

NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

The conflict between the two French Chambers in regard to the repeal of the duty on paper has been settled, the Senate yielding to the Deputies.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL MAKES A POOR MOUTH AND BLAMES HIS PREDECESSORS IN OFFICE.

of Ilkeston, in Derbyshire, have been rioting all day, and have already caused great damage to property in the parish.

CANADIAN.

The Prince Albert Colonization Company has entered suit in the Court of Exchequer, Ottawa, for the recovery of \$2,000 paid to the Government for lands which the Company allege they were never put in possession of.

Two years ago Prof. E. S. Wiggins foretold that this would be a cold, wet summer, and claims that the other weather prophets founded their announcements on his.

The appointment of Mr. Martin J. Griffin, of the Toronto Mail, as joint librarian of Parliament, will probably be gazetted on Saturday.

Applications from volunteers for the 320 acres of land granted by Parliament are reaching Ottawa fast, and a large number have signified their intention of becoming settlers.

The contract for the fittings of the Barrie post office has been let by the Public Works Department to Messrs. McGuire & Bird, Toronto, and the contract for the new boiler for the dredge "Cape Breton," to Geo. Fleming & Sons, St. John, N.B. Both were the lowest tenders.

The Hon. Mr. White, the new Minister of the Interior, arrived in Ottawa from Toronto by the early train on Thursday morning, and, after a brief interview with Sir Hector Langevin, prior to the latter's departure for Quebec, walked up the eastern block and quietly entered upon the duties of his department.

OTTAWA.

MR. GIBBONS, Superintendent of Government telegraphs, has invented an iron telegraph pole, which, it is claimed, will be of great service in the prairie sections of the North-West, where it is very difficult to obtain suitable poles.

THE MEETING OF EMPERORS.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Despatches from Gastein state that the Emperor William has abandoned his projected visit to Lach where he was to have met the Emperor of Austria, and it has been arranged that the Austrian Emperor shall come to Gastein.

THE WESTERN ONTARIO CROPS.

TORONTO, Aug. 5.—The reports from the agents of the Grand Trunk Railway in Western Ontario have been received at the offices in this city. These reports are from all stations on the main line of the Grand Trunk west of Toronto; the Buffalo branch, from Stratford to Buffalo; the Galt Branch, Berlin to Galt; Goderich branch, Stratford to Goderich; Durham branch, Palmerston to Durham; St. Mary's branch, London to St. Mary's; Georgian Bay and State line division, Port Dover to Warton; the Great Western main line, Niagara Falls to Windsor; Leamington branch, Port Erie to Leamington; Hamilton to Toronto; Wellington, Grey and Bruce division, Hamilton to Southampton; Wellington, Grey and Bruce, south extension, Palmerston to Kincardine; London, Huron and Bruce division, Hyde Park junction to Wingham junction; Sarnia division, Komoka to Sarnia; Petrolia branch, Wymonting to Petrolia; London and Port Stanley division, Port Stanley to London; and Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway, Tilsonburg junction to Harrisburg, or from nearly every section of Western Ontario.

THE CHOLERA.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—Yesterday 4,294 new cases were reported in Spain, with 1,538 deaths. The panic caused by the rapid spread of cholera is increasing. Entire villages have been deserted by their inhabitants, who have fled for safety. In many cases doctors and municipal authorities have been attacked by the scourge, and the sick have been abandoned and the dead left unburied. Reports from other places state that it is impossible to obtain provisions or medicines. The misery throughout the country is great.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE STUMP.

ENGLAND'S DANGER. LONDON, August 6.—Mr. Chamberlain addressed a Liberal meeting at Hull last night. He said he would not rest until life at sea was more secure from the negligence and cupidity of the shipping interest. He had no wish to lead a revolution, but he was satisfied that the extremes of wealth and poverty side by side were a source of danger. The local Government could do much to improve the position of the poor. He advocated national education, graduate taxation and free trade in land.

THE ENGLISH CRIMINAL BILL.

LONDON, August 6.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the debate on the Criminal Bill was continued. The House rejected a clause which aimed at imprisoning and fining persons guilty of publishing scandalous matter like that which recently appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette. The clause imposing penalties upon men convicted of soliciting women on the public streets was also rejected.

GRAVE RIOTS IN DERBYSHIRE.

LONDON, August 6.—The coal and iron miners

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

HE ESCAPED BULLETS TO DIE FROM DRINK.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 6.—A private despatch just received from Duluth by H. McMicken, ticket agent, announces the death of a Winnipeg man, name unknown, by suicide. He jumped overboard from one of the steamers on Lake Superior. An investigation reveals the name as being John H. Matthews, who had just gone through the late campaign. He was on a visit home to see his parents at Worcester, Mass. Deceased had been drinking heavily previous to leaving Winnipeg, and it is supposed that in a fit of temporary insanity, induced by drink, he jumped overboard and was drowned.

SHIPS CRUSHED IN THE ICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The schooner "James A. Garfield," which arrived from the Arctic ocean to-night, reports the bark "Napoleon," of New Bedford, has been crushed in the ice and that twenty-two lives were lost, including the first officer and the third officer, of New Bedford. The "Gazette," of San Francisco, was also crushed in the ice, but the crew were saved. The steamer "Baigent," also from this port, was stove in by ice, but has been sufficiently repaired to finish her cruise.

ABOUT HORSES' TAILS.

Sir,—As the poor dumb animals are subject to much ill-treatment from some of their keepers, who act towards them as though the poor creatures have no feeling, I beg to write a few lines about that noble, useful servant to man, the horse, which is not only needlessly driven, often at such a break limb pace as to call for severe punishment to the driver, but the harness ought to be suited to its comfort so as not to galling any part of the poor body. There is the crupper-strap, which is not the least use to the harness in keeping it in its place, but a cruel torture to the tail of the poor beast—in particular when going down hill. I have seen the under part of the tail quite sore, caused by that hard useless strap, which proves that it should be removed so that the poor creature should have the free use of its tail. As I am a poor and unknown man, and have no influence, I thought you might call attention through your powerful paper for the comfort of the poor beast.

MR. GEORGE ILES ON HOTELS.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THEM IN THE "CENTURY MAGAZINE"—THE APARTMENT PLAN. Mr. George Iles, of the Windsor, has in the Century Midsummer Holiday number an article on "Hotel Keeping, present and future." Mr. Iles begins ingeniously at the starting point of the home circle, then describes inns, old and new, reaching the time when the railway threw off the stage-coach and the inn, and introduced the modern hotel, which in England is always near the railway, just as the stage coach was near the wayside inn. The article would appear to make hotel building and hotel keeping easy, and goes on to deal with dry details in an exceedingly interesting manner. He divides his article orderly into "American Hotels—Construction," "Fire," "Plumbing," "Warming," "Ventilation," "Securing Quiet," "Work-rooms," "Appointments," "Management," "The Bath," "Larder and Kitchen," "The European Plan," "Where the Money Goes," "New York Hotels," "Tips," "Summer Hotels" and "Apartment Houses," concluding with the latter. Upon this subject he says:

It is curious to note how long the organization of labor has been delayed in its application to domestic life. Time was when flax and wool were spun, linen woven, beer brewed, and men's clothing made at home. Now these operations are carried on under wholesale methods, with all the gain attending the use of machinery and the specialization of labor. I take it that cooking, laundering and such general service as that which attends to a lodger, and to an office, might with equal advantage be conducted on wholesale principles. Of course the very rich can command, if they wish, elaborate private residences; but people of moderate and small means can find in combining their resources in a more compact form in the present isolated home with its retail harassments. As developed in some measure from the hotel, the apartment house may look for some time as a better form of living. From a hotel experience of some years I would say to projectors of such structures, insure that your house will be fully equipped before you build it. One of the chief losses of a hotel arises from fluctuating and discontinued demands for the services provided, supplied them at an advance on cost, so that the question of loss may not arise. The profits can be divided periodically among the contributors thereto on some easily devised and equitable plan. In construction, in organization, in the services to be provided, supplied better than embody the plans and methods of good hotels. One suggestion I would make, which might well be adopted in both hotel and apartment-houses, was suggested to me from a very painful experience in my experience. It occurs when large numbers of people are gathered under one roof, that an individual may develop contagious disease of a malignant type, say small-pox. Now, to isolate the patient as a lodger, and to have a nurse may be very dangerous; and hence risks may be run of an alarming kind. My suggestion is to have in every hotel and apartment-house a special room, designed with the supervision of a competent physician, where such a patient as has been described might be safely nursed and treated. Special waste-pipes, ventilating shafts, and walls of glazed tile might form part of the plan, which, carried out, would do not a little for the recovery of the stricken one.

The article is practical in every line—so much so, indeed, that the reader finds himself wondering at the conclusion—Well, is there anything more to be said about a hotel?

THE GENERAL'S THANKS.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH MEN AND COLONEL CIMMET PRAISED FOR GALLANT CONDUCT—THE CLERGYMEN AND OFFICERS THANKED.

General Strange comes from a race of soldiers, and knows what soldiering is, having been literally born in the service. His father is an old Cameronian, having at one time commanded the Twenty-Sixth Cameronians—now the Scottish Rifles. The following words of thanks must have been merited to draw them from this plain spoken General:—

Orders by Major-General Strange, commanding Alberta Field Force:— In relinquishing the command of the Alberta Field Force the Major-General commanding has to thank the officers and men for the patient endurance with which they have accomplished a march of over eight hundred miles extending from Fort McLeod to Beaver River. Their steadiness under fire would leave little to desire from veteran troops, judiciously using their fire and obeying all orders with exactness. The Major-General has already taken leave of the cavalry and the North-West Mounted Police; he now expresses to the 6th his thanks for their cheerfulness and alacrity. He has especially to thank Col. Oulmet for the efficient manner in which he carried out all his orders, for the arrangements and supplies, and for the maintenance of order in that part of the district left in his charge. Col. Hughes, in command of the advance part of the battalion, has lighted the Major-General's task.

He wishes also to convey his thanks to Col. Osborne Smith for the satisfactory manner in which he organized and pushed forward the column from Calgary, and again carried detachments of his battalion across the Beaver River. His thanks to the Winnipeg Light Infantry for their good conduct, steady and patient endurance of duty. The clergy of all the denominations attached to the force have attended to their spiritual wants, and the Rev. John McDougall and Canon Mackay, from their long experience of the country, rendered most valuable assistance as advanced scouts. My thanks are especially due to Brigade Major Dale, late Madras Fusiliers, whose experience on active service, combined with untiring energy enabled him to carry out the entire duties of the staff, with some little assistance from the A.D.C., Lieut. Strang. The Major-General, in parting from the force he deemed it an honor to command, feels that they have the satisfaction of having done their duty.

THE PROVINCIAL PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—The condition of the boys who are in the Reformatory School in this city deserves attention and action. The Provincial Government has placed them in this prison, but has made no provision for their instruction in any trade by which they can earn an honest living when liberated. For three hours a day they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, etc., but during the rest of the day they are in enforced idleness. Without any knowledge of a trade or habits of industry, when they come out they will be fitted only for prison again. It is a cruelty to compel these boys to spend three or four years in idleness, just at the period of life when they should be learning a trade. The boys have asked for employment; the attention of the Government has been called to their condition by the Grand Jury, the judges, the press and the citizens of Sherbrooke, but up to this time no action has been taken. Can no pressure be brought to bear upon the authorities so that this state of things may be corrected?

MEMPHREMAGOG AND OWLS' HEAD.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—A few notes of two days' outing at Lake Memphremagog may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. Friday morning, July 31st, found our party of three steaming down the Lake on the "Mountain Maid." The day was all that could be desired, clear, cool, and sufficiently cloudy to add to the charm of the fine scenery. The Lake is a perfect picture of island, lake and mountain scenery, and well deserves to be called the "Switzerland of Canada." The shores are indented with numerous bays, and skirted with verdure clad hills and mountains of varied size and shape. Directly before us lies Owl's Head, rising from the lake surface to an altitude of over three thousand feet. Its shape is remarkably regular, looking not unlike a colossal pyramid. The views in this vicinity are the finest on the Lake; the western shore, fringed with rugged mountains, reaching almost to cloudland. The landscape on the east, though not so grand, is equally picturesque, and is dotted with fertile farms and handsome villas. After a sail of thirty miles, we reach the head of the lake, and are landed at Newport, Vt., a thriving New England town. On our return we leave the steamer at the Mountain House, a modern and well equipped summer resort, with a genial landlord, who knows well how to make his guests feel at home. The hotel is nestled among the mountains near the lake shore, and can be approached only by steamer. The spot is indeed a romantic one. But it is two o'clock, and we must away to Owl's Head, to view the sunset from its summit, this being our special mission. The path leads through the leafy arches of a dense forest, and follows a serpentine course. After a toilsome ascent of about eighteen hundred feet, we reach the half-way rock, overlooking a spring, and, oh! how delicious it was, as we sat and drank and drank again of its crystal stream. Had we but known that it was the last spring we should meet! Our guide neglected to tell us this, and how thirsty we were before we returned to it. As yet we have not obtained a glimpse of the country below us. The path now becomes more difficult and wanders beneath steep ledges, and around and over and between huge rocks. In one place an immense mass of rock appears to have a slight hold, and threatens to topple over. We are boys again and have an irresistible desire to dislodge it, and see it carve its way down the forest-clad mountain, to be hurled into the lake below. A few years ago, an immense boulder weighing many tons became detached, and came crashing down the mountain side to the alarm and astonishment of the inmates of the hotel below. As we climb higher and higher the trees become stunted, and we obtain glimpses of the lake and landscape below, giving a foretaste of what is in store for us. At last the summit is reached and we lay down on the rocks and gazed with delight on the magnificent spectacle.

The landscape in all directions is a magnificent panorama of undulating country, dotted with rich farmsteads, pretty hamlets, smiling villages, flourishing towns, winding streams and picturesque lakes. The horizon is a continuous line of blue mountains, meeting above the fleecy and smit clouds. To the east lies the County of Stanstead, the garden of the Eastern Townships. The County of Bromo forms a fine expanse of country westward. Southward extends the northern part of Vermont, with the White Mountains in the distance. Lake Willowby forms a charming picture, nestled among the White Mountains with the left bank to the east, and Washington in the background. Our lenses are not sufficiently powerful to bring your city into view. The Canadian Metropolis can be seen from here only under the most favorable circumstances. The view from Owl's Head must be seen to be appreciated. It is a picture that will remain in our memories, and will be a perpetual treasure for the mind's eye. And such a profound silence reigned over all; nothing disturbed the solitude, not even the chirp of an insect. The sunset (must I confess it) did not turn out well. About five o'clock the fickle clouds floated away toward the south, leaving his solar majesty alone and undimmed to disappear behind the Bromo mountains. All things come to an end. We must hasten to descend or darkness will overtake us. We reached the hotel weary enough, after a day's unalloyed pleasure, and with such appetites. Was ever broiled steak and lake trout more delicious and coffee so fragrant? The table at the "Mountain House" leaves nothing to be desired. We are up betimes to enjoy the morning air, and to try our hand at catching trout. John, who supplies the House with fish, is an expert angler of twenty years' experience. John says the signs are not propitious, and that the trout are not on their feeding grounds. However, we take a short spin on the lake, and land a nice trout. The vicinity "Mountain House" has many charming bits of lake scenery, of which our artist has a number of sketches to remind us of this pleasant trip. B. N. W. Robinson Dairy, P.O., Aug. 3rd, 1885.

THE "INDEFINABLE CHARM" ALLEGED TO BE LACKING. An English lady who has been visiting Canada expresses in the Pall Mall Gazette the opinion that "a judicious and gradual influx of highly cultivated Englishwomen into Canada and the United States would be as great a boon to those countries as it would be a relief to Great Britain." Her reason for this opinion is thus stated: "Although the ladies in the older cities of the North American Continent are, with scarcely any exceptions, superior to Englishwomen in brain power, in clearness of mental vision, in common sense, in practical, sound judgment, and in general intelligence, yet we miss in them that indefinable charm which always clings to a highly cultivated European."

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

R. W. STODDART & CO., 37 1/2 BATTERY STREET (corner Jervis street). The Banks having no use for Money, wear it in your waistcoat pockets without loss. Just received, a large consignment of ENGLISH GOVERNMENT (Hall marked) CHAINS and ALBERTS, new designs and staple patterns, will be sold at the rate of \$1.00 per doz., or equal weight with sovereigns or gold dollars. Every Chain guaranteed the English genuine (Hall mark) 15 karat fine. These Goods, after one year's wear, can be exchanged for cash, less 10 percent. E. W. STODDART & CO., 37 1/2 Battery street, corner Jervis st. ALSO AT— 245 and 247 ST. JAMES STREET, Opposite Ottawa Buildings. WATCHES, CLOCKS AND MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. Charges moderate. High class work a specialty. Dismantled work executed promptly for the trade. J. WRIGHT (From Dublin, Ireland) Member of Horological Institute, London, England Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker 299 St. James street west Montreal. All work done warranted good or twelve months.

Fuel.

CHEAP WOOD! Long, Dry, Mixed Wood, at \$3.25 per cord. DRY KINDLING WOOD, \$1.25 per load, delivered to any part of the city, from A. C. GRAY'S Wood Yard, 776 St. James street, corner of Verailles street. CHEAP WOOD! DRY KINDLING WOOD at \$1.25 PER LOAD. HARDWOOD, \$1.75 PER LOAD. Delivered to any part of the city. W. H. HOLMES' WOOD YARD, 819 CRAIG STREET, corner of St. James street.

Educational.

Mrs. MILLAR'S and Miss PITTS SCHOOL, for the Board and Education of Young Ladies and Children, 106 Stanley street, re-opens the 10th of September, with a full staff of professor and competent teachers. Music, French, Elocution and Painting receive special attention. In the Infant and junior classes, in addition to English and French, singing in class, calisthenics and sewing are taught. Principals at home after the 3rd of September. Circulars on application. NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass., OLDEST in America, Largest and Best Equipped in the WORLD—150 Instructors, 1974 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German, and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, \$3 to \$20; board and room, \$45 to \$75 per term. Fall Term begins September 10, 1885. For Illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address, E. TOUBERT, Dir., Franklin sq., BOSTON, Mass.

Financial.

\$25,000 TRUST FUNDS to lend on City Property, in sums to suit; no commission charged to the borrower. THOS. DARLING 30 St. John street.

MONEY TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE STUART & FAIR, Notaries and Commissioners, Issuers of Marriage Licenses. No. 13 Hospital street. NEST STUART. JOHN FAIR Junr

Notices.

ESTATE M. LESSARD, Tinsmith, &c.—Creditors of the above Estate are requested to file their claims with the undersigned, at No. 190 McGill street, on or before the 10th day of August, 1885. Claims not filed as above will not be included in the dividend sheet. W. EFARD, R. WARMINGTON, W. CAMILLE, Trustees.

For Sale.

YACHT FOR SALE.—Hull 46x8 feet, Engine 7 1/2, Speed 11 miles. Everything per'ect and new. W. H. Mason, Merrickville, Ont.

OLD PAPER, suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale, cheap, in lots of not less than 10 lbs. Apply at "Witness" Office.

BAXTER ENGINE and BOILER (second-hand) for sale. It is ten-horse power and can be seen by applying to JOHN BEATTY "Witness" Office.

Professional.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 325 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. The above Store is now furnished with an entirely new Stock in every department. The most careful attention given to Prescriptions. Only the best and purest drug used. A choice selection of Toilet and Fancy articles. Dr. C. S. STROUD, Proprietor.

MR. WM. CARTER SMITH, Solicitor, &c., 82 Collis street west, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Commissioner for Administering Oaths in the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court of Canada, Parliamentary Agent, Commissioner for taking acknowledgements, Commissioner for Affidavits for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, India, Cape of Good Hope and Fiji.

MACLAREN, LEET, SMITH & ROGERS, ADVOCATES, &c., 165 St. James street, Montreal. JOHN J. MACLAREN, Q.C. JETH R. LEET, B.C.L. R. C. SMITH B.C.L. J. H. ROGERS B.A., B.C.L.

UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY FOR SICK CHILDREN,

107 ST. URBAIN STREET. Attendance every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, one o'clock precisely. DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. (Paralysis, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, &c.) Attendance every Monday and Friday, 11 a.m. precisely. Advice and Medicine Free.

Business Chances.

BUSINESS CHANCES FOR SALE. In all parts of the city.—Groceries, Dry Goods, Fruits, Confectionery and all other kinds of business. Good opportunity for anyone starting business. Apply to L. HARRIS, 700 Craig street.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

THE GREAT LONG RANGE MATCH AT WIMBLEDON—ENGLAND WINS, WITH SCOTLAND SIX BEHIND.

Contests for this, the one long range match that is shot at Wimbledon, are regarded with interest by small bore riflemen, not only in Great Britain but also in America, India and Australia.

through the desert to Waday and other remote parts of the continent. Some of these goods, it would seem, had printed upon them by the manufacturers, in Arabic characters, texts in praise of the Sultan of Waday, which, though containing nothing improper, proved distasteful to the custom house authorities at that place, who threatened to detain them in future.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

One of our staff when in Lambton county, recently, witnessed the manufacture of salt at the salt well, the property of Chas. J. Kingston, Esq., situated in Warwick Township, about six miles from Watford, a station on the Sarnia Division of the G.W. Branch of the G.T.R.

The process of manufacture is very simple. The brine is pumped from the well through a large iron pipe many hundreds of feet by a powerful engine and carried to huge vats where it is run off into a large evaporating pan which is heated with large furnaces.

AMERICAN ECHOES.

Young ostriches are warned out of their shells by incubators in California, and manifest great astonishment when they discover they are not in an African desert.

An order has just been issued to the conductors of the Louisville street cars directing them to assist old women, regardless of color, on and off the cars. This has been done because several conductors have declined to assist colored women, one of whom made a complaint.

Chinamen in Chicago have stolen a number of pug dogs for roasting purposes.

The benefactions of the Packer family in the Lehigh valley are numerous and very costly. The residence of the late Robert A. Packer, worth \$200,000, has now been turned into a public hospital.

A Chicago girl had two suitors. She angered one by going for an evening walk in the park with the other. The enraged girl borrowed the uniform of a policeman, lay in wait for the sentimental couple, and arrested the favored lover for kissing the maiden.

A letter from the mountain region of Western North Carolina, says: Indian names abound here. There is Swannanoa, "The Beautiful"; Tahkeokee, the original name of the French Broad, meaning "Racing Waters"; Nantahala, "Maiden's Bosom"; and others equally musical.

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A Chinese belle has arrived in San Francisco. She is the first genuine exhibit of her kind on the Pacific coast. She is tall and handsome, and her feet possess the requisite deformity so thoroughly that whenever she walks a servant supports her at each side.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A FRIGHTFUL ASSAULT.—James Shaw was brought before the Hamilton Police Magistrate, the other day, on a charge of committing an aggravated assault on Caleb Moore. The assault was committed in April last, Moore being struck in the face by Shaw with steel knuckles. Moore has been in several hospitals since, but has not been benefited. He was a strong, healthy man, but is now completely broken down and is totally blind. Shaw was committed for trial, bail being fixed at \$400.

THE CHOPS.—Now that the farmers have commenced cutting their wheat in this section, they find that the rust has made worse ravages in the crop than was expected. Heavy dews at night and a burning sun during the day have caused this result. Between winter-killing, speedy ripening and rust, the fall wheat, as a rule, will not be more than the average crop in this section, although some fields which have escaped these blighting influences will give an exceptional yield.

A DANGEROUS ADVENTURE.—Wm. Allan, a baker, lately in the employ of Mr. George Rolling, performed a perilous and foolhardy feat on Saturday evening. When returning from London he became locked in the closet of a car, and being slightly under the influence, was unable to unlock the door. For half an hour he unavailingly tried to attract attention, and then proceeded to get out of the window. Although the train was under full motion, he succeeded in doing this, and in clambering around the corner of the car to the steps. Had a sober man attempted the act, he would probably have paid the penalty of his temerity with his life.

A HITCH AT THE ALTAR.—A wedding was announced for Thursday evening week, the contracting parties being Mr. Russell, who lives on the South Line, a youth of 72 years, and Miss Barbara Litt, a maiden of 25 summers. As an inducement to enter the mystic circle Barbara was offered fifty acres of land, which offer should be the final step, however, that the lawyer should be visited to learn how the farm had been deeded, and when she found that in the event of her marrying or dying after Mr. Russell's death the farm would revert to his heirs, she declared all negotiations off.

ONTARIO'S HEALTH.—The Ontario Board of Health has issued their report for the month of June. There is a total absence of disease of an epidemic character. In the order of disease the forms of general debility, viz., anæmia and neuralgia, take the first place. Next comes bronchitis, followed as usual by consumption and rheumatism. In infantile diseases, especially in measles, it is urged that isolation of the first case should be practised by individuals and committees.

KILLED BY A COW.—The untimely death of Mrs. John Mantle, of Panmure, in the township of Huntley, which occurred on Sunday, the 2nd inst., will cause many to reflect on the great uncertainty of life. Mr. Mantle is a well known and much respected farmer near Panmure. On Sunday he left home, about nine o'clock, to attend church, leaving his wife in her usual good health. It appears that while she was engaged milking a vicious cow, the animal kicked her violently on the left side, from the effects of which she died almost instantly.

A NEW WAY OF FORGING TRADE.—The British Consul-General at Tripoli writes that, as regards trade with the interior of Africa, a large proportion of the British cloths which had been collected at that port found their way



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

AS THE NEW LINE VIA MONTREAL TO TORONTO, VIA OTTAWA.

OPENED AUGUST 11th, 1884.

TIME TABLE table with columns for Time Table, Morning Express, and Night Express, listing routes between Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto.

Regent Drawing-room Cars on Day Trains. Luxurious Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Close connections at OTTAWA with trains to and from SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

266 ST. JAMES STREET, Corner McGill, and Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.

NEW YORK, BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND WHITE and GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

7:30 a.m.—Day Express for St. Johns, Ferris, Grand Falls, etc. 11:15 a.m.—Shenandoah, 12:10 noon. Through cars Montreal to Sherbrooke and connection made at Magog with steamer "Mountain Maid," arriving Georgetown, 12:15 noon, Montreal House, 1 p.m., Newbury, N.Y., 2 p.m.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

MONTREAL and BOSTON AIR LINE, AND WHITE MOUNTAIN LINE.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE from Montreal running through the White Mountains to Portland and Old Orchard Beach by daylight and without change of cars, via Fabyan and White Mountain Notch. Also direct connection for Mount Washington, arriving 6:30 p.m. see evening.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains Arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows: WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, and intermediate stations, 8:00 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Cornwall 3:15 a.m. Kingston, 4:25 a.m. St. Laurent, 5:00 a.m. Val-d'Aulieu, 8:25 a.m.

Business Cards.

My HORSE was lame for eighteen months, the cords from the knee down were swollen and hard, a bony deposit around the hoof similar to a rhinestone. I used eleven \$1 bottles of Spavin Cure and one 50c bottle of Giles' Liniment.

GRAVEL ROOFING

MADE AND REPAIRED AT SHORT NOTICE! And all our work is warranted first-class. Charges Moderate.

D. NICHOLSON & CO., No. 41 St. Antoine street.

ARCHITECTURAL

TERRA COTTA. The undersigned having been appointed agents for the PERTH AMBOY TERRA COTTA CO., are prepared to receive orders for Tiles, Panels, Moulded Courses, Chimney Tops, Wall Coping, and all descriptions of Terra Cotta Ware.

E. J. MAXWELL & CO., 725 Craig Street.

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GENERAL MACHINIST and TOOL MAKER. Manufacturer of WELLS' PATENT WATER ENGINES, for Warehouse Hoists. DRIVING HAIR BRUSHING MACHINERY, SEWING MACHINES, &c.

W. MEIKLE, CONVEYANCER, COM. IN R. R. ACCOUNTANT, &c. &c. MEIKLE & CO., Real Estate and Manufacturers' Agents.

F. SAVAGEAU,

BUILDER and CONTRACTOR. CARPENTER AND JOINER. Estimates for General Repairs. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Office and Workshops—24 ST. ANTOINE ST.

JOHN RUSSELL,

MILLINER and LADIES' DRESSMAKER, 127 Biscary street, MONTREAL.

REYNOLDS & KELLOND,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS, AND EXPERTS IN PATENT CAUSES, 156 ST. JAMES STREET.

R. S. CHESNUT & CO.

(LATE WITH H. R. GRAY), CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, Cor. Mountain and St. Antoine streets. Prescriptions carefully prepared. (Telephone No. 1249)

SPARHAM FIRE PROOF ROOFING.

New roofs laid and guaranteed for ten years. \$4.75 Any roof under fifteen squares. 5.00 Old metal roofs covered with cotton and cement, and guaranteed for seven years. 4.50

JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., Sole Agents Sparham Fire-Proof Roofing Cement Company, Capital, \$50,000, who guarantee all work done by us.

FRANK SMITH,

CABINETMAKER and UPHOLSTERER, 1332 and 1334 ST. CATHERINE ST. Opposite Queen's Hall Block.

A. M. ALLAN & CO.,

1905 Notre Dame street, opposite City Hotel. Special low prices for SUITS or GARMENTS ordered from now until FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

CHEAP TINWARE!

Tea Trays, Knife Trays, Chopping Bowls, Cutch Trays, Spice-boxes, and all kinds of Kitchen Utensils Best goods at lowest prices, at OWEN'S, 35 St. Lawrence Main street.

"FRENCH AT A GLANCE,"

"German at a Glance," "Spanish at a Glance," "Italian at a Glance." A new system on the most simple principles, for Self Instruction, with English pronunciation of every word. Price of either of the above—Paper cover, 25c, postage 1c; board, 35c, postage 2c.

BICYCLES.

"YOUNG AMERICA," "PIONEER," "BRITISH," Full line of BELLS and AERIDIS'S ENAMEL. FOOTBALLS, RACQUETS.

WATSON & FELTON, Sample Room—53 St. Salpêtré street. Warehouse—543 Craig street.

WM. RUTHERFORD & CO.,

CONTRACTORS, CARPENTERS, JOINERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, And Joiners' Work of every description.

To Let.

HOUSE to Let, at St. Henri, opposite Town Hall, 8 rooms. Rent \$11 from Nov or 1st September. Apply H. W. WITNESS OFFICE.

TO RENT, for a gentleman who has left the city, the residence No. 1648 Dorchester st. W. E. SHAW, 22 St. James street.

Property for Sale.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned has a well cultivated and pleasantly situated Farm on the highway within two miles of Lachine Town, containing over 100 acres for sale.

G. I. WALKER, Real Estate Agent, LACHUTE, Que.

FOR SALE.

The Lot, corner GRANT and WATER STREETS, is offered for sale. It is situated near the Pacific Railway Depot and the new grain Elevators now building. This is a desirable property, and can be bought low if application be made at once.

R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, 20 St. John street.

FOR SALE CHEAP, to Close an Estate, a Farm of 100 acres, in the Township of East Bolton, 2 1/2 miles from Lake Memphrémagog, with a good house, a large barn, granary, sheds, &c. all built within a few years, well of good water.

FOR SALE, three Lots, on Britannia street, each 25 x 100. Lot on Bond property, Cote St. Antoine, on street rear of Mr. Shearer's residence, 26.000 feet corner of St. Antoine and Guy streets, with two buildings on corner.

For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. The very desirable Detached House, No. 1711 St. Catherine street, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situated front and rear, commanding a fine view of the Mountain. The lot is large, good garden, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Price low. Apply to O. W. STANTON, Real Estate Agent, 191 St. James street.

Medicines, &c.

WHEELER'S

TISSE PHOSPHATES. When a consciousness comes of premature aging or extreme lassitude and debility without apparent cause, the question should be entertained and answered—What is the damage? What are the weak points in the system?

ESTABLISHED 1828.

RICHARD BIRKS,

Dispensing Chemist, 207 McGill street, begs to inform the public that he is still to be found where he has on hand a complete stock of PURE DRUGS and a choice assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES.

DISINFECTANTS

of the day, among which might be mentioned TRIMO-CRESOL, &c., &c. Also, the following specialties:

Grape Salt, pleasant, cooling, refreshing. Hall's Hair Renewer. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Hellebore, Pure White Hellebore. Pure Balmation Insect Powder. Sheet Wax and materials. Fancy Soaps, &c., &c.

Summer Resorts.

PERRY'S HOTEL, PORTLAND, ME.

This Hotel has been put in excellent condition for summer travel. Terms from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. J. G. PERRY, Prop. PAUL CHADBOURNE, Clerk.

"OCEAN HOUSE," OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me.

Under the new proprietorship of CAPT. R. C. IVORY the House has been thoroughly renewed, the high elevation, perfect drainage, delightful surroundings, together with a spring of pure cold water, makes "Ocean House" most desirable. Terms moderate. Ask for Circular.

POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, THE CHATEAUGUAY CHAMPS, (Near Chateaugay, N.Y.)

The CHARM HOUSE, first-class in appointments located at entrance of Champlain, surrounded by a beautiful Woodland Park. No Bar. Reheated fare by G.T.R. Railway via Huntington, thence by stage. Round Trip, \$2.00 Hunter's stage meets train. Passengers leaving Montreal at 4 p.m. arrive at the Champlain House for supper. Tickets at 145 St. James street.

AVENUE HOUSE, PEAKS ISLAND, Portland Harbor, Me.

This popular Seaside House will be open for summer visitors after July 1st. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Correspondence solicited. H. C. STERLING, J. N. DONHAM, Proprietors.

OLD SUMMER RESORT, RAWDON, P.Q.

Fresh air, pure water, picturesque scenery, good boating and fishing, croquet lawn, &c. Terms moderate. English-resident physician. Please address WM. BURNS, Rawdon, Que.

ST. HILAIRE PARK, P.Q., SATURDAY EXCURSION.

Leaves Bonaventure for the Park, at 1.30 p.m. Return fare 60c. R. ISLIS, Sept

HOTEL EVERETT, OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE.

Accommodates 300 Guests. This new and elegant Hotel, with its beautiful location, will open its second season, JUNE 15th 1885. All the rooms are large and elegantly furnished. The hotel contains every modern improvement, and no pains will be spared in making the Everett perfect in every appointment. The broad, shady Piazza, with its Hammocks and Chairs, in view of the sea. Gas, Speaking Tubes and Electric Bells are among the conveniences. Favorable rates will be made with families and guests for the season. For terms, plans of hotel, or any appointment, apply to Mrs. M. F. PORTER, Also, Proprietor of Staples Cottage.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

1st PRINCE WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION. The Annual Matches will be held at Point St. Charles Range, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, commencing at 8.30 a.m.

DOMINION COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION. The Quarterly Meeting of members for the transaction of business will be held at the Rooms of the Association, on SATURDAY EVENING, 8th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

A MEETING OF THE DRUG CLERKS AND APRENTICES of this city will be held on MONDAY, the 10th instant, in the Examining Hall of the Pharmaceutical Association, 223 McGill street, at 7 o'clock p.m.

17th ANNUAL MATCHES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION WILL COMMENCE ON TUESDAY, 11th AUGUST, AT POINT ST. CHARLES RANGES.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. Gallery of Paintings and Sculpture, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

JOINT ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH & VICTORIA MISSION SABBATH SCHOOLS.

GROCERS' 5th ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PICNIC TO OTTERRY PARK, St. Hilaire, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1885.

SOUTH DUDSWELL NEWS. BAD FAMILY AFFLICTION—CURIOUS PRESENTMENTS.

THE LONESOMENESS OF THE PRAIRIE. A North-West correspondent of the Toronto Globe sends the following remark, made by a lady living on a Manitoba prairie in illustration of the profound loneliness of the wastes of grass.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 1st, 1885, and the corresponding week of last year:—

ADVERTISING RATES, DAILY WITNESS. Five lines and upward, 10c per line first insertion, and all subsequent insertions on pages 1, 2 and 3, 5c per line subsequent insertions on pages 4 and 7. Annual contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS. When set in usual small type, 10c per line each insertion. For large type or cuts, 20c per line first insertion, and 15c per line all subsequent insertions.

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

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885.

ALARMISTS should be a little shaken in their beliefs when three English admirals are unanimously of the opinion that the British fleet is equal to that of any two other nations, particularly when these admirals are hard-working, practical men.

IT WOULD BE HARD to commit a greater wrong against boys than to herd them together in idleness. There is no truer proverb than that which says, "Idleness is the parent of many vices," and such a bringing up of boys is calculated to ruin most of them body and soul.

THE EXPRESSIONS of the St. James' Gazette with regard to the London obsequies of General Grant may be taken as the opinion of the fast men of London and of the dregs of slavery, but as having no relation to the enlightened sympathies of the nation.

WE GIVE TO-DAY two examples of a class of complaints which, circulating underhand, do incalculable harm to a noble institution. We cannot blame hospital authorities, especially the men who are giving gratuitous service to the public, for being restive under popular criticism, but in their calmer thinking they will see that the ventilation of such matters is the likeliest way to secure the vindication of the institution and the remedy of negligences within it.

EVERY ONE who obstructs a general movement for shortening hours of labor is, we think, working against the best interests of the people. People are, of course, better at work than at mischief, and, as we have quoted more than once, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

THE LONESOMENESS OF THE PRAIRIE. A North-West correspondent of the Toronto Globe sends the following remark, made by a lady living on a Manitoba prairie in illustration of the profound loneliness of the wastes of grass.

A COMING STRUGGLE.

At the coming general elections in Great Britain two millions of newly enfranchised voters will cast their ballots for the first time. It is natural that politicians should step, as it were, blindfold, and that parties should be in a state of flux. The leaders of the Radical party have already, on the stump, taken up a position on the land question almost as disagreeable to some of the Whigs as to the Tories.

AN ALLEGED CHILD DEALER.

Some time ago we called the attention of the police authorities to the transactions of a woman, who, during the last month, abandoned a newly-born infant in a Chaboulez Square hotel.

OBITUARY—THE HON. J. B. VILLENEUVE.

The Hon. J. B. Villeneuve, ex-Legislative Councillor, died at St. Jerome recently. The deceased was 57 years of age, having been born in Terrebonne. He took great interest in agriculture and colonization, studied law, and was admitted to the notarial profession.

THE EARLY CLOSING CLERKS.

A small procession of clerks paraded St. Lawrence street about eight o'clock last night with two illuminated banners. There was no block or disturbance of any kind.

GOOD TO THE VOLUNTEER.

On Monday evening Private Wilcam, of the 65th, who escorted the remains of Sergeant Valiquette from Swift Current, is to be presented at St. Henri with a gold medal by the townfolk.

PERSONAL.

The members of the choir of Notre Dame Church have decided to make a present to Mr. Charles Labelle, their conductor, on his birthday.

The Rev. Father C. A. McWilliams, of Kingston, is in town with a party of excursionists, numbering three hundred.

Joshua Montefiore, an uncle of the late Sir Moses, was the first Hebrew commissioned in the British army.

Lieutenant Greely, of Arctic fame, is in poor health. His friends urge him to take a vacation and travel abroad, but he cannot afford to do so.

Pope Leo has enjoyed better health this summer than in any previous summer since his election and confinement in the Vatican.

CITY ITEMS.

A new building is to be erected at Lachine by the Dominion Barbed Wire Company.

The night watchmen are anxious to compete for the prizes offered at the Police picnic.

Halifax will in future strictly enforce the by-law imposing \$100 tax on commercial travellers.

The men of the Sixty-Fifth are said to be anxious to retain their old uniforms as relics of the campaign.

Mr. A. Pharon, butcher, of Mountain street, was, last evening, presented with a buggy by a number of friends.

The prizes won at the bakers' picnic were presented to the successful athletes, last evening, at the Hope Coffee House.

The Department of Education (Quebec) will send an educational exhibit to the Colonial Exhibition, in London, next year.

A horse attached to a coal cart backed into the river, yesterday, near Molson's wharf. It was found impossible to rescue the animal.

THE CITY'S MONEY BAGS.

SOME SPARRING ABOUT A DRAIN—THE MISTAKES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—ALD. MOONEY'S DEFENCE—THE BONUS TO DR. LAROCQUE—ALD. FAIRBAIRN VOTES FOR IT.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee, yesterday afternoon, Ald. Grenier presided. A claim for an exemption from taxation from Mr. N. Lariviere was not entertained, and the City Treasurer was instructed to collect the amount in question.

A report was read from the Road Committee and Board of Health recommending an appropriation of \$5,420 for new sewers on Nazareth, Eleanor and Mountain streets.

The Chairman considered the method adopted by the Board of Health of reporting to the Road Committee instead of to Council an illegal proceeding.

Ald. Laurent said the two committees reporting to the Council together was the same thing as doing so separately, and Ald. Mooney showed that by so doing time was saved. Had they reported separately, it would have been autumn ere the sewers were put under way.

The Chairman said he should have thought that the Board of Health would have displayed more knowledge as to routine than this.

Ald. Mooney, in reply, said the seven members of Council composing the Board of Health, had been specially chosen for their knowledge of sanitary matters and were capable of judging the needs of the city as well as the other members of the Council. They had, besides, the assistance and knowledge of the Medical Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspector in arriving at their conclusions.

Ald. Grenier—"Which, according to public opinion, are not of much account."

Ald. Mooney—"Public opinion is not always right."

The City Attorney, having been asked for his opinion, decided that the legal course would be to Council, the latter referring it to the Road Committee, who would itself report back to Council, the latter finally sending it back to the Finance Committee.

The subject was finally referred to the City Attorney for his opinion, whether the appropriations could be legally made without further routine.

The Road Committee reported favoring the construction of a flagstone sidewalk opposite the house of Mr. McKay, on McKay street, at an expense of \$362, the proprietor to pay half. Agreed to.

A report from the Road Committee, for an appropriation of \$1,055, in order to purchase a vacant lot for Corporation purposes in St. Louis West, was left over.

A report was read from the Board of Health, asking for a supplementary appropriation of \$3,000, in order to carry on the scavenging contract awarded to Mr. Mann, on the failure of Messrs. Dumaine & Larin to accomplish the work.

Ald. Mooney, in asking for the appropriation, said that the work was now being very well done.

Ald. Grenier said they all knew the history of this trouble. It was only another proof of the mistakes made by the Board of Health. Their whole system seemed to be conducted on an erroneous principle.

Ald. Fairbairn having said likewise, Ald. Mooney thought it was unfair to charge the whole Board with dereliction of duty. He for one had never favored taking the contract from Mr. Mann. Carried.

A report was then read from the Board of Health asking for a gratuity of \$1,200, one year's salary, to Dr. LaRoque, the former Medical Health Officer, in consideration of his long and efficient services, the small salary received and the many services rendered by him.

Ald. Mooney was opposed to the bonus business altogether.

Ald. Fairbairn asked "What legal right Dr. LaRoque had to a bonus?"

Ald. Grenier said none; but he was certainly entitled to something. All knew the faults of Dr. LaRoque, still, his salary had not been in accordance with his talents. The man had lost all his practice working for the city, and therefore, something should be voted.

Ald. Grenier moved that the report be concurred in to the extent of six months' salary, \$600.

Ald. Laurent, in amendment, moved that \$1,600 be voted.

The amendment was put and carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, Ald. Mooney and Grenier voting against the bonus and Ald. Laurent and Fairbairn for it.

Reports from the Road Committee and Board of Health favoring drains on Suzanne, Panet, St. Elizabeth, St. Joachim, Mignonne and other streets was referred to the City Attorney on the same terms as the previous report.

The City Treasurer asked what course should be pursued in the case of ex-Mayor Beaudry, who refused to pay \$32 special tax for a sidewalk opposite his property on Notre Dame street east. The debt had been incurred by the laying down of the sidewalk, costing \$152.92, of which the city agreed to pay one-half, besides \$44.00 to be allowed for the old sidewalk. This left \$32 due by the ex-mayor which he refused to pay.

Ald. Mooney—"He will have to pay it."

Mr. Black asked for exact instructions, and was told by the chairman to write requesting payment, informing the Hon. J. L. Beaudry that he legally owed the amount and must pay it.

Mr. Black—"What then, if he does not pay?"

The Chairman—"Sue him, the same as any other citizen."

The press was then requested to withdraw, the Committee having private business to transact.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) QUEBEC, Aug. 6. THE NOTE AND THE BEAM.

The Chronicle here indulges in a fling to-day at the unpatriotic conduct of the Montreal merchants and others who have refused to take back into their service members of the Garrison Artillery and 65th Battalion just returned from fighting the battles of law and order in the North-West—the result, it claims, being that many of these gallant fellows are actually walking about the streets of Montreal unable to find employment. The Chronicle's strictures may be perfectly justifiable, but its charity should begin at home.

The beam in its own eye demands its attention a good deal more than the mote in its neighbor's. A member of the Ninth Battalion, named Albert Groulx, has a letter in the leading French local papers to-day, complaining bitterly of the ingratitude of the Quebecers and asserting that since their return from the North-West three-fourths of the men of that Battalion have been unable to procure work, though they abandoned everything, position, home and family, to risk their lives for the restoration of peace in the common interest.

He concludes by imploring employers of labor to show more justice to himself and his brave comrades in arms, otherwise they will be forced to emigrate from the country.

SHAMEFUL, IF TRUE. Another member of the 9th Battalion complains, through the French local papers, that, though they have returned since the 21st ult., the men of that corps have not yet been paid by the Government for their last weeks of service. L'Electeur says it is informed that they can touch the balance of their pay at once, provided they submit to a shave of 15 cents on the dollar. It would be very desirable to know who wants to perpetrate this shave, and if L'Electeur is in full possession of the facts it should speak out, for, if true, the whole business is a shameful one.

THE RIEL CASE. Le Courrier du Canada, Sir Hector Langevin's organ, and Le Journal de Quebec, Solicitor-General Flynn's organ, are the only two French Conservative papers here that speak in approval of Judge Richardson and the results of the Riel trial, and the others are badly down on them in consequence.

NOTES. A large number of Quebecers leave to-morrow morning for St. Thomas, Montmagny, to attend there the first of the series of great county public meetings to be held by Hon. Mr. Mercier, Provincial Opposition leader.

The amount collected in Quebec by Hon. Mr. Joly's Committee, for the relief of the destitute families of local volunteers, on service in the North-West, was \$3,959.87, of which \$2,995.50 were distributed among the needy families, leaving a balance on hand of \$964.37, which the Committee has unanimously resolved to continue to pay at the rate of \$168.50 a week, until fully expended among the families still in want on account of the inability of their volunteer members to procure work.

The fine residence of the late Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Stuart, of the 8th Battalion, son of Chief Justice Andrew Stuart, of the Superior Court, on the Cap Rouge Road (formerly the well-known Porter property), was totally destroyed by fire the night before last.

There is said to have been a heavy frost in the surrounding country last night. It certainly felt chilly enough last night and this morning in the city for something of the sort.

A military camp, for which 1,500 men are to be called under arms, is to be held in this district this season, but its date has not yet been fixed.

The Telegraph says this evening: "In an interview with Mr. Davis at noon we learn it is true that the North Shore road will be transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railway on the first of September, and that there will be positively no change in the actual staff, Mr. Van Horne being satisfied that no alteration would tend to any improvement, the present officers of the road being the equal in every respect of the best on any other road on this Continent."

A writ of summons was issued out of the Vice Admiralty Court here yesterday, at the suit of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, against the Norwegian bark "Idun," for damages by collision with dredge No. 7, while leaving Montreal harbor on Saturday last. The amount claimed is \$450 sterling.

The directors of the Lake St. John Railway treated the Ministers of the Local Government and some friends to an excursion over their road as far as Levis to-day.

The Intercolonial Railway authorities have discontinued their Saturday afternoon excursion trains to River du Loup and Cacouna for want of adequate patronage.

The English yacht "Cambria," which beat Mr. James Gordon Bennett's in the ocean race, has arrived in port, and the tourists on board have been visiting the city to-day. The "Cambria" is a very beautiful craft.

QUEBEC, August 7. THE DYNAMITE GUARD. The Government probably thinks that the costly dynamite force here has been played long enough, as it is announced that they intend to dismiss special guards on provincial buildings this week.

NOTES. Another child was drowned in a well in the neighborhood of Levis, yesterday.

It is said that the steam yacht "Nina," which has become the property of a well-known firm at Levis, largely favored by both the Quebec and Dominion Governments, is to be leased or purchased for the use of the Grosse Ile quarantine, in place of the "Annie Stewart," not long since purchased for the same purpose, and into whose recent burning the Government have, it is said, ordered an investigation.

The total arrivals from sea here in date are 377, and clearances 316, leaving 61 vessels at present in port and out ports.

The local timber market is reported exceedingly dull with no transactions during the past week.

The Minister of Militia arrived here from River du Loup last night.

Le Canadian announces to-day that the Quebec volunteers, returned from the front, and in arrears of their pay, are to be paid immediately, up to the 31st inclusive.

A public meeting held last evening at the call of the Mayor, to consider the question of tendering a suitable reception to the French delegates now on their way to this country, was largely attended, most of the local ministers in town being also present. A strong reception committee was struck, and members of the City Council in attendance declared they had no doubt that the Council would be prepared to vote a similar sum to that voted last year for the reception of the British Scientists. An adjournment then took place until Monday.

A MIRACLE ALLEGED. Le Sorelois publishes an account of a girl of five years, said to have suddenly recovered her eyesight while worshipping at the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

THE WATER RATES. The 15th is the last day upon which the water rates can be paid in order to save the five per cent discount. The clerks ask that those who bring the money to pay should also bring the account or bill in order to save time.

THE UNEMPLOYED VOLUNTEERS. THEY MAKE A LONG LIST—SOME OF THEM SATISFIED.

This morning our reporter called on Major Turnbull, who, in the absence of Col. Oswald, is at present in command of the brigade, to elicit any information about those belonging to the regiment at present out of employment, and whose cases the Major is taking actively in hand, and also to learn whether he could furnish any particulars relative to the much vexed question of the Government scrip.

The Major first stated that he had issued two brigade orders, the first being to the effect that the men were not to dispose of their land certificates or scrip until they had ascertained from the Government the real value of them; the second order called upon all those who had lost their situations in consequence of their going to the North-West, to call upon him at his office, No. 11 Corn Exchange Buildings, and he would see what he could do for them.

So far sixteen have made application, the various occupations of whom cover a wide list, including coachmen, gardeners, salesmen, bookkeepers, &c. Out of these he has obtained employment for three.

Major Turnbull said that he must admit that several of them could put forth no claim on any firm or house, as they were either out of employment when they left Montreal, or had left their situations expressly to enlist for the North-West, in which case the employers could hardly be expected to hold their positions open for them.

Nevertheless, as a large number of them had been compelled to go he thought that it was incumbent on the city that they should not be allowed to walk the streets, and he would be extremely pleased if any who had vacancies which they wished filled would communicate with him.

Col. Straubenzee was next called upon at the Brigade Office in special reference to the land grants. He stated that from what he understood those who intended taking up land were to apply to the Minister of Militia, through their commanding officer; that is to say in the case of the Garrison Artillery through Major Turnbull, stating under what conditions and in what locality they wished their land. This applies to the homestead entry of 320 acres only. As regards the scrip he expressed himself entirely without knowledge.

Considering the whole thing from beginning to end it is safe to conclude that at present the whole of the intentions of the Government relative to the volunteer land grants is tightly wound up with several yards of red tape, which will take some time to unloose.

A HINT CONCERNING FIREMEN.

A gentleman called at this office to say that the police service of St. Henri is a great improvement upon that of Montreal. They have, he says, an ambulance wagon, with a horse attached, which is ready for service when required to bring in prisoners, and do fire or any other duty when signalled for. Our informant says that this is done in St. Henri on a small scale, but in Cincinnati on a large one, and he wants to know what is to prevent a portion of our firemen and their horses from doing a similar duty. Here it would be doing good exercise for both the men and horses, for the former have to be exercised by the latter more or less every day in a useless manner except for the health of the horses, and the men, too, as a large number of them have to put in a dreary time waiting for fires.

THE FRIENDS OF RIEL.

The Gazette says that a mass meeting will be held on the Champ de Mars, at four o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the position of Riel. The Hon. R. Laframme, Q.C., late Minister of Justice; Mr. Delormier, Q.C., Mr. L. Frochette, Mr. L. O. David, Mr. Poirer, Mr. St. Pierre and others are expected to be among the speakers. The people of St. Henri have determined to give a musical and dramatic entertainment for the Riel fund on the 12th. Mr. David and others will deliver addresses on the occasion.

MORE PATRIOTIC BENEVOLENCE.

Messrs. Thomas M. Garvin and Allan Cameron, members of the Garrison Artillery, and employees of Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, St. Paul street, were agreeably surprised on their return from the North-West, recently, with being paid three months' salary in full, and at the same time being most cordially welcomed back by their kindly employers.

"WHAT WILL FOLKS SAY?"

As late as the hour of noon to-day two barrels with otal were standing on St. James street, opposite the Post-office. Around the corner of St. Francois Xavier street two more similar barrels were to be seen. Passers-by were indignant, and one asked our reporter what strangers who saw that would think of Montreal?

INFRACTION OF BUILDING LAWS.

There are fourteen cases pending before the Recorder, taken out by the Building Inspector, for various alleged infractions of the civic by-laws. Some prominent names are amongst the defendants.

A PROPHET'S MISCALCULATION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I made some miscalculations in the distance of the depression, &c., mentioned in my forecast of the 4th, so that it has not been verified, though it has been moving slowly from the Rockies since the 3rd, and is now central to the western and north-western portion of the Lake region. Indications are that it will develop considerable energy to-day and to-night, causing heavy rain and thunderstorms in the Lakes and Ontario, crossing over the St. Lawrence to-morrow, and reaching the Gulf, Maritime Provinces and New England on Saturday night or Sunday. The rain will be followed by strong winds and gales, and low temperature, especially in the northern portion.

JOHN FERRIN. Cote St. Antoine, Aug. 7th, 1886.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

THE LACHINE REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Lachine Rowing Club takes place to-morrow at Lachine, and if good weather is obtained will doubtless be a great success.

THE VALDES REGATTA.

The annual regatta at Valois has been fixed to come off on Saturday, 22nd of August. Several valuable prizes will be offered for each event and no restriction will be made as to the length of boats, which must be family shifts. The races are all open to Lake St. Louis with the exception of the yacht race which will be open to all comers.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual tournament of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club, for the championship of Canada, open to all competitors, commenced yesterday. A number of first-class players from the States are present, and the tournament promises to be an exciting one.

CERICAL WHEELMEN.

The wheelmen tour, composed of American clergymen, arrived at Galt last evening, where they were met by the citizens and conducted to Knox Church. There refreshments were partaken of and speeches of welcome made. The wheelmen expressed themselves as highly pleased with their reception.

ENGLISH BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

A recent race for the twenty-five mile professional championship of England was won by F. Wood, of Letchworth, in one hour 29 minutes. The fifty mile amateur championship of England was won by R. H. English, of the North Shields Club, in two hours 45 minutes.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE. Friday, August 7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Although the volume of trade is increasing steadily as the midsummer season of quietude passes away, yet it is far from satisfactory at present in its proportions, being very far indeed behind that of the same period of last year in many departments. This is disappointing inasmuch as the outlook some months ago seemed brighter, and yet there has been no special cause for the failure. The crops which looked well at that time promise well still, with the additional improvement which less risk of damage at the late season implies. Indeed harvesting has commenced in some sections of the country and the certainty of a fine crop seems assured. The reports of the agents of the Grand Trunk Railway and all its branches throughout Ontario are very cheering. The following is a summary of them:

The reports are in every case of a most encouraging nature. The crops in Western Ontario never looked better, and never was there a more promising outlook for the harvest. Fall wheat, spring wheat, peas and barley are uniformly good with a surfeit of an abundant harvest. The heavy storm of Monday, it is believed, has done little or no injury, and the only danger, that some of the barley might have been discolored in consequence of it, has been removed by the cool weather which has followed. The following may be said to be a complete summary of the whole of the reports: Fall wheat will give a much larger yield per acre than last year, and has been more extensively sown. The average of spring wheat is not so large as last year, but what there is will yield a good average crop. Peas will be above an average crop. Barley will be a fair average yield. Oats will produce much heavier than for several years past. Hay in all sections will be a heavy and in some sections an enormous crop. Root crops in some sections have suffered from drought, but on the whole will be a good average crop. The singularity of the reports this year is that no bad reports were received from any part of the country, neither rust in wheat nor any damage has injured the growing crops in any part of Western Ontario.

Throughout the whole Dominion the crops appear to be in a similar fine condition, there being no complaints heard from any district. Notwithstanding this, there is an evident disinclination on the part of traders of all kind to operate freely or with confidence. They state that farmers do not feel prosperous in spite of the large crop, because prices are so low, and so far as can be judged at present, there is no prospect of higher prices. The lumber trade is more prosperous than it has been, owing to an increased demand from the United States, but still there is much room for improvement in that branch. The depression which exists at present in general trade is the more marked, inasmuch as money was never more plentiful or easier as to rates than at the present times. Brokers accommodate one another at three percent, and talk of lowering the rates to their customers from six to five percent, while the regular rate of discount upon good two name commercial paper is six percent. Canada is borrowing much money, which is being freely expended, but still trade is inactive. Money is seeking investment in bank stocks, the prices of which are going up day by day, though, on account of the difficulty of placing money profitably, the banks are earning less than they did.

On the Corn Exchange business continues dull and values are heavy, though no decline has taken place this week, except in the price of Ontario Bags, which are about 5c lower.

The following are the total receipts and shipments by rail from the 1st of Jan. to the 5th Aug., 1885, with comparative receipts and shipments for corresponding period of 1884:—

Table with columns: TOTAL RECEIPTS, TOTAL SHIPMENTS, 1885, 1884, 1885, 1884. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flour, Pork, Lard, Beef, Dressing, Tallow, Petroleum, Leather, Hides, Iron, Coal, and other commodities.

DRY GOODS.—Business has been growing more active with this branch as the season advanced, but it is behind that of last year for the same period. Travelers' orders are only fair, and owing to the extraordinary keen competition, there has been a good deal of cutting in prices. Retailers' stocks in the country are not large, but there seems to be no disposition to buy ahead, the great majority preferring to resort to the hand-to-mouth method, which is safest. Cottons are dull, and are not in large demand, though a few orders have been taken for immediate delivery, which appears to indicate that country dealers are running out of goods; perhaps it would indicate the condition of things better to say that purchases are governed by immediate pressing wants. The market is steady, however, and prices are, without doubt, at bottom prices. August is not a good month usually for remittances, and this month they are not up to the usual standard even.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market for pig iron remains very dull and heavy, there being little business doing, some agents reporting no orders for some weeks. Stocks are heavy in the Old Country and in the United States, and makers are greatly discouraged over the situation, but here stocks in the hands of dealers are not heavy. Prices of spot are firm, and for future delivery there is little business, though it is probable that the lowest point has been reached, and a movement, if any, must be upward. Warrants are called at 4 1/2, an advance of about four pence since last week. Number 10 is held at \$16.50 to \$17. Pig lead is still firm at the recent advance and makers are talking of raising their prices shortly of sheet, lead pipe, etc. Cable quotations are \$12 1/2. The tin market is easier; the quotations being \$93 10c. Copper \$49. Manufactured iron is reasonably active and steady as to price at the recent decline. We quote:—

Siemens, \$17.50; Coltness, \$17.50; Langloan, \$17.50; Calder, Garthwaite and Summerlee, \$16.50; Dal-mellington, \$16.00; and Eglington, \$15.50 to \$15.75. Bars, \$1.65. Sheets, \$2.25; plates, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Tin plates are steady; L. C. Charcoal, \$4.30 to \$4.40. Cokes, \$3.75. Canada Plates lower, \$2.50. For 190 percent per keg is allowed off above list prices on completion of quantity. Terms 4 months or 5 percent off for cash in thirty days.

GROCERIES.—Business has been quiet during the week, only a steady jobbing trade of the ordinary character being reported. There has been another decline in the value of sugars, prices being about 1/2 to 1 lower than last week. Granulated has sold at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 to size of lot. Teas have been quiet but steady in view of the rather depressing news from the first markets of the reluctance of dealers to purchase. Coffee is quiet and firm. Fruits are firm.

Granulated sugar, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; Yellows, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; Raw, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Syrup quiet, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. Molasses, Barbadoes, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. Coffee quiet; Japans are held at 2 1/2 and up. Coffee quiet;

Mocha, 19c to 21c; Java, old Government, 16c to 22c; Plantation Ceylon, 16c to 18c. Fruits are quiet but steady. Raisins, cases are scarce; low grades plentiful; Valencia, 4c to 7c; do. Flame, 6c to 7c; Sultanias, 6c to 7c; Currants, 1/2 lb. 8c to 5c; Prunes, Bordeaux, 3 1/2 to 4c; Turkish, 4c to 5c; Almonds, Tarragona, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; do. Ivica, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Dates, new, 6c to 6 1/2; do. old, 5c to 6c; nuts, 3 1/2 to 4c; Figs, Flame, 5c to 6c; do. Malaga, 4c to 7c; do. Flame, 6c to 7c; Sultanias, 6c to 7c; Currants, 1/2 lb. 8c to 5c; Prunes, Bordeaux, 3 1/2 to 4c; Turkish, 4c to 5c; Almonds, Tarragona, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; do. Ivica, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Dates, new, 6c to 6 1/2; do. old, 5c to 6c; nuts, 3 1/2 to 4c; Figs, Flame, 5c to 6c; do. Malaga, 4c to 7c; do. Flame, 6c to 7c; Sultanias, 6c to 7c; Currants, 1/2 lb. 8c to 5c; Prunes, Bordeaux, 3 1/2 to 4c; Turkish, 4c to 5c; Almonds, Tarragona, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; do. 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FAMILY FORTUNES.

BY EDWARD GARRET.

(Author of "Occupations of a Retired Life.")

PART I.

CHAPTER II.

IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

It is almost useless to say that next morning Barby was the earliest astir. She was always so. Rab Farquhar used to say she was "the first idea of an alarm."

On this particular morning there was no especial reason for rising early. But somehow this was a kind of gala-day in Barby's mind. By the time the family sat down to dinner, their house—the dear little home—would be their very own.

"Ay, it's odd," she said to herself, "the brittle crocks still to the fore, and the auld leddy awa'."

"Weel," she went on, as she passed up into the little hall—"weel, gin the laird's father is buying himself a house, they needna bring in a' the soil o' the shire beside."

Robbery was not very vigilantly guarded against in that town. It might have its own types of roguery, but there was little or none of that professional vice against which society must arm itself to the teeth.

At the back of the hall, and opening into it by a door which was never secured, was a small out-building with a stone floor. In summer it was used for such purposes as storing meat or keeping vegetables.

The house was quiet again by this time. Mr. Farquhar had followed his sons out. Nobody remained at home but Barby and Margery.

"How can you trouble yourself about that china, Barby?" she said, almost fretfully. "I wonder you can remember such things to-day."

"The mair one's lost, the mair need to tak' care o' what's left," said Barby. "But young things aye think the first thunderstorm is the end o' the world."

"The good woman's heart sank to hear the cheerful tone of her master's answer to her

heavy knock upon his chamber door; though it rose again when, to her eager question, "Mister Farquhar, Mister Farquhar, whaur did ye put your siller?" he promptly replied: "In the drawer of the black press."

"It's weel ye did that, Mister Farquhar," said Barby, immensely relieved, "for there's been a thief or waur in the hoose to-night. There's a window broken, and a haap o' oil-foot-marks all owre the place. My heart was i' my mou' w' thocht o' the siller."

"The siller's awa'," said what seemed like a strange voice. And Barby rushed in and saw her master in his dressing-gown, with the drawer in his hands, pulled completely from its shelf.

"The siller's awa'!" repeated the staid, strong man, in the accent and voice of the boy whom Barby remembered. Once, when he had chanced to relieve the herd-boy, during their school-days, she had heard him cry, in sore bewilderment and defeat, "The kye's awa'! the kye's awa'!"

"Weel, ye've still got them for whom ye wanted the siller. And it may not be far to find. No, ye may have some gude o' your police rats. And if naebodie else kens the thief, God does; an' if naebodie else finds him, He wull. But ye've got to lulk, ony gait."

"It's a strange thing for a sober man to sleep sae heavy as no to hear when his ain room door open."

"There's mony ane drinks that doesna get drank."

"Was it only yersel' an' the woman Craig who saw the notes when ye came home?"

"Ye'll have given receipts for these moneys, o' course?"

"To all of which inquiries and suggestions there were—as there wull might be—straightforward answers. Barby ruthlessly despatched the two Farquhar lads, the one to his shop and the other to his school. She had to summon her master's authority to back her."

"The house was quiet again by this time. Mr. Farquhar had followed his sons out. Nobody remained at home but Barby and Margery. The poor girl followed the faithful woman about; for the whole house felt haunted by an evil presence, and she could not bear to let Barby out of sight."

Margery sat down on the broad edge of the old-fashioned kitchen fender, and watched Barby dusting and stacking away the plates and dishes. She could do nothing herself, and the elder woman's industry seemed to reproach her.

"How can you trouble yourself about that china, Barby?" she said, almost fretfully. "I wonder you can remember such things to-day."

"The mair one's lost, the mair need to tak' care o' what's left," said Barby. "But young things aye think the first thunderstorm is the end o' the world."

her earnestness forgetful of the formal titles with which she always scrupulously prefaced her "bairns' names. "Gin the twa ends wull na meet aye, pull the harder. Your father expected to save thirty ponnas a year in his rent, and to have a hoose to leave some o' you. Now ye've got to save thirty ponnas a year someither gait, and to get a hoose for yersel's. That's no sic hard lines, noo. But gin ye-dinna do it at ance life'll rin doon like the leg o' a stockin' when ye've dropped a stitch. It'll soon be beyont ye."

"I'm sure I will do anything I can," said Margery, lifting up her clear gray eyes. "Only I don't see."

"The wull's the thing," interrupted Barby sentimentally. "But then there's wull in words, and wull in deeds. There need be little change noo, if ye pleased so; only there's such a thing as haein' a better breakfast by putting your supper on the table."

"It would be grand if we could still manage to get Rab to college!" said Margery. "I don't think father would mind losing the money so much then. O' Barby, how old and ill he looked before he went out!"

"Weel," said Barby, coming round to the front of the kitchen table and standing between it and the fire, and speaking slowly and softly, like one who wishes the hearer to receive an idea slowly and to pause before replying to it, "if the master could be anywise agreeable to it—and I dinna think he'd be the ane to mak' a splore—then I ken a way ye could mak' up the thirty ponnas a year."

"O' Barby!" said Margery eagerly. "Ay," returned the old servant. "Could the master and a' o' you mak' up your minds to let the parlor and the spare bedroom? Ancy ye got a guld tenant, that wad bring in nae less rent, maybe mair."

"Margery sat gazing into the fire. She did not meet Barby's eyes watching her. Her lip trembled a little. "It wuld be awkward to have no spare room," she said constrainedly.

"Ye'd find room for ony visitor ye loved and really wanted, Miss Margery," returned the old woman. "The sma' cat hoose is big eno' for love."

"Mrs. Walker would not come any more then!" said Margery.

Barby's heart lightened, for though the girl's eyes were still fixed on the fire, the trembling of her lip nearly changed into a smile. Mrs. Walker was no favorite, being a miserly, grumbling old country lady, who thought that city friends had nothing to do but to harbor her, when she wanted to tell them what an intolerable place a city was, and how she wondered anybody could live in such a place except for a few days.

"That wull na brak our hearts," said Barby; "and an' hottle bill wull na brak her bark."

"Aunt Mary could always sleep with me," observed the girl. That was her father's only sister.

"O' course she wad," said Barby; "that wad save ye rinnin' in an' out o' each ither's rooms, as ye aye did, catelching your deiths o' cauld."

"But oh, Barby," the girl went on, gazing more intently than ever into the red heart of the fire, while something which was not its glow mounted to her soft young cheeks—"Barby, if we should do this, should not we—should not we—lose caste?"

"Caste, Miss Margery?" cried Barby—"caste! Did my ears hear richt? For I ken what the word means frae the missionar' buiks. An' is it a sensible thing, or a seemly thing, for a Christian lassie to be pickin' up the words the vera heathen are lettin' drop? What 'caste' did Jesus Christ belang to? And did He 'lose caste,' as ye ca' it, whan He died on the cross?"

"Oh but, Barby, Barby," pleaded Margery, "one cannot only look at things so always. One may for a minute or two—for an hour or two perhaps; but day after day and year after year, it feels different!"

"Ay, it do," said Barby. "It had need so, for it's that teaches us the differ'tween heaven and hell. Heaven is just feelin' aye like we do whiles, noo, and actin' up to it w'out ony backslaidin'."

"And the parlor is mamma's own pretty room," cried Margery, "all standin' just as she left it!"

"She lo'ed ye a' better than her braws," said Barby quietly. "Wad ye turn your mither's memory into a mummy, and waste a room to keep it in? That's no God's way, Miss Margery."

But their further conversation was interrupted by Mr. Farquhar's knock. They both ran to the door in a half hopeless hope that he might have good tidings. But no; he had only been to Mr. Fraser's to tell him that for the present, at least, he could not complete the purchase of the house. And then, with a masculine and fatherly yearning to break the gloom for these hours for the bright young eyes which had looked on so little trouble yet, he went on chatting to Margery, telling her how Mr. Fraser had said she must soon come up to Maunhill House and spend a day with his daughter and enjoy some of his beautiful grapes. But when at last Margery went upstairs for some trifling errand, he had something in reserve for Barby, who was hastening to spread the tea-table.

"Willie Fraser is gone off again."

"I'm sure I did not do it out of pride, but because I was sorry he tried to harden his heart by making believe I was speaking out of self-interest. And now one of the workmen told me he had seen him go off to London by the early train this morning—off like a calder with no luggage at all, not even a little bag, as far as he could see. What do you think of it, Barby?"

"It larks black" she said; but "so does everything" the dark.

"Don't tell the boys or Margery," Mr. Farquhar instructed eagerly. "They could not suspect; they would feel sure, and begin grudging and hating."

(To be Continued.)

COOKERY FOR BEGINNERS.

(From Marion Harland's "Cookery for Beginners.")

WHITE CHICKEN SOUP (DELICIOUS). A tough fowl can be converted into very delicious dishes by boiling it first for soup and mincing it, when cold, for croquettes.

In boiling it, allow a quart of cold water for each pound of chicken, and set it where it will heat very slowly.

If the fowl be quite old do not let it reach a boil under two hours, then boil very gently four hours longer.

Throw in a tablespoonful of salt when you take it from the fire, turn chicken and liquor into a bowl and set in a cold place all night. Next day skim off the fat, strain the broth from the chicken, shaking the colander to do this well, and put aside the meat for croquettes or a scallop.

Set three pints of the broth over the fire with a teaspoonful of chopped onion, season with salt and pepper, and let it boil half an hour. Line a colander with a thick cloth, and strain the liquid, squeezing the cloth to get the flavor of the onion.

Return the strained soup to the sauce-pan, with a tablespoonful of minced parsley, and bring to a boil. Meanwhile, scald in a farina kettle a cupful of milk, dropping into it a bit of soda the size of a pea.

Strir into this when hot, a tablespoonful of cornstarch wet up with cold milk. When it thickens scrape it into a bowl in which you have two eggs whipped light. Beat all together well, and stir in, spoonful by spoonful, a cupful of the boiling soup.

Draw the soup pot to one side of the range, stir in the contents of the bowl, and let it stand—but not boil—three minutes before pouring into the tureen.

CHICKEN AND RICE SOUP. Is made as white chicken soup, but with the addition of four tablespoonfuls of rice, boiled soft, and added to the chicken liquor at the same time with the parsley. Then proceed as directed, with milk, eggs, etc.

TOMATO SOUP. Add a quart of raw tomatoes, peeled and sliced, or a can of stewed tomatoes, and half a small onion to a quart of stock, and stew slowly one hour. Strain and rub through a colander and set again over the fire. Stir in a tablespoonful of butter cut up and rubbed into a tablespoonful of flour. A tablespoonful of cornstarch wet up with cold water. Season to taste with pepper and salt, boil once more and pour out.

BEAN SOUP. Soak one pint of dried beans all night in lukewarm water. In the morning add three quarts of cold water, half a pound of nice salt pork, cut into strips, half an onion chopped, and three stalks of celery, cut small. Set at one side of the fire until it is very hot, then where it will cook slowly, and let it boil four hours. Stir up often from the bottom, as bean soup is apt to scorch.

An hour before dinner, set a colander over another pot and rub the bean porridge through the holes with a stout wooden spoon, leaving the skins in the colander.

Return the soup to the fire, stir in a tablespoonful of butter rubbed in a tablespoonful of flour, and simmer gently fifteen minutes longer.

Have ready in a tureen a double handful of strips or squares of stale bread, fried like doughnuts in dripping, and drained dry. Also, half a lemon, peeled and sliced very thin. Pour the soup on these and serve.

A SOUP MAIGRE (WITHOUT MEAT). Twelve mealy potatoes, peeled and sliced. One quart of tomatoes—canned or fresh. One half of an onion. Two stalks of celery. Four tablespoonfuls of butter, cut up and rolled in flour. One tablespoonful of cornstarch wet and dissolved in cold water. One lump of white sugar. Three quarts of cold water will be needed.

Parboil the sliced potatoes fifteen minutes in enough hot water to cover them well. Drain this off and throw it away. Put potatoes, tomatoes, onion, celery and parsley on in three quarts of cold water, and cook gently two hours.

Then rub them all through a colander, return the soup to the pot, drop in the sugar, season to taste with pepper and salt, boil up once and take off the scum before adding the floured butter, and when this is dissolved, the cornstarch.

Stir two minutes over the fire and your soup is ready for the table. Very good if will prove, too, if the directions be exactly followed.

When celery is out of season, you can use instead of it, a little essence of celery, or, what is better, celery salt.

(To be Continued.)

DAILY FOOD.

(By the Author of "The Daily Comforter.")

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

For thou hast hid thy face from us, and hast consumed us because of our iniquities. Isa. lxiv. 7.

But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another. Gal. v. 15.

THERE IS A GOOD DEAL of difference between letting one's light shine, and letting one's self show; and either of the two processes may go on independently of the other. The unknown worker who freely expends life, health, and money in the cause of Christ, lets his light shine, even if he does not himself show; while perhaps another, whose praise is in all the newspapers, and whose beneficence is a matter of public fame, may, through a perverted motive, be making himself show rather than letting his light shine. True, the command reads: "Let your light so shine among men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven;" but letting men see your good works does not necessarily mean letting them see yourself.—does it?—S. S. Times.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry-room for matters not of public interest, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

MENDING CAST IRON.

X. Y. Z., Fallowfield, Ont.—Q.—Could you give me a recipe for soldering cast iron? I have a boiler and the cast iron band around the bottom of the fire-box has been cracked in riveting. As I will not be using the engine for about seven weeks I might get the leakage stopped in some way. Ana.—It is hardly worth attempting to doctor up a boiler with quack medicines. If anything wants mending get a properly qualified machinist or engineer to take charge of the matter. We know of no way to "solder" a crack in cast iron, other than by a patch of wrought iron, and this is, after all, a makeshift. If you can get in a new casting in your case it would probably be better, as in the vicinity of a hot fire a patch upon a boiler is never a good thing.

"MOTHER SHIPTON."

SUBSCRIBER, Ford's Mills, N. B.—Q.—Please tell me where Mrs. Shipton lived and at what date. What were her sayings and what was peculiar about them? Ana.—Mother Shipton lived in England, in the reign of Henry VIII., and was famous for her prophecies, in which she foretold the death of Wolsey, Lord Percy, &c., and many wonderful events of the future times. All her "prophecies" are still extant, but it would take up too much space to reproduce them.

"PAPA" AND "MAMMA"—"FATHER" AND "MOTHER."

A PARENT, Hamilton, Ont.—Q.—Which do you think the nicest words for a child to use to its parents—"papa" and "mamma" or "father" and "mother"? Ana.—"Papa" and "mamma," accentuated by the English on the second syllable and by the Americans on the first, are infantile words which have retained their simplicity apparently from the first beginnings of language, because they are

"The simplest form of speech that infant lips can try."

As pet names, endearing, without being disrespectful, they will probably never die out. As pet names, they are frequently perpetuated till the children grow up, just as the young are sometimes still called "baby" at full age—but it is more dignified and in better taste for children, who have got beyond the first difficulties of language, to learn to use "father" and "mother," especially in company. When speaking to another about one's own parents, or those of the other, the right usage is to say "my father" and "your father," respectively, not simply "father" as is a rustic custom. We believe that the Royal Family were taught always to use the words "father" and "mother."

"THE WHISTLER AT THE PLOUGH."

E. B. L. is requested to write to Mr. Henry D. Somerville, Huntingdon, P. Q.

"TO GET RID OF ANTS."

"GRACE," Dundas, Ont.—Mrs. J. W., writes as follows:—Place a small piece of borax in water and wash out the shelves of your cupboard with that, then sprinkle some pulverized borax over them, and no kind of ants will trouble you.

INTOXICATING COMMUNION WINE DANGEROUS.

(From Dr. Kerr's London Lecture.)

It has been the custom to dispense intoxicating liquors in these latter days in most churches at the Lord's Supper. Owing to the beneficent influence of the Temperance Reformation, large numbers of drunkards have been reformed, and many of these have found by sad experience that they dare not taste this old intoxicating foe in any circumstances. Again, many yet unfallen inheritors of the dire and potent drink-erave, who know that they have little if any power to prevent their hereditary tendency from hurrying them into excess if they even as much as sip an intoxicating drink, have also found that they are not safe if they partake of an intoxicant at the sacrament. Both these facts have been doubted by ecclesiastical theorists, but the sadening proofs which have presented themselves to me as a physician have been so unmistakable and so terrible that I have no alternative, as an honest practitioner of the healing art, but to peak out in terms which cannot be misunderstood. The veteran temperance orator, John B. Gough, himself a glory and a crown of emperance work, long as his abstaining career has been, does not taste an intoxicating sacramental cup. I offered references regarding certain cases of danger from intoxicating wine at communion to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and I cite one or two others.

An active Christian worker, a retired officer in the army, who was a reformed inebriate, had been frequently urged by his vicar to receive the sacrament. Intoxicating wine was in use, and the rescued one, knowing the peril, as often declined. The vicar always "old his parishioner and efficient helper, "God's grace will protect you." At length the reformed and long abstaining officer complied with the request of his pastor, lapsed into drinking, and died from delirium tremens. Another reformed drunkard, in similar circumstances, rushed from the communion into a public-house, and speedily became intoxicated. In one instance there were two daughters who were inheritors of the drink habit. Both knew their danger, both were abstainers. One refrained from communion, and has remained steadfast in abstaining safety. The other was over-persuaded, and first tasted an intoxicating drink at communion, which lighted up the latent inherited tendency. She drank herself into her grave, and the last thing she craved for on her death bed was brandy.

I know the vicar of an important parish, bearing a name neither unknown nor unhonored in our land, who was at one time a victim to inebriety, but who has been a consistent abstainer for some eight years. Yet, after this lengthened abstinence, this earnest and devoted minister of Christ to this day feels that he dare not so much as taste the smallest quantity of his physical bane; so at the sacrament he simply puts the cup to his lips and takes care not to bring them in contact with the poison. He would, I may, add, gladly use only unfermented wine, but for circumstances which for the present seem to him to make it injudicious and selfish in him to wound the consciences of others for his own weakness.

Not a few Churchmen and Nonconformists make a regular practice, some of absenting themselves from communion, others of passing the cup, not because they feel that they are in danger themselves, but because they believe either that an intoxicating cup fraught with danger to weaker brethren is an unfit element, or that from its narcotic properties, a drink with an injurious influence on body and brain is an unsuitable symbol of Christ's blood shed for the remission of sins.

There ought to be no difficulty in rendering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper safe for the weakest of mankind, and in meeting the scruples of all who object to the presentation of an intoxicating element. Let the pure, unfermented, unalcoholic juice of the grape be used, and neither the rescued nor unfallen need have any further fear.

