

ENGLISH WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Wesleyan Methodists are just now holding their annual conference at Hall and the statistics of the body afford much reason for congratulation. The total number of members in Great Britain this year is 407,085, showing a net increase of 13,331. Five hundred and thirty-five circuits report an increase in membership; 177 exhibit a decrease. The number of deaths reported during the year is 5,335; the new members received, as far as reported, number 60,696; no less than 27,710 are returned as "ceased to be members." There are 1,163 ministerial leaders of society classes, and 24,045 lay leaders; 38,145 young persons meet in junior society classes. The accredited local preachers number 14,183.

The Wesleyans are the most conservative body of dissenters in Great Britain. In some sort they are reckoned as a part of the Established Church. However, this is a tradition that has in it no practical potency. Hereafter the Wesleyans have not favored any project of disestablishment, and perhaps the old section of the body would now be again any such scheme, but the younger ministers and laity are on-and-out dissenters. There is one item in these statistics which may puzzle American Methodists—27,710 persons "have ceased to be members" during the last ecclesiastical year. Almost one-half of the increase has been lost by withdrawal.

The Methodists in England get rich and "wax fat." And when people in England get rich and "wax fat" there is always present the temptation to conformity. It is fashionable "to go to church." By "church" is always meant the Established Church. These rich Wesleyans remove from town, go into the country, and go to church. However, the fact that there have been added to the societies some 60,000 members within the year is most encouraging. How very old it is, noted how positively ridiculous it is to assume, as so many essay writers and newspaper paragraphists do, that religion is losing its hold upon the faith and practical support of the people. I doubt if this assumption holds good in any Christian country of the world, and it is certainly wide of the mark in England. This is the simple fact—let it be proclaimed from the house-top—infidelity is dead. The old forms of infidelity, all forms of infidelity, are dimod as well as out of the serious acceptance of any section of English society. The essential and only valuable postulates of religion are as universally accepted in English society as the atmosphere or sunshine are accepted as facts of the universe. All honor to this devout and propagandist branch of the Christian Church. The Wesleyans keep on their way and it is a significant fact in current religious history that this Christian body adds 60,000 members to its ranks in one year.

But a more remarkable occurrence has characterized this present session of the Wesleyan Conference. Indeed, such an incident has not marked religion in England since the days of Wesley, and it is a memorable illustration of the tolerance and breadth of charity now so pronounced everywhere in ecclesiastical life and relations. Eighteen clergymen of the Church of England in Hull attended the Wesleyan Conference and presented "an Address of Welcome." This address was in most admirable taste. It had none of the patronizing tone which often marks the overtures of clergymen of the church towards their dissenting brethren. Dr. Popo, observed in his reply to the address: "They came to bring no reproaches, no rebukes, no overtures for absorption or otherwise." Indeed, they came to congratulate their Wesleyan brethren on "the noble and spiritual work" they were doing in this land and in other lands.—London Letter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE END OF THE SEASON.

The Prince of Wales simply amazes everybody by his restlessness or rather his unrelenting activity. One might ask, with no little reason: When does the Prince sleep? He plays many parts and plays them all uncommonly well. He is here, there and everywhere. He is perpetual motion itself. One reads of him at York, at the Exhibition there, in the morning, and then at the Fisheries Exhibition in London in the evening. He entertains like a Prince, and is the most genial of guests in the homes of his friends, and one might say these friends are of all classes. He has promised to be present at the International Club-jubilee at Baden-Baden the end of this present month. It is hoped that the aged Emperor of Germany will honor this occasion with his royal and revered presence. Such a fête as this promises to be will bring back the former days of Baden-Baden's glory when the gambling-tables lured it one of the most entertaining, as well as dangerous, centres of European fashion. When the end of the season came it was supposed his Royal Highness would rest—that he must have rest. But no. He thrives upon this habit of unrelenting activity. Soon he will be shooting grouse, perhaps in Scotland, and soon after travelling in Germany. He is a popular Prince, and it is believed he will be a wise and beneficent ruler.

LINCOLN'S SON.

What a singular position is that of the Secretary of War? His father is already as historic as Caesar and nearly as remote. And yet Robert Lincoln is a young man whose hair is not yet gray. It is as good as if Octavius were alive—as if the Sphinx had a son moving around to-day in a Prince Albert frock. A grandson of John C. Calhoun is a farmer in Mississippi. He is a man of great executive ability and great wealth [all made by himself], and the leading planter of the South. He is a man that by such an achievement a man might attain to an individuality. But not he is never spoken of as John C. Calhoun's grandson. Taking all these things into consideration it is no wonder that Fletcher Webster, of our own state, a gentle gentleman of large and various abilities, said what he did. All his life, no matter what he attempted to do, he was invariably put down by comparison with the "God-like Daniel," his father. This fetter pursued him, dwarfed and muffled him everywhere. Finally, when elected colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts, he cried out, as it were, in a jubilation of emancipation: "Thank God, my father was never the colonel of a regiment." He had attained to an individuality.

JAPANESE HAIR DRESSING.

"The following details," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "with regard to the hair dressing of Japanese ladies may be of interest in these days, and may help to elucidate much of the mystery which always surrounds the meaning of a Japanese picture. In Japan a girl at the age of nine wears her hair tied up in a red scarf bound around the back of her head; the forehead

is left bare, with the exception of a couple of locks, one on each side. When she is of a marriageable age she combs her hair forward, and makes it up into the shape of a butterfly, and at the same time she decorates it with silver cord and balls of various colors. This means everything and is fully understood by the young men of Japan. A widow who wishes for a second husband puts a tortoise-shell pin horizontally at the back of her head and twists her hair around it, while an inconsolable widow cuts her hair short and goes in for no adornment of any sort. These last are very rare. By these simple means much confusion is avoided. A glance around the ball room suffices to tell the age and status of every lady in the place, and a great deal might be said for the introduction of such a custom into this country."

A NEW ORDER.

Wall Street News.

"Waiter," he began, "you may bring me a spring chicken, a piece of lamb, a choice cut of—"

"He was interrupted by the appearance of a friend, who chatted with him three or four minutes, and then left."

"Waiter, how far had I got?" asked the gentleman.

"You were going to order a choice cut."

"Ah! Yes. I was then under the impression that the West was enjoying fine weather, and the wheat was being harvested in nice shape. My friend says it has been raining every day for a fortnight, the harvest is delayed, and wheat is badly damaged. Waiter!"

"I'll make a new order, based upon a falling of 13 per cent in the crop. Bring me a dish of pork and beans and a glass of milk!"

JOSH BILLINGS HEARD FROM.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11, 1883.

Dear Bitter:—I am here trying to breathe in all salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a rector fever, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the greatest relief to the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle, JOSH BILLINGS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The chief wonder of modern times—This incomparable medicine in all its salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a rector fever, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the greatest relief to the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle, JOSH BILLINGS.

For Sale or to Let.

TO RENT.

New Wholesale Warehouse adjoining John Birrell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods, London, Ont., suitable for any Wholesale business; first-class opening for Wholesale Grocery; possession 1st September. Apply to R. C. STRUTHERS, London, Ont.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Nos. 265 and 279 DRUMMOND STREET, above Sherbrooke Street, with Grounds, &c. Apply to ALEX. McK. COWIE, 104 Grey Nun Street.

FOR SALE.

Private Dwellings and Building Lots in various parts of the city. MONEY LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE. F. McMANIS & CO., 96 St. Francois Xavier Street.

TWO SHOPS TO LET.

In Kingston, opposite Market Square, 33 feet x 16 feet 6 inches, with good cellar. One rear fire proof vault. Apply to RAWDEN & MACHAR, Kingston.

FOR SALE.

Upon St. Antoine street, the dwelling house known as Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 of said street, with large lot in rear.

Large lot, corner of Craig and Sanguinet streets, now occupied as a coal and lumber yard.

That handsome villa residence, formerly occupied by E. A. D'Orville, Esq., with about forty acres of land; large out-house dwelling house, out-buildings, garden, etc. This desirable property is situated almost opposite "View Mount," the residence of the late Donald Ross, Esq. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to G. R. DEBAUVE, or to 135 St. Denis street.

E. C. MONK, Esq., Advocate, 182 St. James street.

Consignee Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Hansa Steamship Line SS. GRASBROOK, J. H. Schwane, master, from Hamburg, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY, Agent, August 23.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

Monday, July 2nd, 1883.

STATIONS.

Leave Montreal for	Express	Local	Accommodation
Quebec	9:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	
Arrive at Quebec	3:40 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	
Leave Quebec for Montreal	9:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	
Arrive at Montreal	3:40 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	
Leave Quebec for Three Rivers	9:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	
Arrive at Three Rivers	3:40 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	
Leave Three Rivers for Quebec	9:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	
Arrive at Quebec	3:40 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	
Leave Quebec for St. Felix de Valois	9:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	
Arrive at St. Felix de Valois	3:40 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	
Leave St. Felix de Valois for Montreal	9:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	
Arrive at Montreal	3:40 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	

JAPANESE HAIR DRESSING.

"The following details," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "with regard to the hair dressing of Japanese ladies may be of interest in these days, and may help to elucidate much of the mystery which always surrounds the meaning of a Japanese picture. In Japan a girl at the age of nine wears her hair tied up in a red scarf bound around the back of her head; the forehead

Railways.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.

"Green Mountain Route."

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

Three Express Trains daily to Boston with Pullman's Elegant Parlor and Sleeping Car attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

7:15 a.m.—Day Express for Troy, Albany, New York, Springfield and Boston via Fitchburg, also to Waterville.

8:00 a.m.—White Mountain Express arriving Montreal 12:00 p.m. Limited Express for Boston, Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Lowell, arriving in Boston at 4:30 p.m. New London at 5:30 p.m. and New York via W. R. Junction and Springfield at 11:30 p.m. This train makes connection at Washington for Worcester, arriving 7:30 p.m.

7:30 p.m.—Night Express for New York, Troy, arriving in New York at 6:45 the next morning. Also to Waterville and Magog.

9:30 a.m.—via Fitchburg for Boston, New York, Lowell, Springfield, Northampton, Holyoke and Springfield, without change; to New London, Hartford, New Haven and New York.

GOING NORTH.

The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 12:30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8:25 a.m.

Day Express leaves New York at 8:00 a.m., Troy at 10:30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 9:35 p.m. White Mountain Express leaves Fitchburg 1:30 p.m. Wells River 4:00 p.m. Montreal 8:00 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8:50 p.m.

Day Express leaves Boston at 10:00 a.m., via Fitchburg at 8:00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8:00 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 8:00 p.m., via Lowell at 4:30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 10:00 a.m. This train stops at St. Albans 2:30 p.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Office 136 St. James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent.

S. W. CUMMINGS, J. W. ROBERT, General Passenger Agent.

July 10, 1883.

Intercolonial Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing 25th June, 1883.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Port Levis..... 8:00 A.M.

Arrive Montreal..... 12:41 "

Quebec..... 12:41 "

Trois Pileoles..... 1:22 "

Rimouski..... 1:57 "

Little Metis..... 4:03 "

Metapedia..... 4:53 "

Chapman..... 5:23 "

Dalhousie..... 5:50 "

Bathurst..... 6:20 "

Newcastle..... 11:30 A.M.

Moncton..... 12:40 A.M.

St. John..... 10:00 "

Halifax..... 10:00 "

These Trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10:15 p.m. and at Campbellton with the Steamer "ADMIRAL" sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Percé, Paspébe, &c.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their terminations on Sunday.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

THROUGH TICKETS AT EXCURSION RATES may now be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

For rates of freight and passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

W. M. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 136 St. James Street, Montreal.

(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Moncton, N.B., 25th June, 1883.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

MONTREAL & BOSTON AIR LINE.

AND

WHITE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

THE ONLY LINE FROM Montreal running Trains through the White Mountains to Portland, and Old Orchard Beach, via Fitchburg, and the Direct and Best Route to Boston and New York, Plymouth, Concord, &c.

No change of cars of any class between Montreal and Boston or Montreal and Portland.

SOLID TRAINS RUNNING THROUGH.

Trains leave Montreal as follows:

8:00 a.m.—White Mountain Express, with Pullman Parlor Car attached, running through the White Mountains by day-train, arriving at Portland at 7:30 p.m., and Old Orchard at 8:30 p.m.

9:00 a.m.—Day Express, with Parlor Car attached, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Lowell, Boston, &c.

6:10 p.m.—(except Saturdays)—Local Train for New York, Waterville, Portland, St. George, Fitchburg, and all intermediate stations, with through connection for Springfield and all points on the Connecticut River.

2:00 p.m.—(Saturdays only)—Local Train for New York, Waterville, Portland, St. George, Fitchburg, and all intermediate stations.

7:30 p.m.—Night Express for Boston and New England, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached.

This train will stop only at principal stations, except on Saturdays, when it will make all stops.

Passengers for Springfield and Connecticut River points, will leave on Saturdays by the 2:00 p.m. Train. For Waterville, Bedford, and all points on the Connecticut River, baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Dovermouth Depot.

Tickets and all information, apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel or Bonaventure Station.

T. W. JACKSON, BRADLEY BARLOW, Asst. Mgr.

June 25.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's.

RAILROADS.

Lake Champlain and Lake George Steamers.

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

The only line running a fast express train between Montreal and New York—leaving Montreal at 6:15 p.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal:

7:15 a.m.—Fast Day Express, Wagner Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 8:00 p.m.

6:15 p.m.—Night Express—Wagner's elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7:30 a.m. next morning. This train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 10:30 a.m.

New York Through Mail and Express carried via this line.

Freight, Express, and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Stations, and at the Company's Office.

443 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. M. KENDRICK, CHAS. C. McPAIL, General Passenger Agent, Montreal.

Albany, N. Y., Montreal.

June 25.

Steamships.

THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.'Y.

The SS. "Miramichi," WILL LEAVE MONTREAL

On Monday, the 27th August, at 5 P.M. AND QUEBEC

On Tuesday, the 28th August, at 2 P.M. For Picton, calling at Father Point, Metis, Gaspe, Percé, Summerside and Charlottetown.

N.B.—Port of destination in full must be plainly marked on all goods. Initials are not sufficient. Goods will not be received after three o'clock on the afternoon of day of sailing.

Has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SHAW, Agent.

LEVE & ALDEN, Passenger Agents, 136 St. James Street.

May 5.

THOMSON LINE.

Mediterranean Service.—Fall 1883.

In order to meet the desire of Importers for an EARLY STEAMER

direct from Fruit Ports, it is intended to dispatch the SS. RAFAELA or other steamship of the Line, from PATRAS about 25th AUGUST, calling at DENIA about 8th SEPTEMBER.

A second steamship will follow about three weeks later. Either of these steamships will call at the Ports of Marsala, Palermo, Messina, Palermo, Marsala, Tarragona, Malaga, Cadiz, and any other port offering sufficient cargo.

For rates of freight, &c., communicate with Agents at Mediterranean Office, 136 St. James Street.

WM. THOMSON, Dundee, Scotland.

ROBERT REPOD & CO., Agents, Montreal.

August 1.

THOMSON LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

SAILING BETWEEN

Montreal and Newcastle-on-Tyne, via London.

This Line is composed of the following IRON STEAMSHIPS, which are all of the highest class, have been built expressly for trade, and possess the most improved facilities for carrying Live Stock, Grain and Provisions.

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders.

AVLONA..... 1,983..... Wm. Sangster.

BARCELONA..... 1,550..... Alex. Anderson.

CARMONA..... 2,000..... J. A. Halow.

DRACONA..... 2,000..... J. A. Halow.

ESCALONA..... 2,000..... J. A. Halow.

THE CAIMONA is intended to sail from MONTREAL

On or about the 27th August.

For rates of freight apply to Messrs. Starke & Cairns, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Messrs. Low, Cairns, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Messrs. Low, Cairns, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

For Freight and Passage, apply to ROBERT REPOD & CO., Agents, 25 St. James Street, Montreal.

April 19.

BLACK DIAMOND Steamship Company, Limited.

FOR LOWER PORTS.

THE NEW IRON STEAMSHIP, COBAN.

Capt. Daniel Anderson, is intended to leave Montreal for

NORTH SYDNEY, SOUTH SYDNEY and ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

On THURSDAY, August 30.

This vessel has been specially fitted for the trade, and has superior Cabin accommodations, and carries an experienced Stewardess.

For freight and passage, apply to KINGMAN, BROWN & CO., 14 Custom House Square, Montreal.

June 12.

Railways.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastern Division.

The Old Line Always Ahead!

MONTREAL TO OTTAWA

IN TWO HOURS

AND FIFTY-FIVE MINUTES.

Summer Arrangements.

In effect MONDAY, JULY 9, 1883.

TIME TABLE Express, Fast, Local.

Leave Montreal..... 7:00 a.m. 8:45 a.m. 4:30 p.m.

Arrive Ottawa..... 11:20 a.m. 1:40 p.m. 8:31 p.m.

Leave Ottawa..... 8:15 a.m. 4:30 p.m. 10:40 p.m.

Arrive Montreal..... 12:15 p.m. 7:35 p.m. 10:40 p.m.

THE GREAT SCENIC ROUTE OF CANADA

WITH THE

Finest Equipped Passenger Trains in the World

AND

The Grandest Drawing-Room Cars in America.

Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to BRIMVILLE, PERTH, PEMBROKE, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seating in Parlor Cars, &c., apply at the Company's New York Ticket Office.

154 St. JAMES ST.

Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Station, Hochelaga and Mile-End Depots.

GEO. W. HIBBERD, Asst.-Gen. Pass. Agent.

Rambles Through British North America.

From the Coventry Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July.

In penning a descriptive sketch of a comparatively new country it seems to be the universally accepted notion with professional newspaper correspondents, that such a sketch would be below par without the usual dose of statistics. The present writer not ranking amongst the professional newspaper correspondents, but having a clearer claim to the title of professional newspaper reader, knows from experience that statistical notes are not by any means the most interesting to the general reader. Understanding that the total absence of figures in a letter of this kind would be perhaps quite as faulty as an overflow of them, I shall endeavor as much as possible to keep on the sunny side of the happy medium. I am now going to tell my Coventry friends something about that part of "The Greater Britain," now known as New Brunswick, a country, which at one time, when France's flag waved over the land, was called Acadia. I will begin by writing a few facts about a city, which the New Brunswickers love to call "the Liverpool of America"—a place whose importance as the fourth shipping port in the maritime world well entitles it to the name. This city is St. John. The birthday of this beautifully situated city dates back to the year 1783, when, on the 18th May, the American Loyalists selected the place as a site for their new homes. But strictly speaking the present city's existence should be reckoned from the 20th of June, 1877, when the "Great Fire" swept all before it in its march through nine miles of streets in the business part of the city, destroying sixteen hundred buildings, and causing a loss of nearly six million pounds sterling. That St. John to-day can be truly said to be

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST CITIES

in the Dominion speaks volumes for its citizens. The commercial buildings are exceptionally solid structures of brick and stone, and the public buildings, such as the Custom House, Post Office and City Hall, might well be envied by cities of higher pretensions on either side of the Atlantic. The situation of St. John is all that could be desired for a seaport. Its harbor on the west side accommodates the largest vessels afloat, and from the wild storms that sometimes rage without, affords perfect shelter to the tiniest canoe. The remarkable rise and fall of the tides, twenty to thirty feet, insures the harbor against the ice nuisance, which looks up for half the year most of the water entrances to Canada's cities. The harbor lies at the mouth of a river, which in point of beauty quite rivals the far-famed Hudson. And when I say so I want it to be thoroughly understood that I am infringing in no degree upon the borders of the exaggerative. Here I would say that the European tourist and the European emigrant have too often neglected the beauties of the vast Dominion. Why we hear so much of the Hudson River's beauty is because everybody follows the guiding star of Yankee advertisements. And here I might hint that the good people of New Brunswick are just a little bit to blame for not placing their country an inch or two more prominently under the notice of their transatlantic brethren. Returning to the situation of the city of St. John, it might briefly be summed up as follows: The harbor proper bounds the city on the west, on the east it is bounded by Courtenay Bay, on which an immense ship building trade at one time used to be carried on, but a trade that, in recent years, has very much fallen off. This change is attributable to several causes, principally the disease in which wooden vessels are rapidly sinking.

FROM A SANITARY STANDPOINT

St. John may be said to be admirably situated. Its streets, on account of the city's position on an eminence, slope on all sides to the water, thus affording the best facilities for drainage. The bracing breezes which very occasionally sweep through the city from the Bay of Fundy make short work of all atmospheric impurities. Another healthy preserver of the city is Saint John's fog. Don't wonder at my associating in such a marked manner the city's name with the fog. I do it because everybody else does so, and perhaps there is no harm in saying that it seems to me a rather judicious proceeding, because St. John can proudly boast of possessing the biggest fog show on earth, or on as much of it as lies on this side of the Atlantic. It is a matter of history that in the year 1877 St. John's fog unseated the sun, and reigned supreme over the "village by the sea" for three whole months. Of course that was a special performance on the part of the fog, whose usual visits do not extend over a few hours. As I remarked a minute ago, the fog's assistance in sanitary respects is a disputed question, but statistics very strongly speak in its favor, for St. John's death-rate is lower than that of any other city of the same size in British North America. The people of St. John are not what the history of their earlier days would lead one to imagine. The city's first settlers were Loyalists, or in other words, Anti-Americans; would it not, therefore, seem reasonable to suppose that they would carry with them those Conservative or old school characteristics, which in a too pronounced degree distinguish the people of the mother country from the frank, warm-hearted, democratic go-ahead "Yankees"? This, however, they do not do, for when one meets a New Brunswicker one meets a Bostonian or a New Yorker, so far as commercial enterprise and spontaneous hospitality are concerned. Don't let it for a moment be imagined that I am reflecting discreditably upon the ways of our own people of merry England, but it must be admitted by those who have travelled that, in matters commercial and social, there is more of the Americanism about the people of the American continent than is to be found in ourselves. In America, or in keeping with the subject in hand, in St. John there are not to be used the barriers that mark off the social classes which in our country operate so strongly against the man in whose veins blue blood does not happen to flow. Here in America, to make use of a national saying

"ONE MAN IS AS GOOD AS ANOTHER and a good deal better." And this is just about as it should be, and particularly so in a city whose representative men are the sons of fathers who came ashore in hand and carved their way through life. The educational opportunities which the city affords are excellent. The church-going portion of the population, which I am glad to observe is of any means a small percentage, as well provided with places of worship, with number about fifty, and which include every denomination. Speaking of educational advantages leads me to touch upon an item that will excite no little surprise among my Coventry friends. It is generally admitted that one of the

most profitable spindles in the knowledge factory of the present day is the press. St. John, with its population of about 35,000, is liberally supplied with this type of school book, having no less than four daily papers, namely, The Telegraph, Globe, Sun, and News. The first mentioned is entitled to special mention as being a journal of which St. John or any other city might well be proud. Its proprietor and editor, the honorable William Elder, L.L.D., is a journalist in the very loftiest sense of the word. I had the pleasure of visiting The Telegraph's house of publication, and the additional pleasure and honor of forming Mr. Elder's acquaintance. St. John besides ranking highly

AS A SHIPPING PORT, stands well as a manufacturing centre, embracing in its manufactures, cotton, boots and shoes, nails, bolts and nuts, &c. Other branches in the manufacturing world, situated elsewhere in the province of New Brunswick, such as sugar refining, will receive attention in my next letter. It might be well to remark that the city and province are just now attracting a goodly number of emigrants, a crowd of whom, from the cotton districts of England, landed here this week, and who lost no time in securing remunerative employment. Wages in this city offer a good inducement to new settlers, and as provisions and rent are remarkably cheap and wearing apparel suitable for the working classes not at all unreasonably high, English emigrants, from the moment they touch New Brunswick, are as a rule likely to fall in with all the comforts of an industrious man's life. The man whose means will enable him to indulge in the luxury of a horse and carriage may enjoy some very pleasant drives out of the city. Of course the roads are not polished in the same degree as those of England, for, comparatively speaking, I might, being allowed by the good-natured St. John people to indulge in a joke at their expense, say that while our English roads are so smooth as to be admirably suited for a bicycle rider, those of St. John are admirably suited for saddle riding. Remember, I don't go so far as to say steep-chasing. However, to exhibit a degree of respect for the truth, I ought to say that

NEW BRUNSWICK ROADS, though not having the finish of European highways, are not by any means disagreeable to travel on. The scenery, though at the disadvantage of being destitute of historical associations, is so strikingly beautiful as to claim all the enthusiasm of the tourist who can appreciate nature's noblest efforts. To enter minutely into all the natural beauties of St. John's surroundings would occupy more space than I would care to take the liberty of asking from a paper whose columns are not supposed to be entirely given to the publication of foreign correspondence; nevertheless, the city of St. John and its surrounding attractions offer ample material for a sketch of sufficient length to fill the columns of any newspaper, and in a very interesting way. One of the gifts which nature has bestowed upon St. John I must not pass over. The gift is in the shape of a curiosity, and as a natural curiosity is, perhaps, and very likely, unvalued in the world. Everybody has heard of Niagara, thousands of miles and spent hundreds of pounds to see this mighty falls. Perhaps some of my readers will be more than a little surprised when I tell them that St. John can see a Niagara in the way of tumbling waters. These falls are at the mouth of the river St. John, and are under the management of the Bay of Fundy's tides. The peculiarity of these falls is that they fall up and fall down. As Bob Burdett, the Hawkeye humorist, says: "St. John has

A REVERSIBLE CATARACT." This strange conduct of the falls is occasioned by the rise and fall of the tides in the Bay of Fundy. At low tide the water as it rushes along through a rocky channel of absolute boulders, and is driven down into the bay of fifteen feet. At high tide it has a corresponding descent in the opposite direction. At half-tide this part of the river is perfectly tranquil, and it is only at such a time that it may be navigated. Here are two pretty pictures of the falls in their different moods as photographed by an American poet:

"White with foam, the whole abyss seems tortured, and with headlong vent dashes o'er the rocks, worn and rent, With deafening roar, and lightning leap, headlong with unrelenting sweep, The waters seek the ocean wide."

"Yet wild waters, though hast calm hours; Silent and still, as if asleep, No ripple on this angry deep."

So curiously was I impressed by this freak of nature, that I had to visit the wonderful falls several times. Here the river is spanned by a suspension bridge. It is related that when the bridge was under construction so little faith did the shareholders of the joint stock company place in the undertaking, that the architect and builder, Reynolds by name, had to carry to bridge all the way to completion with his own private capital. The bridge, when completed and tested, responded to the highest expectation of its projector. It was subsequently purchased from the company by the corporation, and is now a fine highway. The bridge, which is 640 feet in length, and stretches across the chasm seventy feet above the highest tide, cost sixteen thousand pounds.

My next letter will contain impressions gathered on the river St. John, along the intercolonial railway route, together with facts concerning other smaller, though rapidly developing New Brunswick towns.

KABOKA, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and she was pleased with the Bitters. She did her mother good than all the medicine she has taken for six years. WM. T. MCCLURE.

The above is from a very reliable father, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used your Bitters. It is now in good health as any person in the country. We have a large sale, and they are making remarkable cures. W. H. BISHOP & CO.

ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, vertigo, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a card that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Portland Cement, Fire Bricks, Drain Pipes, Roman Cement, Water Lime, W. & F. P. Currie & Co., 183

New Advertisements.

AUTUMN CURTAINS

at S. CARSLY'S

It may be rather early, but having had an opportunity of purchasing a parcel of raw silk

TAPESTRIES AND CURTAINS

considerably below the market value, early purchasers are advised that they will enjoy the full advantages of the reductions at S. CARSLY'S.

The goods consist of about 30 pairs of heavy Tapestry, ranging from \$16.50 the pair. These would be good value at \$20.00.

All likely to want should not neglect to secure at once.

New and handsome HOLDERS to match, made expressly for S. CARSLY'S.

MEN'S HABERDASHERY.

S. CARSLY'S

MEN'S HALF-HOSE,

in greater variety than elsewhere, at S. CARSLY'S.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE,

The place to obtain best value for price paid S. CARSLY'S.

S. CARSLY'S

\$1 WHITE SHIRT.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE,

from 6c to \$3.75 per pair. S. CARSLY'S.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE,

For good value, for variety, for durability, for cheapness, for attractiveness, for sizes, for every good quality in S. CARSLY'S.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE,

GO TO S. CARSLY,

393, 395, 397 and 399 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

LOAN & MORTGAGE COY.

AND TRUST COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1858.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000.00

SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, - - \$94,000.00

Loan money on REAL ESTATE and PURCHASE MORTGAGES.

This Company is authorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee or Receiver.

Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies.

Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad and other Corporations.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DEBENTURES:

Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London; also, Currency Debentures, payable in Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., President, President Exchange Bank of Canada.

Hon. A. W. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

THEODORE HART, Esq., Director Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.

THOMAS CRAIG, Esq., President Exchange Bank.

A. F. GAULT, Esq., of Messrs. Gault, Bros. & Co.

JAMES CRATHERN, or Crathern & Cavendish.

G. F. C. SMITH, of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

GEORGE W. CRAIG, Manager.

Office, No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.

June 27 1882

Montreal Horse Exchange

G.T.R. STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES

MONTREAL.

is now open for the transaction of all business connected with the purchase and sale of horses, including shipment. Customs and Insurance conducted on strictly commercial principles and at a low rate of commission.

Horses and Mares imported on order from Great Britain or France.

Monthly sales by auction of horses, carriages and harness. Catalogues of sales will contain a description of each horse which will be guaranteed as described.

Correspondence solicited.

C. M. ACER & CO., Proprietors, C. F. LELWES, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Senator; Joseph Hickson, Esq., Gen. Man. G. T. R.; M. H. Gault, Esq., M.P.; Thos. White, Esq., M.P.; J. J. Curran, Esq., Traffic Man. G.T.R.; J. J. Curran, Esq., M.P.; James McShane, Jr., Esq., M.P.P.; D. McEachern, R.C.V.S.; Exchange Bank, Montreal; Dominion Bank, Toronto; Bank of Montreal, Montreal; The Alliance Bank, London, England; The Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, England; Drexel, Morgan & Co., Wall Street, New York; Mavorick National Bank, Boston.

June 11 1882

PATENTS

Properly secured in CANADA, UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES with promptitude. TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS registered. AGREEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS drawn up on board.

All matters relating to PATENTS transacted with Accuracy, Promptitude, and upon Reasonable Terms by J. A. RENNIE, Solicitor and Expert, 242 St. James Street, Montreal.

Correspondence Invited.

August 2 1883

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENTLEMEN!

Your Attention, Please!

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVALS!

Direct importations of the latest novelties produced by the first European manufacturers are now being received.

Suitings, Overcoatings, Trousers, Worsted, &c., in almost illimitable variety, and undoubtedly the finest goods possible to produce, whether in texture, shade or pattern.

My importations form the largest stock to be found in any merchant tailor's store in the Dominion—bar one.

These goods only require to be seen to at once afford the utmost satisfaction to the most artistic taste.

Three first-class Cutters, tried and experienced men, may be trusted to produce a beam ideal garment.

New Advertisements.

AUTUMN CURTAINS

at S. CARSLY'S

It may be rather early, but having had an opportunity of purchasing a parcel of raw silk

TAPESTRIES AND CURTAINS

considerably below the market value, early purchasers are advised that they will enjoy the full advantages of the reductions at S. CARSLY'S.

The goods consist of about 30 pairs of heavy Tapestry, ranging from \$16.50 the pair. These would be good value at \$20.00.

All likely to want should not neglect to secure at once.

New and handsome HOLDERS to match, made expressly for S. CARSLY'S.

MEN'S HABERDASHERY.

S. CARSLY'S

MEN'S HALF-HOSE,

in greater variety than elsewhere, at S. CARSLY'S.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE,

The place to obtain best value for price paid S. CARSLY'S.

S. CARSLY'S

\$1 WHITE SHIRT.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE,

from 6c to \$3.75 per pair. S. CARSLY'S.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE,

For good value, for variety, for durability, for cheapness, for attractiveness, for sizes, for every good quality in S. CARSLY'S.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE,

GO TO S. CARSLY,

393, 395, 397 and 399 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

LOAN & MORTGAGE COY.

AND TRUST COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1858.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000.00

SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, - - \$94,000.00

Loan money on REAL ESTATE and PURCHASE MORTGAGES.

This Company is authorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee or Receiver.

Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies.

Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad and other Corporations.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DEBENTURES:

Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London; also, Currency Debentures, payable in Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., President, President Exchange Bank of Canada.

Hon. A. W. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

THEODORE HART, Esq., Director Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.

THOMAS CRAIG, Esq., President Exchange Bank.

A. F. GAULT, Esq., of Messrs. Gault, Bros. & Co.

JAMES CRATHERN, or Crathern & Cavendish.

G. F. C. SMITH, of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

GEORGE W. CRAIG, Manager.

Office, No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.

June 27 1882

Montreal Horse Exchange

G.T.R. STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES

MONTREAL.

is now open for the transaction of all business connected with the purchase and sale of horses, including shipment. Customs and Insurance conducted on strictly commercial principles and at a low rate of commission.

Horses and Mares imported on order from Great Britain or France.

Monthly sales by auction of horses, carriages and harness. Catalogues of sales will contain a description of each horse which will be guaranteed as described.

Correspondence solicited.

C. M. ACER & CO., Proprietors, C. F. LELWES, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Senator; Joseph Hickson, Esq., Gen. Man. G. T. R.; M. H. Gault, Esq., M.P.; Thos. White, Esq., M.P.; J. J. Curran, Esq., Traffic Man. G.T.R.; J. J. Curran, Esq., M.P.; James McShane, Jr., Esq., M.P.P.; D. McEachern, R.C.V.S.; Exchange Bank, Montreal; Dominion Bank, Toronto; Bank of Montreal, Montreal; The Alliance Bank, London, England; The Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, England; Drexel, Morgan & Co., Wall Street, New York; Mavorick National Bank, Boston.

June 11 1882

PATENTS

Properly secured in CANADA, UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES with promptitude. TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS registered. AGREEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS drawn up on board.

All matters relating to PATENTS transacted with Accuracy, Promptitude, and upon Reasonable Terms by J. A. RENNIE, Solicitor and Expert, 242 St. James Street, Montreal.

Correspondence Invited.

August 2 1883

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENTLEMEN!

Your Attention, Please!

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVALS!

Direct importations of the latest novelties produced by the first European manufacturers are now being received.

Suitings, Overcoatings, Trousers, Worsted, &c., in almost illimitable variety, and undoubtedly the finest goods possible to produce, whether in texture, shade or pattern.

My importations form the largest stock to be found in any merchant tailor's store in the Dominion—bar one.

These goods only require to be seen to at once afford the utmost satisfaction to the most artistic taste.

Three first-class Cutters, tried and experienced men, may be trusted to produce a beam ideal garment.

Steamboats.

THE LAPRAIRIE NAVIGATION COY.

1883

On and after MONDAY, 27th AUGUST, and further notice, the steamer LAPRAIRIE, Captain BOUTIN, will leave at the following hours, or as near as possible, Sundays and Holidays excepted:

Montreal: 6.30 a.m., 12.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 6.30 p.m.

On Sundays and Holidays:

Laprairie: 8.15 a.m., 4.30 p.m.

Montreal: 2.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m.

For Tickets, Season, Monthly and Trip Tickets, apply at the City Office, 204 and 210 corner McGill and St. James Streets, or on board steamer LAPRAIRIE.

J. BROSSEAU, Secretary.

CHEAP TICKETS.

For Tickets apply to D. BATTERSBY, 235 St. James Street, opposite Ottawa Building, or 121 St. James Street, opposite Post Office.

MERCHANTS' LINE.

Steamer CITY OF MONTREAL

Sails every FRIDAY, at 7 p.m.

For HAMILTON, Kingston and Toronto.

Calling at BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON and TORONTO.

Fares:—TORONTO, \$7.00

ST. CATHARINES, " 7.50

Niagara Falls, " 8.00

Meals and Berth included.

For tickets apply to D. BATTERSBY, 235 St. James Street, opposite Ottawa Building, or 121 St. James Street, opposite Post Office.

WESTERN EXPRESS LINE.

1883

The MYLES, ST. MAGNUS, ACADIA and GLENFINLAS for

Port Arthur.

Connecting with C. P. Railway for Manitoba and the North-West.

The CANADA, PRUSSIA and EUROPE for Chicago and

Intermediate Ports.

One of the above boats will leave the Canal Basin every Tuesday.

The LAKE ONTARIO, L. SHICKLENA and SCOTIA for

Toronto, Hamilton and Intermediate Ports.

For Passage and Freight, apply to CURRIE & CO., 91 and 92 Common Street, or to 206 St. James Street, Montreal.

MAIL LINE DAY STEAMERS

BETWEEN

Montreal and Ottawa.

Passengers for OTTAWA and all intermediate ports take 7 to 10 minutes for Lachine daily to connect with Steamer.

FAVOURITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS

Charming Scenery!

Well Appointed Steamers!

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

TO OTTAWA, up and down by Boat, \$1.50

TO OTTAWA, by rail and return by Boat, \$4.50

TO OTTAWA, by Boat and return by rail, \$4.50

TO CARLTON, a delightful day trip, fifty miles up the River Ottawa, an hour and a half at Carlton to see the great dam and raft slides, beautiful scenery the whole way, returning

"Home by the Rapids."

Round Trip \$1.50; Saturday \$1.00, and to St. Anne's by 12.30 p.m. train (Saturday) by 2 p.m. train, returning by boat at 4 p.m. via RATTLES, ROUND TRIP \$1.50.

TO SHOOT THE RAPIDS in the afternoon, take 5 p.m. train for Lachine daily, ROUND TRIP, 50c.

For CALEDONIA SPRINGS—Return Tickets to L'Orignal at very low rates.

Market Line to Carlton and Little

Ridgeway.

The fine steamer "PRINCESS" leaves the Canal Basin every WEDNESDAY SATURDAY, at 6 a.m.

The "PRINCESS" and "DAG MAR" available for Excursion Charter.

Tickets, Tourist Cards, and all information at the principal hotels, G.T.R. Station and Ticket Office, Cor. McGill and St. James St. General Office and Freight Stores 87 and 89 COMMON STREET, Canal Basin.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., Manager.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

1883

The Steamers of this Company between MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

Will hereafter run regularly as under:

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. R. NELSON, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, leaving at 10 a.m., and returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 p.m. from Montreal to Port St. Charles and back to Montreal.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. L. E. BOY, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 p.m. from Montreal to Port St. Charles and back to Montreal.

Steamers between

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

will commence on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, to leave daily on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock noon. Steamer ST. FRANCIS, Capt. CAMERON, leaves for Valleyfield and intermediate stations, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 p.m. and returns from Valleyfield on Mondays and Fridays at 10 o'clock train.

Steamer THREE RIVERS, Capt. NAPOLKON COLETT, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon. Steamer CHAMBLAY, Capt. F. LAMONTRE, leaves for Chambly every Monday and Friday at 1 p.m.

Steamer TROIS RIVIERES, Capt. LAFONCE, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 p.m., for Vercheres, calling at Bonaventure, Varennes and Port St. Charles, every Wednesday, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

On Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the steamer CHAMBLAY will leave at 10 a.m., and the TROIS RIVIERES, for Deschamps and Varennes, stopping at Bonaventure and Varennes.

During July and August the steamer TROIS RIVIERES will leave every Friday for Vercheres and Contrecoeur at 7 a.m., returning at 11 p.m.

ST. JAMES STREET OFFICES:—R. A. Dickson, 133 St. James Street, J. R. McConville, Windsor Hotel, and at the Company's Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

ALEX. MILLOY, L. A. BENEVAL, Traffic Manager, President General Offices, 222 St. Paul Street, Montreal June 15th, 1883.

Miscellaneous.

DELBECK'S EXTRA DRY

DELMONICO CHAMPAGNE

MONTREAL, MAY, 1883.

We have appointed Mr. LEOPOLD GALARNEAU as Agent in Canada for the Champagnes of Messrs. DELBECK & CO., REIMS.

Mr. Galerneau has received from Reims shipments of precisely the same Wines as come to us in New York.

"THE EXTRA DRY"

Is the finest really Champagne procurable and identically the same as shipped to England.

"THE VIN BRUT."

A Champagne without any sweetening. It is rich, fruity, clean to the taste, and possesses great tonic properties.

"THE DELMONICO."

For delicacy, purity and elegance, the "DELMONICO" has no superior, and for those who do not fancy a very dry Wine, nothing can be better.

"THE GRAND VIN SEC"

Is a medium champagne, full of quality, and in every respect first-class. We can add with all confidence that the simple fact of the world renowned

"DELMONICO"

Restaurants consuming monthly from 100 to 150 dozens of DELBECK & CO.'s Champagnes, proves clearly that with the best people in New York, these Wines are held in the highest esteem.

We recommend the Delbeck & Co. Wines to our friends and all consumers wishing to procure the very best quality.

E. LAMONTAGNE & SONS, New York

In connection with the above, I beg to state that I am prepared to take orders from the trade for the above Wines.

LEOPOLD GALARNEAU, 350 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal. 5m trs 127

Henry Chapman & Co.

EXTRA DRY AND DRY VERZENAY

IMPORTATION IN 1882

86,930 CASES

Sole Agents FOR THE DOMINION.

February 6 trs 31

BLANK BOOKS

BLANK BOOKS

Ruled, Printed and Bound, FOR

Banks, Railway, AND

Shipping Offices.

AND ALL KINDS OF RULED AND PRINTED MATTER SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE.

IN EVERY CASE Satisfaction is Guaranteed

POSTERS

OF ALL KINDS, Cheapest in the City.

"HERALD" PRINTING

AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Victoria Square

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to Mr. JAMES STEWART, General Manager of "Herald Printing and Publishing Co." (Limited).

The offices of THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James St. West.—Editorial Rooms, up one flight of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performances at 2 and 8 p.m.
Royal Museum and Theatrum—Performances at 1.30 and 7 p.m.
Mon. real Lacrosse Grounds—Caledonian Games.
Shamrock Grounds—Montreal vs. Shamrock, at 3.30 p.m.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE—Financial; Railway News; Produce and Provisions, etc.
SECOND PAGE—English Wesleyan Methodists, etc.
THIRD PAGE—Rambles Through British North America, etc.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorial, etc.
FIFTH PAGE—The War in Annam, etc.
SIXTH PAGE—Women's Department, etc.
SEVENTH PAGE—Local News, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Telegraphic Despatches, etc.

THE LORDS SURRENDER.

The House of Lords, under the leadership of the Marquis of Salisbury, is rapidly losing its ancient prestige as a high deliberative body, and now presents to the world the spectacle of a House, which, instead of legislating in the public interest, is merely intent on guarding the property and privileges of its members. We call the Marquis of Salisbury leader of the House of Lords, because he is the chief of the party which is in the large majority in that body and can therefore reject any bill which displeases him, and which it is safe to reject. Unfortunately for the Lords who follow his leadership, bills have been rejected of late which the public insisted should be passed and which the Lords had finally to agree to, although with a very bad grace. The Agricultural Holdings bill which we referred to yesterday, although not a very strong measure when it left the Commons, was so mutilated by the Lords, that hardly anything of value was left in it. The following report of the proceedings on the bill in committee in the House of Lords on the 10th inst., will show in what form it left that body.

The House then went into committee on the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon moved as an amendment to clause 1 the omission of the words "and 2," with the view of rendering the proviso, that there should not be taken into account in estimating the value of any improvement what was justly due to the inherent capabilities of the soil, applicable to the schedule generally, and not simply to those parts which related to improvements to which the consent of the landlord was required, or in respect of which notice was to be given to the landlord.

Lord Carlingford said the Government were not prepared to assent to the amendment, and

After some discussion the committee divided, when the amendment was carried by 82 against 51.
Lord Leonfield moved to leave out the word "soil" and insert the word "holding," so as to make the end of the clause read—"In estimating the value of the improvement in the first schedule there shall not be taken into account as part of the improvement made by the tenant what is justly due to the inherent capabilities of the holding." He expressed his willingness to add to this, "or the advantages of the situation," as proposed in another amendment by Earl Fortescue.

The Marquis of Salisbury thought the words to be added should be "as to any other cause than the skill and outlay of the tenant."

Lord Carlingford said it would be impossible to add such words as "the advantages of the situation," as they would include the nearness of the railway station and a vast number of extraneous circumstances.

After some further discussion, the amendment was not pressed, and the clause as previously amended was agreed to.

On clause 2.
The Marquis of Salisbury moved an amendment, providing that there should be no compensation that would interfere with any specific agreement between the parties with reference thereto. He argued that to award such compensation would be neither more nor less than confiscation.

Lord Carlingford thought it unwise to rouse up every possible danger that could arise in the case of one out of a hundred thousand tenants, and by these jealous and selfish precautions to give the bill a bad aspect in the eyes of the great class it proposed to relieve.

The Marquis of Salisbury thought it very wise to take into consideration the doctrine of germs, and to remember that any principle admitted into the bill would stand as a matter on which at some future time a Liberal Ministry would appeal to some great constituency as a point that had been conceded by the Conservative party.

The Duke of Argyll supported the amendment, and

After some discussion, the committee divided, when the amendment was carried by 116 to 46.

The clause was then agreed to.
Clause 3 was also agreed to.

The Duke of Buckingham moved an amendment to enable the landlord to charge for drainage improvements and interest on his outlay at a rate of 4 per cent, instead of 3 per cent, as provided in the clause.

The amendment was objected to by Lord Carlingford, but, after some discussion, it was agreed to without a division.

On clause 4.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh moved a clause to follow clause 6, with the object of providing that where a tenant proposes to claim compensation under the act as to manures, he should afford the landlord an opportunity of taking samples of the fertilizing substances or feeding stuffs for which the claim was made.

The Earl of Kimberley said if obligations of this sort were to be imposed on the tenant it would render the bill practically useless.

The Marquis of Salisbury advised that the clause should not be pressed.

The motion was withdrawn.

Clause 7 having been agreed to, Lord Carlingford moved an amendment

to clause 8, providing that any difference as to the amount of compensation, and as to whether an agreement is fair and reasonable, and as to any matter taken into account in reduction or augmentation of the tenant's claim for compensation, and as to all matters incidental to settling the account between landlord and tenant in respect to compensation under the act, shall be settled by a referee.

The Marquis of Salisbury objected to the large powers proposed to be given to the referee, especially after the experience they had had of the operation of the Land Act in Ireland. It was far better that such questions should be decided by the courts of law. He, therefore, urged their Lordships to resist the amendment.

The Lord Chancellor defended the proposal on behalf of the Government.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 85 against 40.

The clause was then agreed to.
Clauses 9 to 42 inclusive were agreed to.

On clause 43.
The Marquis of Exeter moved an amendment to the effect that the period for which a distress for rent might be made should be two years instead of one.

This was opposed by the Earl of Kimberley and the Lord Chancellor, and

On a division was carried by 56 against 47.

The clause was then agreed to, as also were the remaining clauses.

The Duke of Buccleuch moved that part 2 (drainage) be struck out, as an improvement of which notice to the landlord was required.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon advised that the amendment should not be persevered in, and it was withdrawn.

The bill then passed through committee.

The House of Commons, at the instance of the Government, rejected all the amendments made in the bill by the Lords, and the latter again sent the bill back to the Commons with the amendments restored. The Commons again rejected the amendments and a dead lock between the two Houses was threatened, but the Marquis of Salisbury, having done his party all the damage he reasonably could, at this point surrendered, and the bill was passed in the form in which it had left the House of Commons.

The Conservatives have thus succeeded in losing the good will of the English tenant farmers, and at the same time have failed in mutilating the measure which is intended for their relief.

"TOO CONVIVIAL" FOR SITTING BULL.

Mr. Sitting Bull is a gentleman not unknown in Canada, or at least in the North-West of the Dominion, having come to this country as an immigrant but not as an "assisted" one. The people of Canada would have preferred that the Sioux chief had remained in his own country, south of the line, but he came without any invitation and he remained with us as long as he pleased. Sitting Bull in fact came to Canada because matters were being made too hot for him in the United States. He had been at war with his good brother of Washington and had given his good brother rather the worse of it. He was the leader of the Sioux warriors who killed General Custer and his entire command in 1876, but after that achievement the Government of the United States began to take so much interest in him that Sitting Bull concluded a change of air would be beneficial to his health, and, accordingly, he crossed into Canada. When he went back again the fate of Custer had got to be an old story, and the representatives of his good brother of Washington were very glad to see him.

For some time Sitting Bull has been residing in Dakota, and on Thursday he was visited by a Senatorial Committee, headed by General John A. Logan, "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," as his friends delight to call him. General Logan is General of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been placed in his present high position without being put to the trouble of smelling powder.

General Logan was introduced to the great Sioux chief, as "the coming President," a statement which he regarded as preposterous that he concluded that the members of the Senatorial Committee had been indulging, and declined to talk to them on the ground that they were "too convivial." For this remark he was given the alternative of apologizing or going to the guard-house. Sitting Bull apologized, and received a severe lecture from General Logan, which probably only confirmed the Sioux chief in his belief that his first impression was correct.

We trust that this little incident will not lead to another Indian war and a repetition of the Sioux massacres on our frontiers. The despatches do not give us any particulars as to the condition of the Senatorial Committee, but it is to be presumed, judging from former precedents, that they did not go to Fort Yates without laying in a sufficient supply of fluids. If the names of the other members of the Committee had been given it might have been possible to judge what probability there was of Sitting Bull's conjecture being correct, and whether General Logan's indignation was well founded or merely the result of "seeing a man" too frequently. There is something extremely ridiculous in the incident of a Senatorial Committee receiving a temperance lecture from an Indian and being unable to devise any better mode of proving their sobriety than by threatening to place their reprover in the guard house. It will be some time before General Logan and his friends hear the last of this affair.

THE GLOBE AND FREE CANALS.

The Toronto Globe has apparently made up its mind to obstruct the movement in favor of free canals for Canada. The New York Herald having stated that the abolition of tolls on the Erie canal gives a gain in traffic of ten per cent. in the current year as compared with the corresponding months of last year, the Globe remarks that—

An increase of ten per cent. is not so great as to prove that all the results the Herald anticipates will be realized. If carriage by the canal is now much cheaper than it ever can be by rail the canal should be worked to its full capacity, and the increase should be many times more than ten per cent.

Those who call for the abolition of the tolls on Canadian canals find in this article of the Herald what they think is evidence that if we abolish the tolls on our canals we would do very much more for the carrying trade for the West. Much more is necessary to make this at all clear. It was long argued that the enlargement of our canals would give us all the western carrying trade. That, it is now admitted, was a mistake. Those who believe that the abolition of tolls would bring us that trade or a larger share of it should take the trouble to prove what they say. It should not be difficult to obtain all the information bearing on the subject.

The Globe sets its face, hard as flint, against everything that looks like making the most of our Canadian canals, or that quints in the direction of diverting Western United States trade down the St. Lawrence. It alleges that those who believe the abolition of tolls on Canadian canals will increase the western traffic on those canals should "prove what they say"; but it would really seem that the burden of proof lies on those who hold the contrary opinion. It is an axiom that the more you relieve trade from burdensome restrictions, the greater the volume. It has never heretofore been contended that the abolition of tolls on Canadian canals would not largely add to their traffic, whether foreign or home traffic, and if the Globe can make good the proposition it should do so. If it proposes to throw its influence in favor of United States as against Canadian waterways, in favor of New York as against Montreal as a shipping point for European traffic, by all means let us have its reasons for doing so. We know it as the enemy of the Canadian North-West; and there can be no doubt about its hostility to the St. Lawrence route; but what Canadians would like to have are, its reasons for so persistently playing the game of those who belittle great Canadian interests.

DEATH OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

The Count de Chambord, the uncrowned King of France, whose death took place yesterday, was the head of the ancient but unfortunate House of Bourbon. He was the son of the Duke de Berri, a younger son of the Count of Artois, afterwards Charles the Tenth. His father was assassinated in February, 1820, and the Count was born in September, becoming, as Chateaubriand expressed it, the child of a miracle. During the revolution of 1830, when Charles the Tenth abdicated and his eldest son resigned his claims to the throne, the Count de Chambord was proclaimed as Henry the Fifth. The effort to retain the elder branch of the Bourbons on the throne by these means was vain, and the Orleans branch of the family had their turn of governing from 1830 to 1848.

Much of the Count de Chambord's life has been passed in exile, a good part of it in England, and until the fall of the Empire little was heard of him. Since that time, however, his followers have been a distinct party in France, and he has issued numerous proclamations to the French people asserting his rights. On more than one occasion his adherents have been accused of attempting to seize the government by force, but these plots, if they ever had any foundation, always came to nothing. He was a man of blameless life and handsome presence, much given to the announcement of grand ideas which were never carried out. His ideas of kingly dignity were extreme; in short, he was a true representative of a family which never learned and never forgot anything.

THE "VANDALLA."

The United States steam corvette Vandalia arrived at Montreal yesterday morning, and instead of coming up to the Victoria dock in the heart of the city—where the Harbor Commissioners had arranged to place her—she was, under the advice of a timid pilot, moored at Hochelaga, about two miles below. We understand that the Harbor Commissioners are interesting themselves with a view of having Captain Wallace bring his vessel further up the harbor, that the citizens generally may have the fullest opportunity of inspecting this fine specimen of a United States war vessel, and seeing for themselves how entirely possible it is for a vessel of her class to be kept in the finest condition as regards both the tidiness of the craft and her armament and the discipline of the marines.

Despite, however, the Vandalia's distance from the upper piers, a goodly number of citizens visited the vessel yesterday and were made welcome by the commander and his officers. Last evening a much larger number met Captain Wallace and his staff at the residence of the Consul-General for Canada, where a very pleasant exchange of social civilities caused the time to pass all too quickly.

We understand that a movement is on foot to entertain the officers in some public way, whether at a dinner or a ball, as the citizens may think best. A preliminary meeting of prominent citizens will be held to-day, at noon, in the Corn Exchange rooms, in deference to a generally expressed wish of the people. All who take an interest in the event are expected to attend and give their fellow-citizens the benefit of their judgment as to the most appropriate form in which to recognize the visit of the representatives of the United States navy.

WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

A great many complaints reach us in regard to the insufficiency of Wellington bridge, which has now become wholly inadequate to the accommodation of the traffic which crosses the Lachine Canal. In fact the bridge was never such a structure as should have been placed in the

line of a great thoroughfare, and now it is, of course, less capable than ever of performing the functions required of it. The Wellington bridge is too narrow and too small; it has no sidewalks or other accommodation for ladies and pedestrians have to pick their way across it as best they can through the crowd of teams. It is the cause of great delay to all who have to cross the canal, and it is a disgrace to the city of Montreal that twenty-five thousand people who live south of the canal should be exposed to the inconvenience they have to suffer owing to the Wellington bridge. Where is Mr. Curran that he does not see to it that a better bridge is provided for this great city?

THE French and German army manoeuvres, as indicated in our telegrams, appear to contemplate contingencies of a warlike character.

BIRTHS.

HIAM.—At Cote St. Antoine, on the 21st inst., the wife of Thomas Hiam of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON-LANE.—In this city, August 23rd, 1883, Mr. W. E. Jackson, son of the late Mr. Henry Jackson, builder, to Miss Katie, fourth daughter of Mr. M. Lane, both of this city.

DEATHS.

PROWSE.—At St. Lambert, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., Geo. F. Prowse, aged 78 years.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

line of a great thoroughfare, and now it is, of course, less capable than ever of performing the functions required of it. The Wellington bridge is too narrow and too small; it has no sidewalks or other accommodation for ladies and pedestrians have to pick their way across it as best they can through the crowd of teams. It is the cause of great delay to all who have to cross the canal, and it is a disgrace to the city of Montreal that twenty-five thousand people who live south of the canal should be exposed to the inconvenience they have to suffer owing to the Wellington bridge. Where is Mr. Curran that he does not see to it that a better bridge is provided for this great city?

THE French and German army manoeuvres, as indicated in our telegrams, appear to contemplate contingencies of a warlike character.

BIRTHS.

HIAM.—At Cote St. Antoine, on the 21st inst., the wife of Thomas Hiam of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON-LANE.—In this city, August 23rd, 1883, Mr. W. E. Jackson, son of the late Mr. Henry Jackson, builder, to Miss Katie, fourth daughter of Mr. M. Lane, both of this city.

DEATHS.

PROWSE.—At St. Lambert, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., Geo. F. Prowse, aged 78 years.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FUNERAL.—On the evening of August 23rd, after 17 months of great suffering, Charles Russell, aged 13 years and 8 months, beloved son of T. James Claxton.

FIRE NOTICE.

Notwithstanding the disastrous fire of the 19th instant, whereby my Factory and Premises were destroyed, I beg to notify my CUSTOMERS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION that all FALL ORDERS ON HAND, will, in the course of a FEW DAYS, be executed and BUSINESS CONTINUED AS USUAL.

ROBERT MCCREADY.

Montreal, August 21st, 1883.

m 201

Educational.

The Course of Study is thorough and practical, and designed to impart a sound Business Education. It comprises theory and practice, and includes Bookkeeping in all its forms, Business Customs, Commercial and Mental Arithmetic, Penmanship and Business Correspondence, Commercial Law and Business Forms, English, French and Shortland.

The Actual Business Department is conducted on the Board of Trade principle, and the Students get actual practice and experience in the various branches of business.

For particulars apply at the College, corner of Notre Dame and Place d'Armes, or send for circular containing full description of the course, terms, etc. Address: DAVIS & BUIE.

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202

August 24 202</

THE WAR IN ANNAM.

Attack by the French Troops in Three Divisions.

Repulsed After Several Hours Fight.

French Forces Inadequate in Numbers and Equipment.

The Killed and Wounded.

New York Herald Bureau.

HANOI, August 17.—Severe fighting has taken place between the French troops advancing from this place, under General Boute, and the enemy. The French have met with a very decided check. At half past two on the morning of the 16th inst. the French force left Hanoi, and divided into three columns, each of 500 men, with four guns. Their object was to clear the country of the Black Flags as far as Cheune Tei, and then to lay siege to that town. The columns were commanded respectively by Colonel Revillon, Colonel Coronat, and General Thier. The right column, under Col. Revillon, advanced along the river bank, five gunboats keeping abreast to support them if necessary. After proceeding five miles along the river, the column found the enemy in an entrenched position. The gunboats opened fire, and the works were carried by assault with but little difficulty, as was a similar entrenchment in the rear. Behind these lay a village covered by strong works, and protected by a formidable attack of machine-guns. After the gunboats had shelled the works the troops advanced to carry them with the bayonet, but so vigorous was the defence that they were repulsed.

After the gunboats had again shelled the works the assault was repeated, but with a similar result. The French troops made desperate efforts to carry the entrenchments, the gunboats preparing the way each time by an hour's cannonade. At five o'clock in the evening Colonel Revillon, finding that his attempts were fruitless, determined to wait until morning before renewing the attack. Meantime the centre column, under Col. Coronat, had met at first with but a faint resistance, the enemy retiring before them apparently in accordance with a prearranged plan. At one o'clock the French occupied the village of Tenoi, seven miles from Hanoi, and there waited the result of the turning movement which was to be carried out by the left column. A reconnaissance ahead showed some strong works, which it was impossible to outflank owing to the nature of the fields on each side of the road by which the advance must be made.

THE LEFT COLUMN.—It advanced by the same road which was taken some months ago by Col. Riviere in his ill-fated reconnaissance. The left flank of this column was covered by a body of 400 Yellow Flag Chinese auxiliaries armed with breech-loaders. It passed the scene of the former attack without meeting any opposition, and at one o'clock reached the village of Vong, and found the road beyond barred by a strong entrenchment. The artillery opened fire, and under its cover the column advanced. They then reached the great ditch, the country being under water. The roads were so deep in mud that the horses refused to drag the guns, and men had to take their places. The Chinese reserved their fire as the French struggled along. When within three hundred yards of the entrenchment the French opened fire. For a while the enemy was silent, but presently they opened a tremendous fusillade upon the struggling column and checked its advance. It was manifest that the works could not be carried by direct attack, and that the obstacles to flanking movement were insurmountable. As the column

BEGAN TO RETREAT.—The enemy with loud shouts of triumph issued from their works and took up the pursuit, waving their standards and advancing with much boldness. They were in great numbers and were armed with rifles. They were skilfully and admirably pressing round the column and threatening it on both flanks. By two o'clock the situation became extremely serious. The column opened out and the artillery opened fire upon the enemy with shell, but they still pressed forward in pursuit. So hampered were the French by the difficulties of the road that they had only retreated one mile after two hours' hard fighting. They preserved their order excellently, and carried everything off the field, including killed and wounded, with the exception of two bodies. Until four o'clock the enemy pressed hard upon the retreating column, the troops falling back step by step, keeping the enemy at bay with great steadiness. The pursuit suddenly ceased, the enemy drew off, and the column continued its march without further molestation, reaching Hanoi at seven o'clock in the evening. The troops were completely exhausted and worn out after marching and fighting fourteen hours.

The centre column remained facing the enemy's position until five o'clock in the afternoon, hoping that the left column, by achieving the turning movement, would compel the enemy to evacuate their position. Then

SUDDENLY AN ATTACK WAS MADE on all sides upon the village held by them. It had, however, rained heavily all day, and the water rose so rapidly that the enemy were soon compelled to suspend their attack. Reinforcements reached the column from Hanoi, and next morning they fell back. They were unmolested on the line of march, and reached the town at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The right column held their ground all night, and in the morning found that the entrenchments which they had tried in vain to carry had been evacuated. The column remained there. The official estimate of the French loss is two officers and ten men killed and fifty-four seriously wounded. About thirty Chinese auxiliaries were killed during and after the fight.

The river continued to rise. The entire Delta is inundated. Many villages are destroyed, and thousands of lives are lost. Everywhere the greatest distress prevails.

THE FRENCH FORCE here is altogether inadequate both in numbers and equipment to the work they have undertaken. It is admitted on all hands that a force of ten thousand men of all arms thoroughly equipped for the work and the climate is the minimum which will succeed in carrying out the campaign. The French authorities are wholly insufficient for the work, as the campaign should be a great extent be carried on by means of the rivers. Five hundred coolies killed when the first shot was fired.

of Sontay and Bachinh may be considered as indefinitely postponed. The gunboats cannot co-operate in an attack upon the latter place, and heavy artillery will be required, an arm in which the French are entirely deficient. Doubtless the Black Flags have been strongly reinforced from Yunnan, but no Annamese have taken part in the fighting.

There is great depression among the French. The plan of operations was to strike simultaneously at Sontay, Hue, Haidzinh and Bachinh. So far only Haidzinh has been taken.

THE SCIENTISTS IN COUNCIL.

Closing Session of the American Science Association.

On Tuesday the session of Section E, geology and geography, was opened with a brief address by Dr. Dawson. Dr. Dawson's remarks were of a somewhat informal nature. He took exception to the definition given by Prof. Chamberlin of a moraine as being a mass of debris accumulated by the forcible action of ice, claiming that this definition would include many things that are not moraine. A minute definition of moraine, he said, would define it as detrital matter thrown down upon the glacier and taken along by the glacier deposited at its foot. He dwelt upon the importance in scientific discussions of making use of definitions that only apply to the thing defined. Dr. Dawson then made a statement describing the drift along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, from the lakes to the Rockies. Deposits of Laurentian boulders were found at different points, including a series which had been taken across the plain and deposited on the mountains 4,000 feet above the sea. He said that he did not intend to give any explanation, as investigations into the matter were still being carried on by his son, but he wished to say briefly that it appeared to him perfectly plain that we could not account for such phenomena, as had been described, without taking into account great changes of level, or, without doubt, great submergence and emergence.

ROCKS OF THE ALPS.

A paper was read by Prof. T. Sterry Hunt upon the Pre-Cambrian Rocks of the Alps. After describing the crystalline rocks of the Alps, including gneisses, mica and hornblende schists, the essayist made a comparison of the new gneiss of the Alpine formation with our younger gneiss of North America. The character of the rocks were found to be the same, and the formation was also of the same kind. The investigations thus far made enabled us to establish the same succession in the rocks of the Alps and Appennines, and showed that the conditions, if it would be true, extended over a very large extent of the earth's surface. It also made apparent the periods of time between the different layers.

THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 22.—The Science Association was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. President Young announced that the Standing Committee had adopted the rule that hereafter no papers would be received unless an abstract prepared and printed, was submitted with it. The customary resolutions of thanks were offered and adopted, all of which were complimentary to the city as one of the most wonderful growths in the history of the country, being a great surprise to those who had never seen Minneapolis before.

The Hon. George A. Pillsbury said that the committee had listened with pleasure to the resolutions offered. It was the desire of the citizens to furnish ample accommodation to this body. But owing to some little friction on the part of certain committees the programme was not carried out as satisfactorily as was desired. "It has afforded us pleasure to wait on you, and we wish that we could have done more. We wish that you might have seen more of our sister city, St. Paul, which we are almost as proud as of Minneapolis. Some little criticism has been made concerning your brief visit there. This was the result of a misunderstanding."

Prof. Follwell, in response to the very complimentary resolutions passed thanking the Reception Committee and its officers, said: "Members of the Science Association, we would be glad to see every plank and every bit of apparatus in this meeting room out by your frequent meetings here, and are highly complimented by your presence, but there is a stronger feeling than that of respect and admiration of your body—that of friendship. In the week we have passed so pleasantly together I am sure that many pleasant ties have been formed, and now the last word is, dear friends, good-bye."

Prof. Winchell, who had been mentioned in most complimentary terms in several resolutions responded briefly thanking the members of the association for their kind mention of the university officers.

Gen. Nettleton, editor-in-chief of the Minneapolis Tribune, was called on, and briefly thanked the association for its kindly mention of the press.

President Young made a few remarks in closing, and declared the general session adjourned.

A lady member, who had already donated \$800 to the association, handed Secretary Putnam a sealed envelope containing \$150 this morning. By request of citizens of this city, Prof. E. D. Cooke lectures this evening. A free excursion will be given by the St. Paul & Duluth Road to-morrow to the Dalles of the St. Croix and return.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

City Hall Committee.

A meeting of the above committee was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present Ald. Robert (in the chair), Rainville, Farrel, and Stroud.

After routine, the committee proceeded to sign a large number of warrants and accounts. The question of the modification of the present mode of heating the different departments in the City Hall was discussed, but action was deferred till next meeting.

The committee agreed to advertise civic matters in the usual newspapers with the addition in the future of Le Temps.

Female Help Wanted.

WANTED.—Ladies and Gentlemen, we furnish light, simple work, sent by mail any distance and pay a good price when finished. It can be done at home during leisure hours, or as steady work; the work is easy and rules simple; this is no misrepresentation, \$2 to \$5 made daily; no canvassing and no stamp for reply; we have a great demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. For particulars address J. BUTLAND & CO., Manufacturers, Box 2067, Boston, Mass. August 20 r 198

New Advertisements.

A. E. RICHARDS, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c., 387 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, (P. O. Box 844.) Manitoba. Special attention given to collections. July 20 172

100 CRATES PALE SPIRIT BOTTLES for sale at BLAIKLOCK BROS., No. 17 COMMON STREET. Suitable for Old Tom and Fruit Syrup Packers. June 28 153

NEW MUSIC. THREE NEW VALSES, by Waldteufel, "L'Etudiant," "Le Petit Nantais," "Récit d'Amour." All good and excellent for dancing. NEW SONGS—"Let it be Soon," by Tosti; "I Love You Best," Wellings. FOR SALE AT H. PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE, 226 and 228 St. James St. Cheap Editions and liberal discount August 20 198

Notice to Creditors. In the matter of the distribution, under a trust deed, of the estate of WHITE & COMPANY, Toronto. The creditors of ALFRED REEVE, lately carrying on business at Nos. 18 and 20 Colborne Street, in the City of Toronto, as a Wholesale Lace and Dry Goods Merchant, are hereby notified that the said Alfred Reeve has made an assignment of his stock in trade and other assets, to James Lockhart, of No. 12 Colborne Street, in the City of Toronto, as trustee for the creditors of the said Alfred Reeve, and are further notified to deliver their accounts, with the vouchers, upon which they are based, to the said Trustee at the above address, on or before the fifteenth day of September next, as said Trustee will then forthwith proceed to distribute the assets of said estate and will not be liable to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated at Toronto, this sixth day of July, 1883. BEATTY, CHADWICK, THOMSON & BLACKSTOCK, Solicitors for Trustee. August 22 22,25A 200

CANNED CORN. CODFISH, POLLOCK, PICKLED HERRING, SMOKED HERRING, &c., &c. WE HAVE IN STOCK 400 Cases HOEGG'S SUGAR CORN. Quality well known in Montreal. DRY and PICKLED FISH, SCALED HERRING, &c., &c. Always in Stock and FOR SALE LOW. HARDING & HATHEWAY, ST. JOHN, N.B. August 8 188

SALT. Higgins' Eureka Salt. Stubbs' Washington F. F. Salt. In Bags, Halves and Quarters. Bags Franklin F. F. Salt. Liverpool Coarse Salt. Tens, Eleves and Twelves. Turks Island Packing Salt. ALSO, Gaspe Dry Codfish. North Shore Salmon. Cape Breton Herrings. Gaspe Cod Oil. FOR SALE BY VERRET, STEWART & CO., 271 to 275 Commissioners Street. August 24 202

JUST RECEIVED! PRIME DRY TABLE CODFISH. Barbadoes' Molasses! Nevis' Molasses! MAGOR BROS. & CO. Office:—2, 4 and 6 Port Street. August 2 183

SALESMAN WANTED. A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, PUSHING AND SOBER. Must not be afraid to handle or deliver Goods. Will be called on to sell to Contractors and other Customers. MUST SPEAK ENGLISH AND FRENCH. Address A. B. C. HERALD Office. July 23 174

Auction Sales.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES. At Private Residences. Sales of Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., in the City and Country, and General Merchandise. All receive our best attention. SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers. 32

Miscellaneous. STODDART'S! STODDART'S! 41 and 41 1/2 Bleury Street, and 13 Red Lion Street, London, Eng. Wholesale and Retail Trade Supplied. Solid Silver Lever Watches, silver capped, 15 Jewels, compensation balance, warranted 2 years, \$9.00. Solid Silver Watches, jewelled movements, warranted 12 months, \$7.50. Waltham Watch Co. Solid Silver-Cased Lever Watches, 5 years' guarantee from the factory, \$15.00. The trade supplied with all the different brands of WALTHAM WATCHES at lower rates than can be obtained elsewhere. SPRINGFIELD WATCHES, the best brands only kept. Solid Silver-Cased Lever Watches, \$20.00. ELGIN WATCHES, Solid Silver-Cased Levers, from \$12.50. Gold Waltham Watch Co. Lever Watches the cases are heavy and durable, guaranteed 14-karat solid gold, with caps the same quality, jewelled lever escapements, warranted 5 years to keep accurate time, \$40.00. Large size, extra fine finished heavy 14-karat solid gold cases, nearly 3 oz. of gold in case, movements lever, fully jewelled, warranted, Waltham Watch Co. celebrated make, and five years written guarantee to keep time accurately, \$60.00. Second-hand English Lever Watches, 18-karat solid gold British Hall marked cases, and nearly new bought from hard-up Emigrants at one third of their value, \$40.00. Second-hand Swiss watches, solid gold cases, from \$10.00, warranted. English Lever Silver Watches, made by STODDART, 13 Red Lion Street, London, England, \$30.00; 5 years' guarantee. ROTHERHAM'S Celebrated English Lever Silver Watches from \$20.00 to \$35.00. Cannot be beaten. COIN BROCHURES—50 cent pieces made and engraved, six-cent pieces, Jewellery made to order. A large stock on hand at immense reductions. Solid Gold Rings, 90c. Repairing done on the premises. Watches cleaned, \$1.00. Brooch Pins, 8c. Solid Gold Watches, from \$12.50, to \$25.00, 15,000, on hand. July 24 175

Valuable Pianos for Sale. For Sale at a Bargain, Two Second-hand N. Y. Weber Grand Pianos, one Grand Chickering, one Grand Hallet & Davis, and several Squares. All in first-rate order, almost as good as new, and very suitable for Convents or Schools. Apply to N. Y. PIANO CO., 226-228 St. James Street, Montreal. August 1 182

FOR SALE. Steam Refined Seal Oil. Pale and Straw Seal Oil. Whale Oil. Newfoundland Cod Oil. Grievances and other Brands. Gaspe and Halifax Cod Oil. Pure Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil. Barbadoes Molasses. Jamaica Rum. Jamaica Lime Juice. Prime No. 1 Cape Breton Herrings (New Catch). The undersigned are the Montreal Agents for the ATLANTIC REFINERY, Halifax, N.S., and are prepared to treat for sale of their

REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS, already favorably known in this market. JOHN BAIRD & CO., No. 191 COMMISSIONERS STREET. August 15 184

CAUTION! Sparham Cement Company. Messrs. JOSEPH JAMES & CO., Roofers, of this city, acting as our agents, have contracted to lay roofs with the Sparham Roofing Cement. Have during the past two months been using a spurious and inferior cement—not the SPARHAM FIRE-PROOF ROOFING CEMENT. The Company, therefore, notify the public that their agency for the Company has been cancelled. In connection with the above, the Sparham Roofing Company hereby notify the public they have appointed Mr. J. CAMPBELL Sole Agent for laying Roofs in Montreal and vicinity with their Cement, the only reliable Roofing Cement. And further, the Company will guarantee all roofs laid by Mr. J. Campbell, with their Cement, free of repairs for seven years. The Company has a capital of \$60,000; its guarantee is valuable. W. L. MALTBY, Sec.-Treas., 21 St. James St. West. July 26 1m 177

COLE'S COAL OIL STOVES. The Greatest Invention of the Age! Cook Better, Cleaner, Quicker, THAN ORDINARY STOVES. Save Their Cost in a Few Weeks. COLE'S Lamp Store, 418 NOTRE DAME STREET. July 31 181

SPARHAM ROOFING. We continue to execute orders for this as usual. Actinolite Roofing Cement. We are now prepared to lay Roofs with ACTINOLITE ROOFING CEMENT, which has no superior in any respect. Estimates given on application. Repairs of all kinds promptly and cheaply done. Communication with Telephone. JOSEPH JAMES & CO., Metal, Slate and Cement Roofers, Corner Latour St. and Busby Lane. August 1 182

MOLINO DEL REY. A Delicate, Dry, Non-Alcoholic Sherry. Direct from the Duke of Wellington's Estate, at GILGRA. SOLE AGENT, FRED. KINGSTON, 25 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal. November 25

Auction Sales.

BY THOS. J. POTTER.

PHOSPHATE LANDS. Highly Important Sale, Early in September. Full particulars will be advertised and a circular issued. 201 m THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous. COAL! Having been appointed Agent for the FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY'S CELEBRATED COAL, I am now offering the above Coal at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Office: 198 St. James Street. Orders received by Telephone promptly attended to. A. M. ESDAILE. June 19 3m 145

THE BOLT AND IRON CO. OF TORONTO. MANUFACTURE EVERY KIND OF Carriage and Fancy Head Bolts, Tire and Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Stove and Sink Bolts, Railway and Machine Bolts, Boiler Rivets and other Rivets, Railway Spikes and other Spikes, Lag and Gimlet-Pointed Screws, Plough and Special Shaped Bolts. Specify early. Specify now and avoid dis-appointment in deliveries. February 21 44

Steel Rails AND FISH PLATES. A Quantity in Store ready for Delivery. LOCOMOTIVES, To Lease or Sell. FROGS, Crossings, and Switches. SEMAPHORES, And Steel Wire Rope. TRACK BOLTS, With Atwood Patent Lock Nuts. TRACKLAYERS' TOOLS, &c., &c. Apply at address. JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHER, 16 ST. JOHN STREET, Merchants and Contractors in Railway Equipment and Engineering Supplies. December 11 295

C. T. RYLAND & CO., Commission Merchants, 773 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. OFFER FOR SALE: Portland Kerosene and Machine Oils. The "Perfect" Paint Oil, manufactured by them, an excellent substitute for Linseed Oil. Sold at retail at Sixty cents per imperial gallon. Carratraca Mineral Water, In Barrels. Paints, Window Glass, &c. June 4 132

CASTLE & SON. Montreal. ART STAINED GLASS WORKS. W. RYDER 102 1/2. House, Sign & Fresco PAINTERS. PLATE GLASS. IN STOCK OR TO IMPORT. 40 BLEURY STREET. June 5 133

GIBB & CO. Beg to inform their friends and patrons that they are WEEKLY in receipt of the Latest Novelties in Tailoring and Haberdashery, AND INVITE INSPECTION. June 15 142

J. & R. McLEA. OFFER FOR SALE: NEWFOUNDLAND COD OIL. GASPE AND HALIFAX A COD OIL. COD LIVER OIL. SEAL OIL. A few Pans. CHOICE DEMERARA RUM. POOL'S PICKLES, mixed and assorted. CANNED LOBSTERS. MESS PORK. ENG. PRIME MESS PORK. SMITH'S COALS. TO ARRIVE: Demerara, Cienfuegos, Trinidad and Antigua MOLASSES, New Crop. YOUNG'S LOBSTERS, this season's packing. Orders taken for the well and favorably known CALEDONIA MINE COAL, C.B. May 21 120

NOTICE. THE NATIONAL READING AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY gives notice that it will apply to the Corporation for the right of erecting a 6-Horse Power Steam Engine at No. 539 Craig street. August 17 d 196

Auction Sales.

BY THOMAS WALLS & SONS.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS, Trade Auctioneers. AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. TRADE SALE EVERY TUESDAY IN MONTREAL AND TORONTO. Liberal Advances in Cash made on Com-missions, when necessary. Correspondence Solicited From Merchants, Manufacturers and Trustees. THOMAS WALLS & SONS, 10 DEBRESOLE STREET, MONTREAL. February 10 35

Miscellaneous. VIENNA BAKING POWDER. Messrs S. H. & A. S. EWING Beg to announce that they have purchased the right of manufacturing and selling the justly celebrated and well-known VIENNA BAKING POWDER from the executors of the late Mr. C. M. Putney, and will continue its manufacture at their mills 57 & 61 St. James Street MONTREAL. A continuance of that patronage already so extensively accorded is respectfully solicited. For Sale by all Grocers. February 13 37

LONDONDERRY, N.S., IRON WORKS. FIGURON. BAR IRON. NAIL PLATE. CAR WHEELS. CAR AXLES, &c. Brand "Siemens." THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited. Office: No. 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. May 3 6m 105

TO CONSUMERS. English Oak-Tanned Leather BELTING! MANUFACTURED FROM THE PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER. CASSILL, STIMSON & CO. March 31 77

DAWES & CO., BREWERS AND MALTSTERS. INDIA PALE and XX MILD ALE. EXTRA and XXX STOUT PORTER. (In Wood and Bottle.) Families supplied. SAND PORTER, Quarts and Pints. OFFICE: 179 ST. JAMES STREET WEST, MONTREAL. Orders received by Telephone. August 14 193

DOW'S BREWERY. CHABOILLEZ SQUARE. Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle. FAMILIES SUPPLIED. The following bottles only, are authorized to use our labels, viz.: Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street. Jos. Virtue, 191 Aymer street. Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth st. Wm. Bishop, 556 Ontario st. Thos. Kinsella, 105 Colborne street. PHONE. ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELE. WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Maltsters. JNO. H. R. MOLSON & BROS., ALE and PORTER BREWERS, 286 St. Mary street MONTREAL. Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE and PORTER. IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families Regularly Supplied. ORDER RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. May 2 24

YES! YOU CAN GET SOME OF THE FINEST FINISHED PHOTOS IN TOWN AT MR. PARKS' STUDIO. GO AND TRY. 195 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. June 14 141

JEWETT WATER FILTER. (A great success for 25 years) you will be glad a thousand times and more. Sold at every House Furnishing Store in the United States and Canada; or send for Circular to JOHN C. JEWETT & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y. 1 m DW 181

Auction Sales.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, By Catalogue. The subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 36 and 88 St. Peter Street, on WEDNESDAY, 29th AUGUST, And Following Days, A complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade, amounting to upwards of \$70,000.00. ALSO Just Received on Special Account, 65 CASES, Consisting of White, Scarlet and Fancy Flannels, 6-4 Coatings (Worsted and Fancy), A. W. Deskings (Black and Fancy), Black Cloth (A. W. and Union), 6-4 Black Italians, Hollands, Linen Canvases, Heavy Beavers, Presidents, Devons, Meltons, Hops, A. W. Fancy Naps, A. W. Black and Colored Cashmeres, Colours, Lustres, Winceys, French Merinos, Craple Cloth, Debeige, Beetle Twills, Silk Velvets, Collar Velvets, Black and Colored Velveteens, Black Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Ribbons, Braids, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Shirts, Velvet Ribbons, Cloth and Kid Gloves, Wool Hose, Winter Scarfs, Linen Handkerchiefs and a full assortment of Small Ware. AND A Complete assortment of Linen Goods. Wedding and Bunting. 13 Cases assorted American Goods. LIKEWISE, On Account of Canadian Manufacturers: 75 Bales Grey Cotton, assorted. 11 do Cotton Yarn, do. 6 Cases White Shirtings. 9 do White and Scarlet Flannels, ass'd. 5 do Grey and Fancy do do. 11 do Grey and Checked Etoffes. 21 do Canadian Tweeds, assorted. 7 Bales Blankets, white and colored. 15 Cases Shirts and Drawers, A. W. 6 do Wool Mitts and Gloves. 4 do Blue Guernseys. 6 do Cardigan Jackets. 10 do Ladies' Corsets, extra fine. 7 do Ladies' Woolen Hosiery. N.B.—We would beg to draw the attention of Jobbers and the Retail Dry Goods Trade to the above sale, as the goods are all fresh and in first-class condition. The whole to be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and in lots to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Sale each day at TEN o'clock. BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers. 202

Miscellaneous. JOHN HOPE & CO., MONTREAL. Agents in Canada for JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam. MARTELL & CO., Cognac. JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac. MOET & CHANDON, Epervay. DEINHARD & CO., Cognac. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux. M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera. COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto. MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona. FREDERIC VALLETTE, Marseilles. E. & J. BURKE, Dublin. PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London. BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow. WM. JAMESON & CO., Dublin. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin. &c., &c. N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY. THE KORTING INJECTOR. ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE The Best Boiler Feeder in the World. Will lift 25 feet and take water at 150 degrees. Only one handle to start and stop, no valves to regulate, can be worked by a boy. Cheaper than any other Injector in the Market. Price and particulars on application to manufacturer. R. MITCHELL & CO., MONTREAL BRASS WORKS, ST. PETER AND CRAIG STREETS, MONTREAL. August 8 188

TO STOVE DEALERS. We are making and have in Stock the following STOVES:—Cooking—Intercolonial (Improved) Nos. 8 and 9, for wood and coal; Diamond Rock, No. 10, wood only; Herald, No. 9, do; Director, Nos. 8 and 9, do; New Dominion, Nos. 7 and 8, do; Quebec, No. 8, do; Alexandra, Nos. 8 and 9, do; Detroit Cook, No. 9, do; Telephone, Nos. 8 and 9, do. SINGLE BOX STOVES—Art, Nos. 20, 25, 28, 32, 36; Cushion, Nos. 25, 31, 38. DOUBLE STOVES—St. Francis, 30 in., 36 in.; Cultivator, 30 in., 36 in. HALL STOVES—Ideal (Mages'), No. 2, sole manufacturer for Canada; Brilliant, Nos. 11 and 12, self-feeders; Times, Nos. 9, 10, 12, 14, pot stoves. Chaudrons, Tea Kettles and Hollowware. The above are made in the best manner and of the best material, and will be sold under Combination Prices to secure a first-class connection. We will have in the market shortly a new first-class Coal Cook, new design. H. R. IVES & CO., Office, Warehouses and City Foundry, Queen St., Montreal. Hardware and Stove Works, Longueuil. August 9 189

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

After a conflict of elaborate and senseless styles in the European world the safe haven of quaintness and simplicity has been reached, and here it is fervently hoped Dame Fashion will permit the babies, boys and girls to rest. Never have manufacturers and designers done more for the little folks than to-day represented in their toilets. Toddlers are enjoying the greatest freedom of lungs and limbs in the kilt style of dress that renders them at the same time exceedingly pleasant pictures to look upon, while older girls in the convenient and graceful Princess and Jersey costumes have an opportunity to develop health and strength without restraint.

In olden times, and not so many years ago, either, loving fingers prepared the long slips and robes that constitute the first dress of an infant; but all this is changed. The fondest of mothers has now but to make out a list, and spend a few hours in selecting the entire outfit, from socks and bib to christening gown. Her baby is thus provided with the daintiest of dainty garments, made by professional workers, whose skill and taste attain results that are entirely satisfactory.

The first dress worn in the baby world is called a slip. There are day-slips and night-slips. The first mentioned are made with high-necked yokes and long sleeves, and are composed of English and French nainsook, Lonsdale cambrics and mulls. They are trimmed with tucks, insertion and embroidery. Night-slips differ from the ones already described in being shorter and warmer and more plainly trimmed. They are usually furnished without yokes. A favorite pattern consists in three box plaits to the waist in front and one at the back.

The blankets, sacks, dainty little wraps, socks and trimmings of baby basket and crib afford opportunities for introducing color into the infant's wardrobe. Baby blue is, as in times past, a favorite and fashionable hue for these very little folk. Babies' cribs and toilet baskets are so elaborated that these must be seen to be appreciated.

At six months of age babies are put into short clothes and the little silk and worsted socks and bottles are changed for short stockings and kid shoes. At this age is introduced in the little one's wardrobe a charming variety of styles and patterns. The English Mother Hubbard dress, with the tucked yoke and skirt finished with tucks and embroidery, is a popular model; so are the little dresses shirred to the yoke and again at the knee, with an embroidery flounce below.

For babies of more advanced age—one and two years old—are the little colored dresses worn with white gimp waists. Turkey red, light pink and delicate shades of blue and lemon are favorite colors for these dresses. The yokes and sleeves are trimmed with lace or embroidery. To match these dresses come little sacks of the exact shade.

The preferred colors for outside wraps are light pink and blue and the materials employed are fine cashmere, with embroidery, ladies cloth or Gilbert flannel. Plaque is also much worn. The Mother Hubbard is a popular model. There is also a pretty style of loose sack, a modification of the Hubbard.

The millinery for babies consists in lawn and lace caps, both with and without linings of soft colored silk. The novelty in infant caps consists in the full flutings and quillings of lace around the fronts, which last season were perfectly plain. Pretty little caps are made up in feather edge, trimmed with colored ribbons. The trimmings of a child's cap, by the way, should correspond with those of the dress in color, or white be altogether worn.

The hats and bonnets for older children are this season chiefly noticeable from the fact that they are suitable for every costume. Combination dresses being in order every variety of color is introduced in these hats, and for their trimmings are ribbons in every shade. Little girls' hats are introduced under such suggestive names as "Frit," "Too-too," and "Tip-top." Pokes are very fashionable and sailor hats are worn by both boys and girls.

The Jersey is popular among both boys and girls for mountain wear. Wool Jerseys are worn by the little boys with knee-pants and kilt-skirts, while girls wear bright-hued Jerseys over white dresses.

The double dress is a favorite model for wash gowns and is much worn by girls six and eight years old. This consists of a waist and overdress in one piece to wear over a lower skirt made in box or side plaits.

Quite new for children's dresses this season are the French and Jersey cashmere. Other fashionable materials are aux's veiling, fancy checks and plaids, and flannels in mixed colors. For lighter dresses satin is much employed in light and dark blues, green, garnet and the new shade of pink. To associate with satins in solid colors are figured satins, showing shaded disks, balls, eggs, blocks and floral patterns.

There are also plain and figured gingham and chambrays in solid colors and pin-head checks, pale shades of blue and pink being favorites for little girls, while young misses show a preference for the darker hues, strawberry, terracotta, red, brown and dark blue. Linen batistes are much worn, especially in brown and white seersucker dresses to wear with cambric gowns are in demand, and for little boys are seersucker suits with red collars, cuffs and waistcoat.

Colored embroideries are very stylish and come in every conceivable shade. Irish point and Hamburg edgings are fashionable trimmings; so are the newer and more durable tambooured embroidery in wheel and moon patterns, or floral designs closely woven.

Popular for little children of both sexes is the blouse style of dress. The sailor style, with loose blouse and kilt, is a favorite. Dresses for girls up to ten and twelve years of age may be made all in one piece; after which age come trimmed skirts and blouses of Jersey waists.

The English styles prevail to a great extent, not only for girls but for boys up to about four years of age. At this the lads are put into a blouse or jacket and kilt skirt, gradually coming to the half-fitting jacket and close, short trousers or knickerbockers.

Older boys wear jackets out away to show a waistcoat and knee-trousers in fancy chevrons, cassimeres and light cloths. Cambric hair cloth, fancy summer goods and light corduroys are also employed for suits with trousers. Straight standing linen collars, black stockings and patent leather shoes are fashionably worn with these suits.

Black silk or hosiery thread hosiery is the most fashionable sort for both boys and girls, and there are ultra-fashionable who put black silk socks on babies. Other fashionable stockings for children are those in solid colors, to match the costume.

RECIPES.

It comes to a boil, pour on the flour, thoroughly adding the quantity it will need, then put in the remaining milk, cold; add the other ingredients; mould thoroughly, like bread, and let stand to rise very light (which will take from five to six hours); then stir down and put where it will be cold. As fast as it rises, work it down, until entirely cold; then mould it and leave it where it will be as cold as possible without freezing. This dough will keep a week, and when wanted, can be rolled, cut and baked like soda biscuit, letting them stand to rise ten minutes on the pans before baking.

FRENCH ROLLS.—One pint of milk, scalded; put into it, while hot, half a cup of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter; when the milk is cool, add a little salt and half a cup of yeast, or one compressed yeast cake; stir in flour to make a stiff sponge, and when light, mix as for bread. Let it rise until light, punch it down with the hand, and let it rise again; repeat two or three times; then turn the dough on to the moulding board and pound with the rolling-pin until thin enough to cut. Cut out with a tumbler, brush the surface of each one with melted butter, and fold over. Let the rolls rise on the tins; bake, and while warm, brush over the surface with melted butter, to make the crust tender.

TEA RUSKS.—Three cups of flour, one cup of milk, three fourths of a cup of sugar, two heaping tablespoons of butter, melted, two eggs, three teaspoons of baking powder.

TEA PUFFS.—Two and one-quarter cups flour, three cups milk, three eggs—whites and yolks beaten separately; three teaspoonsful of melted butter, a little salt. Bake in muffin tins in a hot oven.

BLACK CURRANT CORDIAL.—Five quarts black currants, two ounces ginger root, one ounce cloves, two ounces stick cinnamon, two ounces allspice, four nutmegs, one teaspoon cayenne pepper. Bruise the currants, the ginger root and cinnamon, add all the other spices except pepper. Put into a thin muslin bag; put the pepper in another bag; pour over all one-half gallon of whiskey. Let it stand forty-eight hours, stirring occasionally; strain this off, and put over the currants another half gallon of whiskey; stir thoroughly, and strain into the other whiskey; add to this liquor four pounds of granulated sugar. If too strong, dilute with a little water; then bottle. This is grandmother's recipe, and a very excellent one for a cordial that is much used for medical purposes.

BARBERRY JELLY.—The barberries need not be stripped from the stems. Put the fruit in a kettle with water enough to come just to the top of the fruit, and boil until thoroughly cooked. Put in a strainer cloth and get out all the juice. To each pint of it allow one pound of sugar. Boil the juice hard for fifteen minutes. Add the sugar, and boil rapidly five or ten minutes, or until it is thick.

SPOICED CURRANTS.—Make a syrup of three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonsful of cinnamon, two tablespoonsful of cloves, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Add six pounds of currants, and boil half an hour.

SALLY LUNN.—One quart of flour, one generous pint of milk, two tablespoonsful of sugar, two eggs, three tablespoonsful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, half a cake of compressed yeast. Have the milk blood warm, and add the butter, melted; the eggs, well beaten, and the yeast, dissolved in three tablespoonsful of cold water. Pour gradually on the flour, and beat into a smooth batter; then add the salt and sugar. After baking pass, and pour in the batter to the depth of about two inches. Let it rise two hours in a warm place. Bake half an hour.

BEER.—Properly speaking, beer includes all the liquors made from malted grain, and it is so applied in England; but in this country the name "ale" is given to the heavier, spicier kinds, and the beer is meant only the light fermented beverages and decoctions from various roots. These are very numerous, and they are made differently in different parts of the country, but the following recipes may be recommended.

DANDY BEER.—Take two gallons of water, one peck of dandelions, one quart of molasses, one pint of yeast. Put two gallons of water into a pot, and add a peck of dandelions; boil them two hours; then strain it into a jug or keg, and add one quart of molasses and a pint of good yeast. Set it to ferment twelve hours; then bottle it and tie down the cork, and it is ready for use.

GINGER BEER.—Take one gallon of warm water, two ounces of ginger, one point of molasses and half a pint of good yeast. Put this into a stone jug; shake it up well; set it to rise for twelve hours; then cork it tight, or bottle, and it is ready for use.

SASSAPARILLA BEER.—Pour two quarts of boiling water upon two large spoonfuls of cream tartar, and add ten drops of oil of sassafras, ten drops of oil of spruce, ten drops of oil of wintergreen; then add eight quarts of cold water and a pint of good yeast, and sweeten to taste. Let it stand twenty-four hours and then bottle it. This makes a delicious summer beverage.

An excellent summer drink may be made by bruising any fruit, such as cherries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, and the like, and adding water and sugar to taste; strain it, after standing half an hour, and keep it in a cool place. By dissolving fruit jelly in water, and letting it cool, a pleasant beverage may be secured.

Chocolate cake still retains its popularity, and some one seems to be experimenting on it continually. Here is a new way to frost the top: Make a regular boiled frosting; after the sugar will "hair," from the spoon, pour it over the well-beaten white of the egg, and after stirring this for two or three minutes together, beat in as much grated chocolate as you choose; if you like the flavor, two heaping table-spoonfuls will do for one egg. The cake may be made after any good, rich recipe; it should be baked in bread, flat tin, and pains must be taken to have it smooth on the top. If it should rise much in the centre, cut the excrescences off. Leave the cake in the tins, and put a strip of paper around the cake inside the tin; join it as tightly as you can, and then pour the frosting on; it may need to be smoothed with a knife wet in hot water. Set it where it will keep cool, though not in a refrigerator. Leave the cake in the tin and cut it while in there; cut it in square blocks. It may trouble you to cut the first piece, but after that is out it will be an easy matter to cut the rest. This cake keeps well.

(Continued)

CHAPTER II.
wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or be cured without its aid.

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians of Britain and America, Kidney disease, liver complaints, severe coughs, consumption have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from exerting too much of the power of Rheumatism, Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula?

Eye troubles,
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, in fact almost all diseases trial Nature is fast to.

NEW COAL FIRM!

AUDENREID, BROWN & CO.

Philadelphia, New York and Montreal.

ESTABLISHED HERE in the INTEREST OF CONSUMERS!

214 and 216 ST. JAMES STREET.

SIGN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

EGG and FURNACE SIZES, ex Vessel or Wharf, \$5.35.

STOVE and CHESTNUT SIZES, do do \$5.60.

Purchasers having the entire control of their own Carting and Weighing Arrangements.

July 9

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
(LIMITED)
CUTTLERS,
By Special Appointment to Her Majesty.
No. 6 NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS beg to caution the public against spurious goods bearing their name and made to imitate their genuine manufactures. To distinguish articles of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' make be careful to notice that they bear their corporate mark, thus:

CORPORATE MARK.

May 7

ITS 107

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
FARMING, GRAZING, COAL AND MINERAL
LANDS FOR SALE,

In the Province of Manitoba, and the North-West Territories of Canada. The Company own 7,000,000 acres in the

GREAT FERTILE BELT!

Extending from the International Boundary northward five miles beyond the north branch of the Great Saskatchewan River, and from the Eastern boundary of Manitoba to the Summit of the Rocky Mountains.

COAL LANDS
IN THE
SOURIS RIVER DISTRICT

And the Inspection of the Sections in the vast Coal Areas of the Saskatchewan, Bow and Belly Rivers will be proceeded with in the course of the present year. The whole of these lands are now offered for sale on

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT!
AND WITHOUT ANY

Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation Duties.

TOWN LOTS are also for sale in the following Flourishing and Rising Centres of Trade: WINNIPEG, WEST LYNNE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, RAT PORTAGE, ELPHINSTONE, FORT QU'APPELLE, COLVILLE, EDMONTON, PRINCE ALBERT

Maps and Plans, with full information in regard to these Lands can be obtained either personally or by letter, at the Company's Office, in the City of Winnipeg.
C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner.
March 3rd, 1883 6m sw 53

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART,
MONTREAL AGENTS

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
—GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1875—

GORDON PRESS.

FOR SALE
A half medium Gordon (CYLINDER Press; Steam or Treadle; good as new Disposing of it to make room for a larger machine. Can be seen at the HERALD Office.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
Joseph Liebig
EXTRACT OF MEAT
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility.

"Is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful."

See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists.

Sole Agents for Canada and the United States wholesale only: C. David & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

May 10

W&D rst 111

WILL CURE
Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old-fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or for \$1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address,

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.
A sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper.

May 10

W&D rst 111

Medical.

NORMAN'S
Electro-Curative Belt Institution.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Norman's Curative Electric Belts, Bands, Insoles and Trusses, are guaranteed to be the best remedy known for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, all Liver, Stomach and Cholic Complaints, Constipation, all Diseases of the Nerves, Genital Organs and Rupture.

Circular and Consultation Free.
A. NORMAN,
4 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
Montreal, Agent.
May 21

HAIR DESTROYER.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPLIATORY removes hair from the face, neck and arms; 3s. 6d. per bottle; sent by post, securely packed, for \$1.

For light or dark colours; for \$1. Hair Dye, for growth of hair; Curling Fluid; Bloom of Roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks; the Skin Tightener, for furrows; Liquid for black specks, each 3s. 6d., sent by post for \$1. Splints for crooked limbs, 21s.; Medicine for obesity, 5s.; Complexion Pills, 2s. 9d.; Nose Machine, for sharpening the nose, 10s. 6d.; Ear Machine, for outstanding ears, 10s. 6d.; sent for \$3.—21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London. Had of all Chemists, or of LYMAN & SONS, Drug gists, Montreal.

THE MONTREAL HERALD
Printing and Publishing Company,
(LIMITED)

VICTORIA SQUARE
MONTREAL.

DAILY HERALD—Delivered in all parts of the City and by Mail (pre-paid by Publishers) 2s. per annum.

WEEKLY HERALD—6 pages 7s. per annum. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Rates for Advertising in the Daily:
First insertion (Nonpareil) 10c per line
Subsequent insertions every day 5c do
If inserted every other day 7c do
If inserted twice a week 10c do
If inserted once a week 12c do
One year (over 100 insertions) 10s do
Six months 6s do
Three months 3s do
Quarter of above rates
Twice a week 2s 6d do
Once a week 1s 6d do
Reading Matter in Local 10c per line
News Column 2s 6d do
Notices of Births, Marriages, &c. per insertion and Duplicates 1s 6d do

Yearly Rates of Advertising.
No advertisements to be considered by the year, unless it is previously agreed upon.

The privilege of yearly advertisers will be continued to their regular business; and all other advertisements, such as auction sales, houses to let, dissolution of partnership, legal notices, ships, removals, &c., will be charged extra.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.
THE MONTREAL HERALD
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE is printed and published by the MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited).

Insurance.
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO.

Canada Board of Directors:
The Honorable H. Y. STARNES, Chairman
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman
THEODORE HART, Esq.
ANGUS C. HOOPEK, Esq.
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.

Capital, \$10,000,000
Amount Invested in Canada, 300,000
Assets, \$32,000,000.

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.
Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates.
G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion.

Sub Agents:
CYRILLE LAURIN, FRED. C. HENSHAW,
16 Place d'Armes, 24 Hospital St.
Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks.
F. C. HENSHAW,
24 Hospital St.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION
April 10

Royal Insurance Co.,
OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL \$10,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED, \$26,000,000

Invested in Canada for Protection of Canadian Policy-Holders, exceeds \$700,000

Liability of Shareholders Unlimited.

M. H. GAULT, Chief Agents.
Recent London (Eng.), Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow directors have been at the Company's Office, corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame St.
October 8

241

Medical.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Among the Leading Necessaries of Life

These famous PILLS purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys,

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incident to the female system, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Cout, Rheumatism

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

October 18.

249

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant's claim was a deliberate untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in choughs, colds, influenza, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be this singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

April 21

6ms 95

Excellent Storage

Apply at
ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

DOMINION DESPATCHES.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Statutes of Canada—Nova Scotia Railways—Greece's Point Ledge—Laying the Corner Stone of Gannaque Public Buildings.

OTTAWA, August 24.—The last sheet of the first volume of the Statutes of Canada has been published, and the second volume will be ready in a few days. The first volume is a manually heavy one which accounts for the delay in publication.

Mr. C. A. Scott, of Halifax, N.S., and late manager of the Q. M. O. & N. Railway, is here representing the Nova Scotia Government in connection with the railways about to be acquired by them. Mr. Scott has just made an inspection of these railways as to their condition. The Pictou branch now operated by the Intercolonial railway is part of the provincial system, and it is in regard to the transfer of this road by the Dominion Government that Mr. Scott visits Ottawa. It is understood that the necessary rolling stock has been ordered for delivery at Pictou, so that the Local Government will take possession of the railways about the first of October.

Mr. A. Stewart, of this city, contractor for the Greece Point Government locks, was in the city to-day on business. The work of construction of the canal is progressing well; over one hundred and fifty men are employed. The locks will likely be completed this fall.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Sir Hector Langevin to-day laid the corner stone of the new public buildings at Gannaque in presence of a large crowd of spectators. An address was presented by the Reeve on behalf of the citizens, to which Sir Hector L. Langevin replied.

QUEBEC.

The Lorette Indian Festivities—Artillery Practice at Orleans—Hospital Commissioners Censured—Dominion Arbitration at Beaumont—The Jacques Cartier Vint—Forensic—Political—On Dits—Sale of old Parliament House Ruins—Personal.

Special to THE MONTREAL HERALD.

QUEBEC, August 24.—The Minister of Militia arrived in town to-day.

The Indian festivities at Lorette attending the crowning of the new chief came to a close at six o'clock last night, according to the custom of the tribe. The different artillery corps of the province are now going through their annual heavy gun practice at the Island of Orleans. Some good firing is being done. The coroner's jury, at the inquest on the body of Bouchard, who jumped out of the window at the Marine Hospital, censured the Commissioners for not having proper nurses.

The members of the Government Arbitration Board arrived here this morning and left for Beaumont to settle disputes about the appropriation of lands there for the St. Charles branch railway.

It is stated that the writ for Jacques Cartier is to be issued at last, the nomination being probably fixed for the 10th and voting for the 15th September.

The funeral of Senator Price took place to-day at Mount Hermon cemetery and was attended by a very large concourse of citizens, including members of the local cabinet. The flag on the Custom House was at half mast.

The Conservatives of Levis held a caucus last evening to fix upon candidates for the Federal and Local Houses in place of Messrs. Blais and Paquet, who, it is said, are about retiring to Government situations. Mr. Chabot for the Federal and Mr. Belleau for the Local were fixed upon.

It is said that Mr. Bosse, M.P., for Quebec Centre, will get a judgeship. That Mr. Garneau will be raised to the Senate, and Mr. Desjardins to the local cabinet. The Government, without tenders, recently sold the ruins of the burnt parliament house to Mr. Charlebois, contractor, for \$1,200. That gentleman has just disposed of the accountant's safe, which was part of the haul, for \$1,000.

Messrs. Dionne and Wurtelle, of the local cabinet, left for home this evening, and the latter returns on Monday.

Mail Steamer—Horticultural Show—Deal Shipments.

QUEBEC, August 24.—The mail SS. Parisian, from Liverpool, will probably arrive here about noon to-morrow.

The annual exhibition of the Quebec Horticultural Society takes place on the 5th and 6th of September.

The steamship General Roberts, which arrived from Montreal last evening, is going to take a full cargo of deals for London. This is the fourth steam vessel that has taken all deals this season. The occupation of the sailing vessel is seemingly on the decline.

ONTARIO.

Appeal for the Ischia Sufferers—Results of an Accident—The English Loan Co., London—Foresters' Meeting—Salvation Army Again—Appeal in an Election—Judgment in Another Case—Arrival of Immigrants.

TORONTO, August 24.—Mr. E. Bende-lair, vice-consul of Italy in this city, has issued an appeal for aid for the sufferers by the Ischia earthquake.

The young immigrant girl, Ellen Sheehan, who was struck by an engine on Wednesday, died in the hospital this morning from internal injuries.

Notice of appeal has been given in the West Simcoe election case from the recent judgment unseating the Reform member, Mr. Phelps.

The endowment fund of Knox College has now reached \$120,000.

Edward Welland, a convict in the Central prison, escaped to-day, and has not yet been recaptured. This morning a locomotive took a loaded box car and two empty ones from the yard, and it is presumed Welland hid himself in one of the empty cars. He had only been in two weeks. Wardens are searching for him.

Midnight.—The plan adopted by the Railway Engineers and the Parkdale Municipality for the Queen street subway, reducing the width of street to 40 feet, will meet with strong opposition. The Parkdale Municipality has been informed by the City Council and from Brockton will probably attend before the Railway Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday to oppose plan.

About 700 immigrants from Iceland arrived here to-day en route for the North-West and the Western States. Several of them who are sick remained at the Sheds here. Fifty Scotch emigrants also arrived and will settle in Ontario.

LONDON, August 24.—A private meeting of the English loan shareholders was held at the Townshouse on Thursday with the object of agreeing upon some definite line of action for the wiping out of the heavy losses the company sustained in various ways. It was after discussion agreed to petition the county judge to

issue an order for the distribution of the losses under the joint stock companies' act.

HAMILTON, August 24.—Elaborate preparations are being made here for the meeting of the high court of foresters next week.

Capt. Ludgate of the Salvation Army was fined \$5 or 20 days to-day for shouting on the streets. The captain said he would not pay the fine. The magistrate gave him till Monday.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Compensation for a Railway Accident—Sydney Coal Shipments—A University Question.

HALIFAX, N.S., August 24.—A young man named McLane lost a leg in an accident on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway last year. An action for damages was to come on this week in the Supreme Court at Kentville, but the company paid him \$3,000 before the case opened.

Coal shipments at Sydney harbor for the season up to Saturday last amount to one hundred and sixty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-five tons.

A proposal made by Dr. Castle, of Toronto, to discontinue the theological department of the Acadia College, Wolfville, and send the theological students to McMaster Hall, Toronto, will be submitted by the college government to the Baptist conference to open here to-morrow.

FIRE REPORT.

MADISON, Ind., August 24.—The immense wheat elevator of Trow & Co., containing 100,000 bushels of wheat, was burned this morning. The loss amounts to \$125,000.

SUMTER, S.C., August 24.—Three dwellings and stores were burned this morning. Loss, \$25,000 to \$50,000.

CRIMES AND DISASTERS.

WHITBY, Ont., August 24.—Yesterday evening a little child, Mary Voz Thomas, aged two, was accidentally killed by the Grand Trunk Railway local train from Toronto. Expecting the father to return from work it is supposed that the child, unknown to the mother, strayed off to meet him, and was crossing the track when it was struck by the cow catcher of the train. The little thing died in about two hours after. No blame is attached to the G. T. R. hands.

TUSCARORA, August 24.—A chapter of accidents occurred here to-day. Robert Rankin, in jumping out of a butcher's wagon, fell and fractured his right leg. The horse took fright and a boy named Albin, who was in the wagon, was thrown out and seriously injured. James McCarthy, while wrestling, broke his leg; and a lad named Petty fell over the joists of a building in course of erection and was painfully wounded by a protruding rusty nail. Inflammation is feared. A young man named Foley was seized with cramp while swimming in the lake, and was rescued with difficulty. It took considerable time to bring him back to consciousness.

OTTAWA, August 24.—The remains of a man named Alfonso Prevost, of Hull, arrived this morning from the Chamblay Canal. He had been employed on the tug Allan Gilmour, and whilst working on the deck fell overboard and was crushed to death before he could be rescued.

GRIMSBY CAMP MEETING.

Arrival of the Boy Evangelist—A Remarkable Sermon.

GRIMSBY CAMP, August 23.—The services yesterday were as usual full of interest, but being so similar to other days no mention of particulars is necessary. To-day the celebrated boy evangelist arrived. He held his first service this afternoon and preached a remarkable sermon. The people were sometimes laughing and sometimes crying, and all were strongly and powerfully moved. The preacher seems to have perfect control of his audience. He preached again this evening to a very large assembly, and at the close the people were unwilling to leave. They remained singing and praying for nearly an hour. He remains here till next Monday.

Among the arrivals to-day was Mrs. Tanner, of Buffalo, and her husband. She is here to take part in the grand concert next Tuesday.

DISASTER AT RAT PORTAGE.

A Fire With Politics in It.

WINNIPEG, August 21.—An extensive saw mill at Rat Portage, belonging to the Rainy Lake Lumber company, burned Sunday. The wind was so strong that a severe storm, and there is no telegraphic communication with the place. The mill, which cost nearly \$200,000, was completed last spring. The entire outlay in connection with the enterprise was \$500,000. It is a total loss. A quantity of lumber, shingles, laths, etc., was burned, valued at \$100,000. Intense excitement prevailed. Rat Portage over a rumor that the mill was set on fire by Manitoba special constables, a large number of whom were despatched from here a few days ago. A feeling was current at Rat Portage that the proprietors of the mill sympathized with the Ontario party, and had promised to allow their mill hands, 200 in number, to act as special policemen for Ontario if their services were required. The rumor is a blow to Rat Portage, as the saw mill was the principal manufacturing there, and gave employment to a larger number of hands than all the other industries there. Messrs. Slater and Barey, foremen in the mill, were asleep upstairs when the fire broke out, and were badly burned in escaping from the building. A heavy firestorm extinguished the smoldering fire in the evening. The insurance is distributed as follows:—Northern \$40,000, Phoenix of Brooklyn \$40,000, City of London \$60,000, British America \$20,000, Imperial \$20,000, Commercial Union \$20,000, London, Liverpool and Globe \$20,000, Citizens \$20,000, Phoenix of London \$20,000, Queens and Western \$20,000.

There is considerable excitement in this city over the conflagration, as political significance is attached to it.

LATEST SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, August 24.—Arrived—Pavonia.

HALIFAX, N.S., August 24.—SS. Caspian arrived from Liverpool via St. John's, Nfld.; SS. Hibernia arrived from Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Forty-one life saving stations on the coast of New Jersey will be opened on the 1st of September, and kept open until May next.

KINGSTON, August 24.—Last evening the tug Peregrine left for Montreal with a tow of six barges laden with grain. When in the vicinity of the camp ground the barge Montreal struck a rock and went down. There is about five feet of water in her. She is loaded with 18,000 bushels of Milwaukee wheat, which is insured.

—A steamer from New Zealand has arrived at Plymouth with 13,000 frozen carcasses of sheep.

FRENCH JINGOISM.

THE OPERATIONS IN TONGKIN.

Loss in the Battle near Hanoi.

PARIS, August 24.—The French commander in Tongkin, in a despatch giving details of the fighting near Hanoi, says that owing to the French reconnaissance the enemy have abandoned their positions and fallen back to Son-tay. He reports the army's loss as 300 killed and 1,000 wounded.

Hue in French Hands.

HONG KONG, August 24.—A steamer from the South reports that she passed Hue the French fleet was moored opposite the forts defending the town, which seemed to be in French hands. Quieter feeling prevails at Canton.

THE MADAGASCAR TROUBLES.

SINAI, August 24.—The situation is unchanged. Admiral Pierre has restored to the foreign consuls the power to exercise their functions.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN CRISIS.

A Gross Insult.

LONDON, August 24.—The Times commenting on the article appearing in the Berlin Gazette says the article is a gross and deliberate insult. If it fails to shock the public opinion of Europe it only because we are accustomed to hear Germany address France in terms wholly unknown to European diplomacy.

The Paris papers give various reasons for the article, including the recent unveiling at Corbeville of a monument commemorative of the defence of Paris, the vote for fortress artillery, the tour of inspection of the French Minister of War, and the collection of the forts on the eastern frontier.

Warlike Movements.

PARIS, August 24.—A Frankfort correspondent says it is believed that should General Thibaudin carry out his intention of enlivening the French autumn manoeuvres by mobilizing any portion of the army that in addition to the fifteenth German army corps of Alsace and the ninth which is practically on a permanent footing, the eleventh army corps, the headquarters of which are at Frankfort, Cassel and Darmstadt will be mobilized as a feature of the German manoeuvres.

France's Pacific Assurances.

BERLIN, August 24.—The North German Gazette says nobody outside France believes the assurances of the French press that France always desired Peace.

The Cause of the Crisis.

LONDON, August 24.—The Telegraph's Paris special says.—The enthusiasm of the radical press at the rising in Spain had a share in drawing the attention of Germany to the possibility of the republican spirit becoming a danger to monarchies in Europe. It is believed the Tongkin expedition is peculiarly distasteful to Germany.

Cause of the Gazette's Article.

BERLIN, August 24.—M. Antenne, member for the Alsace protest party in the Reichstag, who was recently forbidden to publish a newspaper in Metz, and who wrote to the governor expressing the hope that the possibility of the republican spirit becoming a danger to monarchies in Europe. It is believed the Tongkin expedition is peculiarly distasteful to Germany.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

A Tariff Difficulty.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Federation of Trades-Union this morning resolved to consider the question of shortening the hours of labor as paramount to all questions at present. The Amalgamated Association of steel workers of Pennsylvania, dated July 26th, to Gould, enjoining as to the truth of the charge that Gould subscribed to the Garfield campaign on an agreement that Matthews be made Supreme Court Judge. Gould's reply says:—"The story that I ever paid money to secure the nomination of Stanley Matthews or any one else to the Supreme bench is pure fabrication. I had no bargain or understanding with Garfield of any sort, directly or indirectly. My acquaintance with Matthews was not intimate. Indeed, now that I write I remember it was at your own personal solicitation after his nomination that I asked Mr. Plumb by telegram to aid if consistent in his confirmation. Matthews was never my counsel, indeed, he was a friend, if not also counsel, for the Texas & Pacific, the contract by Scott, and which was all the time a hostile interest to those in which I was interested."

A Garfield Memorial at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—The inauguration of the foundation of Garfield monument under the auspices of the Grand Masonic Lodge, assisted by the Templar, took place to-day before 100,000 spectators.

Steamboat Accidents in a Year.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The supervising Inspector-General of steam vessels reports during the year ended June 30th, the number of accidents resulting in loss of lives were 34; 12 from explosions, 5 from fire, 11 collisions and 6 from snags, wrecks and sinking. The lives lost were 254, of which 69 were from explosions. As compared with the previous year, the report shows a decrease in the number of accidents of 7, and an increase in the lives lost of 79. The greatest loss of life was caused by the collision of the steamers Scotia and John Lamas on the Ohio River. If the passengers on the Scotia had remained on the boat the loss would have been light, as the deck was submerged only two and a half feet.

Decision Against the Western Union.

NEW YORK, August 24.—On the 26th July Thomas Marvin presented two despatches for Oil City at the Western Union office. The clerk refused to take them unless he agreed to send them "subject to delay." Marvin brought a suit for \$200 damages, and the court to-day rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff for \$100 with costs.

The Chautauque Camp.

CHAUTAUQUE, August 24.—Six thousand assembled in the amphitheatre this afternoon to hear the singing of Union and Confederate war songs. Addresses were made by Judge Tourgee, of New York, and Dr. Haygood, of Georgia. All the soldiers of either army present were asked to gather on a rear platform, and two hundred responded.

The Northern Pacific Rates.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 24.—The Northern Pacific Association has decided to admit the Northern Pacific to the pool giving it the same rates and privileges as are accorded to the Union Pacific. Northern Pacific rates to Portland are on the same basis as Union Pacific rates to San Francisco.

Lynch Law Rampant.

NASHVILLE, August 24.—Reports from Wayne County say that a mob attempted yesterday to lynch Miller McLean, a negro, jailed for outraging a child. Sheriff Bumpass attempted to assist McLean to escape. Both were fired on and killed.

Hop Crop in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.—Ex-Judge Small, proprietor of an extensive hop farm in Waukesha county, says that his plants are affected by hot winds the past week. He thinks the crop in the whole State will be seriously reduced.

A Result of the Telegraph Strike.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The American Rapid employes have been notified that they will hereafter receive the wages paid before the strike and be required to work the same number of hours.

A Clergyman Attacked.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Post's Pensacola special says the Rev. Mr. Chapell, chaplain of the navy yard, has been attacked by fever.

The Sultan at U. S. Court.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Judge Blatchford, in the United States Court, has denied the motion for an injunction to compel the Providence Tool Company to fulfill a contract to furnish 48,000 rifles claimed by the Sultan of Turkey.

A Deserved Honor.

LONDON, August 24.—The name of Mr. Matthew Arnold, the eminent educator and author, has been placed on a civil list, his pension being fixed at £250 per annum.

The Cholera Death Roll.

ALEXANDRIA, August 24.—There were 33 deaths from cholera yesterday. No deaths in Cairo.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Lords Yield to the Commons.

LONDON, August 24.—The House of Commons last evening again rejected the amendment to the agricultural holdings bill which Lord Salisbury insisted should be reconsidered when the bill was returned to that body by the House of Lords.

A committee of the House of Lords have now under consideration the course to be pursued in connection with the deadlock which threatens to grow out of this second refusal of the Commons to adopt the Lord's amendment to the bill. Strong efforts are being made to influence the Conservative leader's decision and it is believed that Lord Salisbury will yield and some compromise will be reached.

Later—Lord Salisbury having yielded to the wishes of his friends, the bill will now pass as it originally came from the House.

Sir S. Northcote to Resign.

LONDON, August 24.—Sir S. Northcote will probably, on account of poor health, resign the leadership of the Conservative party.

DISASTER IN HAVARIA.

23 Killed and 17 Injured.

PARIS, August 24.—By the falling of a scaffold at the King of Bavaria's new palace at Lake Chiem, twenty-three workmen were killed and seventeen injured.

The Spanish Rising.

MADRID, August 24.—The military governors and local civil governors of the provinces recommend that extraordinary measures be continued some time in view of the prevention of further outbreak.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE.

Arrival at New York.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge arrived from England to-day.

His Lordship Interviewed.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was besieged by reporters this afternoon. When shown the paragraph stating that the dynamiters intended to give him a warm reception, he said he never paid any attention to such reports. Threatening letters and messages were very numerous in Ireland, but they were not given any heed to in England, and he presumed nobody was frightened by them in this country. The Chief Justice refused to be interviewed in regard to the trials of the dynamiters, but said the dynamite conspirators had been a cause of great concern to the British Government, and it had determined to nip their plans in the bud at any sacrifice.

A Cordial Welcome.

SARATOGA, August 24.—At the American Bar Association this morning a resolution extending a cordial welcome to Chief Justice Coleridge was adopted. Courtlandt Parker, of New Jersey, was elected President.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MICHIGAN.

Two Lives Lost and Town Burnt.

DETROIT, August 24.—A fire at Dollarville, on the upper peninsula, yesterday destroyed the lumber shed of the American Lumber Company and half the houses in town. Two children were burnt to death, and many of the inhabitants escaped with only their clothing. The loss is nearly \$125,000.

Jay Gould and the Garfield Campaign.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Sun publishes a letter from Washington McLean, dated July 26th, to Gould, enjoining as to the truth of the charge that Gould subscribed to the Garfield campaign on an agreement that Matthews be made Supreme Court Judge. Gould's reply says:—"The story that I ever paid money to secure the nomination of Stanley Matthews or any one else to the Supreme bench is pure fabrication. I had no bargain or understanding with Garfield of any sort, directly or indirectly. My acquaintance with Matthews was not intimate. Indeed, now that I write I remember it was at your own personal solicitation after his nomination that I asked Mr. Plumb by telegram to aid if consistent in his confirmation. Matthews was never my counsel, indeed, he was a friend, if not also counsel, for the Texas & Pacific, the contract by Scott, and which was all the time a hostile interest to those in which I was interested."

Before the Senate Committee.

NEW YORK, August 24.—P. H. Logan, of the Chicago Trades Union Congress, testified before the Senate Labor committee this morning, defending trades unions, and saying that if the laboring class received better wages they would live in better houses and send their children to school.

M. D. Connelly, President of the Trades Assembly of Cincinnati, testified against the employment of young children. Witness did not think it infringing upon rights of any one for trades union to prevent him learning a trade. Mr. C. Palmer, a Cleveland cigar-maker, testified that in 1880 the cigar house of Cleveland was getting \$6 to \$7 a week. A union was organized, and wages were raised to an average of \$9.

A. D. Crook, president of the federation of trades unions, Washington, testified as to the evils resulting to the laboring classes from the watering of stocks by the railway and other corporations. The pool system of trunk lines he regarded as a robbery of the people on a gigantic scale. He suggested remedying the evil by legislation. An income tax should be imposed, which would make it impossible for a man to have a larger income than \$50,000 a year. The protective tariff should be abolished and an eight hour law generally enforced.

SAD DROWNING DISASTER.

Four Persons Swept Away.

PORTLAND, August 24.—A party of fifteen or twenty drove to Ogunquit beach. The undertow and surf running strong, the party were warned of the danger. Nearly all were swept out by the undertow and four were drowned. Four others were rescued in a critical condition. The Rev. Mr. Little, of Washington, rescued him with a child, but his son Edith was drowned. The names of two of the persons drowned are Emma Gould, of Boston, and Eddie Little, of Washington.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Miners.

CLINTON, Ohio, August 24.—The miners of the Valley to-day determined to insist on an advance of ten cents per ton on September 1st.

WEAVERS.

LONDON, August 24.—The strike of weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne is extending.

YELLOW FEVER.

NO NEW CASES AT PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, August 24.—There are no new cases of yellow fever here or at the navy yard. The exodus of citizens has stopped. Many persons believe the fever at the navy yard is not genuine yellow fever.

Later—Mrs. Owen and Paymaster Brown are sick with the prevailing fever at the navy yard. Theo. Rush, Quartermaster, is dead. The people of the naval reservation have issued an appeal for help to the public.

A Clergyman Attacked.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Post's Pensacola special says the Rev. Mr. Chapell, chaplain of the navy yard, has been attacked by fever.

The Sultan at U. S. Court.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Judge Blatchford, in the United States Court, has denied the motion for an injunction to compel the Providence Tool Company to fulfill a contract to furnish 48,000 rifles claimed by the Sultan of Turkey.

A Result of the Telegraph Strike.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The American Rapid employes have been notified that they will hereafter receive the wages paid before the strike and be required to work the same number of hours.

A Deserved Honor.

LONDON, August 24.—The name of Mr. Matthew Arnold, the eminent educator and author, has been placed on a civil list, his pension being fixed at £250 per annum.

The Cholera Death Roll.

ALEXANDRIA, August 24.—There were 33 deaths from cholera yesterday. No deaths in Cairo.

THE MINNESOTA CYCLONE.

Incidents of the Distress.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 24.—Specials about the cyclone say the storm started in Westfield township and extended 60 miles. Pleasant Grove is reported annihilated. Two persons were killed and ten injured. In Dodge County the horns were actually blown off the cattle. On approaching Rochester from the west two distinct tracks of the storm can be observed, one north the other south of the railway. Andrew Johnson, a farmer nine miles south of Rochester, was injured and died yesterday. Mr. Quick, one of the injured in Rochester, died yesterday. Mr. Quick's wife and two children were instantly killed. He and five children were removed to the hospital seriously wounded. Two more children are expected to die.

ROCHESTER, Minn., August 24.—On Thursday strangers began to pour in. The streets are crowded. An expression of sadness marks every face. Ten bodies were interred in the cemetery in the cemetery in the afternoon. The ceremonies were of the simplest character. Reports from Salem indicate heavy damages. A careful inquiry shows that 16 comprises all instantly killed by the cyclone here.

The Work of Relief.

There are thousands of men, women and children who had nothing outside their homes and are without anything. Of 200 houses, which stood before the approach of the storm, there is not sufficient material to build an ordinary frame shelter. People are lodged in private houses, empty