jurors street.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, by an Experience Cook and General Servant; good references. Apply Mrs. CAMPBELL, 757 Craig street.

ROOM, wanted unfurnished room, on first or second flat, for quiet lady; private family preferred. MAY, "Witness" Office.

ROOMS—To let, Furnished Rooms, with use of kitchen, for married couple! Address J. N., "Witness" Office.

ROOMS, to let unfurnished, close to St. George's Church in a nice house a flat of three rooms; no other lodgers or children in the house. Address ROOMS, "Witness" Office.

ROOM.—To Let, a large Comfortably Furnished Room, with or without breakfast. 114 Bleury street.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at Nos. 33, 35 and 37 St. Bonaventure street, by John Dougall & Son, composed of John Dougall, of New York, and John Redpath Dougall and J. D. Dougall of Montreal