

PRICE ONE CENT.

of books, magazines, illustrated papers, empty
les, &c., from Mrs. Macnider; do. from the Rev.
Hall, Dr. Newburn, senr., Mrs. Rea and Mrs.
unard; 1 parcel of clothes from Mrs. Thomas

Summer Resorts.

SUMMER RESORT.—The Seaside Hotel, Rustico Beach, P.E. Island, open from July 1st to Sept. 10th. Rates \$1.75 per day, \$10 per week. Lengthened periods \$8 per week. Half price for children under 12 years. Among just visitors the Rev. Gavin Lang, the Hon. Judge Torrance W. J. Buchanan, Esq., and the Hon. Judge Torrance W. J. Buchanan, Esq.

BAY VIEW HOUSE,
PEAK'S ISLAND,
PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE.

This popular Summer Hotel is situated three miles from the City of Portland, on one of the most beautiful of the three hundred and sixty-five islands in Casco Bay. It offers superior facilities for boating, bathing and deep sea fishing. Rooms large, both in suites and single. Communication with the city every half hour during the day, making it one of the most attractive and desirable summer resorts on the coast of Maine. Will open June 1st.

JOHN T. STERLING & SON,
Proprietors.
All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

GRAND HOTEL,
CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

This Popular House, the Largest Summer Hotel in the Dominion, re-opens June 1st. The accommodation, water and baths are unsurpassed. Rates moderate, and specially favorable terms to Monthly Boarders. For rates, guides to the Springs, or other information, address, till 24th May, the Manager Grand Hotel Co., Ottawa, after that date, at Caledonia Springs, Ont.

Silverware, Cutlery, &c.

EDWIN ROUND & SONS,
(LIMITED.)
SILVER & NICKLE-PLATE WORKS,
SHEFFIELD, ENG.

BRANCH SHOW ROOMS,
459 St. Paul street, Montreal
(A few doors west of St. Francois Xavier street).

Denies China and Best Cut Glass,
Crests Hot-water and Claret Jugs,
Spoons and Forks, and
General Plated Goods of Best quality.

Professional.

DR. FULTON, McGill College
Graduate; also Homoeopathic Physician, 11 Victoria street. Advice and medicines for children. 50c in fee.

MADAME FUHRER, Doctress,
LICENSED BY THE HAMBURG COLLEGE OF SURGERY, and the University of Berlin, Prussia. Superior accommodations for patients during confinement. First-class medical attendance.
Office—550 Palace street, Montreal.

BUTLER & COOKE,
ADVOCATES,
34 St. James street.
T. P. BUTLER. J. P. COOKE.

UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY,
107 ST. URBAIN STREET.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN TREATED TUESDAYS
THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 11 a.m.
Diseases of the Skin, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2 p.m.
ADVICE AND MEDICINE FREE.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,

WESTERN HOSPITAL BUILDING, DORCHESTER STREET WEST.
Diseases of Women treated daily at 12 o'clock free of charge.

Board and Rooms.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Board and Rooms inserted under this heading at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

BOARD.—A large furnished Room, with Board, for one or two gentlemen.
161 St. George street.

ROOM, double and single, with Board, 1428 St. Catherine st.

ROOM.—Furnished Bedroom.
91 Cathedral street.

ROOMS.—Two Nice Furnished Front Bedrooms, double windows. With use of bath. 111 1/2 Bleury street.

ROOMS to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.
148 Peel street.

ROOM.—Large Room with Board.
104 Mansfield street.

ROOMS.—To let, Basement Kitchen and Bedroom with water.
22 Union Avenue.

ROOM.—To let, Front Room, suitable for one or two lodgers.
22 Union Avenue.

ROOM.—Comfortably furnished Front Bedroom for a gentleman; \$7 per month.
108 Stanley street.

BOARD.—A First-class Private Boarding House at No. 11 St. Charles Borromeo street. Terms moderate.

ROOMS.—Clergymen and others visiting the city will find good rooms with breakfast, at 87 Cathedral street.

ROOM.—Comfortable Room (with partial board) desired, near Mountain street, for two young men. Terms reasonable. Address, reasonable, "Witness" Office.

BOARD can be had for a few persons, or a small family, in a private family in a pretty village of Lac Beauport, on the O. & N. O. R. R. Address to Mrs. J. MATTHEW, Lac Beauport, Quebec County, Que.

BOARD.—Vacancies for permanent and transient Boarders. 258 Bleury street. Reasonable House and Grounds.

ROOMS.—Furnished.
174 Bleury street.

ROOM to let, unfurnished. 112 St. George street.

ROOMS.—64 Cathcart street.

FRENCH and Board at Joliette. Mr. and Mrs. Crochet, father and mother of the late A. R. Crochet, Montreal, wish to take a few boarders during the summer months. French only spoken in and around town. Pure air, two hours from Montreal. Price, \$15 per month.

YOU CAN RETAIN the sweet smiles of your wife on her return from the seaside, leading at the New York House, where vice and crime are excluded. Transient, \$1 to \$1.50 per day; board, \$12 per month. American cooks and waiters. Palace street, Montreal.

Consignees' Notices.

THE BEAVER LINE.
88, "Lake Manitoba," Capt. Scott, from Liverpool, entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass all entries without delay.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO., Agents.

Miscellaneous.

WINTER SPERM OIL,
NEAT'S FOOT OIL,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
17 St. John Street, Montreal.

LEATHER GOODS.

Just opened, a very fine collection of LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES, FITTED TRAVELLING SATCHELS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, NECESSAIRES, ODOUR AND JEWEL CASES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, all the latest patterns, including the "MIRAGE" and "FLORENCE."

R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
282 and 284 Notre Dame Street.

LAWN TENNIS,

CRICKET AND ARCHERY.
A large supply of all the requisites for the above OUTDOOR GAMES.
Send for Price List.

R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
282 and 284 Notre Dame St.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS,
Lawn Rollers, Lawn Sprinklers, Aquapumps, Blanchard Churns, Wheelbarrows, Iron Wares, Flower Pots, Garden Syringes, &c., Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Ploughs, &c.

For sale by
WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsman,
89, 91 and 93 Metcalfe, 106 and 108 Foundling streets

CHEAP MUSIC! CHEAP READING! CHEAP STATIONERY!
Views of Montreal and other Canadian cities, Photograph Albums, Birthday Cards, Scrap Pictures, Cheap Pens, New and Second-hand Books, &c.
J. E. KIVARD, 564 1/2 Craig street, corner of Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal.

FOR GOOD ICE CREAM

GO TO —
PURNEY'S, 40 Victoria Square.
Families furnished with any quantity nicely packed in ice and delivered to any part of the city.

ST. BRUNO WOOLLEN MILL

F. & A. JODOIN,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CANADIAN TWEEDS AND WOOLLEN WORK!
J. A. STE. MARIE & CO., Agents,
No. 5 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

CENTS

FOR SALE AT THE
"WITNESS" OFFICE.

HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!
CATERPILLARS! CATERPILLARS!

Save your Currants and Gooseberries by using WHITE HELLEBORE. For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall, DISINFECT! DISINFECT! Purify your Drains, Cesspools, &c. Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid, Copperas, and Richardson's Sanitary Powder, &c. For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

MINERAL WATERS! Fresh supplies just received from the Springs—St. Germain, Richelieu, Bethesda. Also in stock—Vichy, Hunyadi-Janos, Bitter Water, &c., &c.

SPONGES! Just received, a large supply of Bath and Carriage Sponges, Chamotte Sponges, Sponge Bags, Bathing Caps, Flesh Brushes, &c., &c., at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist.
Country orders promptly filled.

VERMIN DESTROYER.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!
GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—Prof. Herman's world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far superior to anything yet discovered for killing Potatoes, Bugs, Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Fleas, Cockroaches, Black Flies, Flights and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Ticks or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the insects that attack plants.

Sold in packets at 25 cents per packet, or six packets for \$1.25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.
Manufactory: Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the International Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1880, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists all over the world.

Sole Wholesale Agents for Canada,
MESSRS. KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
351 St. Paul street.

IVORY HANDLED WHISKIS,
VELVET and BONNET WHISKIS,
FANCY HANDLE WHISKIS,
WALL POCKET WHISKIS,
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
Bleury Street.

Corn Carpet Brooms.

TEMPERANCE DINING HALL,
359 NOTRE DAME STREET.
GOOD KITCHEN GIRL WANTED.
Apply as above.

NEW DOMINION BOAT
BUILDING ESTABLISHMENT
KINGSTON, ONT.

Skiffs built to order. A large assortment of Boats on hand.
This Old Establishment was formerly carried on by W. O. Gorman, and then H. Cunningham; it is now carried on by H. H. TOMLINSON, who will attend to all orders as formerly. Established 1847.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.
ADVERTISEMENTS for SEVERAL OCCASIONS WANTED under this heading at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

EMPLOYMENT.—A young man, 18 years old, just from England, wants a situation where he can learn farming thoroughly. Not afraid of hard work, and is not looking for much wages. Apply to J. M. DUFF, 118 St. James st., Montreal.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable experienced person not long out from England, a situation as Nurse or Housekeeper or any position of trust. Apply at 307 St. Antoine street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable person, a situation as good Cook. Apply at 291 St. Antoine st.

EMPLOYMENT.—A Boy (Protestant) wants a place on a farm. Apply to G. R. "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—A young Englishman desires evening employment in keeping Storekeepers' Books or similar work. Address O. "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable Girl, who has long experience with children, a situation as Nursemaid with a family going to England. For reference apply to No. 674 Palace street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as night or day watchman. Can get up steam and make himself generally useful about a factory. For the past nine years was employed with the Steel Co. of Glasgow. Can furnish the best of references. Apply at "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a young man from England, in a wholesale warehouse; can write well. Address P. C. "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a youth from England; in a wholesale warehouse preferred; good writer and arithmetician. Address A. B. "Witness" Office.

Financial.

THE BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
(Incorporated by Royal Charter).

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly Dividend at the rate of
FIVE PERCENT
per annum on the Capital of the Bank, will be payable on the
Fifth Day of July, 1881,

to the proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies.
The Dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the FIFTH day of JULY, 1881, to be fixed by the Managers.

No Transfer can be made between the 21st inst. and the 5th prox., as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

3 Clements Lane,
London E.C. }
June 9th, 1881.

MONEY TO LOAN,

On first mortgage security, at low rates of interest.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON.
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,
191 St. James street.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, a strong Boy to learn a trade. Apply at the "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a General Servant, for a family of two. Apply at 385 St. Antoine st.

WANTED, a first-class Cook, and also a thorough Chambermaid; wages no object. Apply, giving full address and references, to
HELL, Box 1429, P.O., Montreal.

WANTED, experienced Dry-goods Packer. Apply by letter, with references, to
P. O. Box 2001.

WANTED, a young girl as Nurse. 460 Sherbrooke st.

WANTED, a Teacher, male or female, holding a McGill Model School diploma, for La Peche Model School. Apply, stating salary, to WM. UPRICHARD, Sec. Treas., Wakefield, Que.

WANTED, an intelligent Lad for an office. Must have best of references and write well. Apply between 10 and 11.
G. LOMER, 8 St. Francois Xavier street.

WANTED, a Tinsmith; will pay good wages and give steady employment to a good worker. Apply to GEO. LLOYD, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED.—A Protestant Servant Girl, who can Cook, Wash and Iron. Apply at 85 Bleury street.

WANTED, a Boy about 11 years old, at 34 Beaver Hall Terrace.

WANTED, a Servant for the kitchen who is a good cook; one who can wash and iron preferred. Liberal wages will be paid to a suitable girl. Apply at 143 Durocher street, or to Box 18, Post Office.

WANTED, a Cook, no washing; country for summer months. Apply at 630 LaGauchetiere street.

WANTED, a first-class Sewing-machine operator. Apply at once. GREENE & SONS CO.

WANTED, 6 Boys to work at the Gilding trade. Apply 11 Place d'Armes Hill.

WANTED, a good Landdress. Good references required. Apply at MRS. HODGSON, "Rosemont," Cote St. Antoine.

WANTED, a Boy to attend in Store; must speak French and English. Apply to R. MITCHELL & CO., corner Craig and St. Peter streets.

WANTED, immediately, Boiler-makers, Fitters and Blacksmiths by the Canadian Locomotive and Engine Works Company, Kingston, Ont. Information given by GEO. KAY, 30 McGill street, Montreal.

Groceries, Provisions &c.

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER
Claims to be the "Best in Use," for the following reason.

1st—It is made of healthy materials, no alum nor any other injurious or useless substance being admitted in its composition.

2nd—It contains more raising strength for the price it sells at than any other safe powder in the market.

3rd—It is always uniform in quality, and never disappoints.

Ask for the Cook's Friend, and beware of imitations bearing similar names.

RETAILED BY ALL GROCERS.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Lost, Strayed, and Found, inserted under this heading at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

LOST, a small Black and Tan (slut), with leather collar; hair worn off under the neck. Answers to the name of "Beauty." Any one returning her to 30 1/2 Avenue will be suitably rewarded, and any one detaining her a ter this notice will be prosecuted.

FOUND, on Mountain street, a Black and Tan Slut. Owner can have the same by paying all expenses. Apply 100 McGill st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,
A new Steam Engine and Boiler of 25-horse power, suitable for a steam yacht or small tug-boat. Two steel saws, gates of best make and latest design, one circular saw frame, all complete, suitable for a 60-inch saw, with two head blocks, together with several horizontal high pressure steam engines, from 15 to 60 horse power, steam pumps and other machinery. All of the above will be sold cheap for cash or negotiable paper.
Apply to
W. P. BARTLEY & CO.,
St. Lawrence Engine Works,
17 to 29 Mill street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, a Machinist's Lathe, new, 8 feet bed, 20 in. swing. Apply to
R. MITCHELL & SON,
Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

FOR SALE, Cavalry Officer's Saddle and Bridle, in excellent order.
R. IRWIN, McGill street.

CEDAR BOATS for Sale or Hire, of all sizes; also, Oars of all sizes on hand. Rebuilding done cheap and neatly. Boats supplied and rented for the season at low rate.
JOE ST. VINCENT & LANAHAU,
Office, Richelieu Pier.

Property for Sale.

FOR SALE.—A lot of land containing 224 acres, fronting the Richelieu, in a Parish of Lacolle, County of St. John, P.E., mostly cleared, and under cultivation, with stone house and some outbuildings; convenient to churches, station, village, &c. Price, \$8,000; one-half at time of sale, the balance in easy payments, with interest. Also, a lot of land in the same Parish, containing 136 acres, with timber, never-failing springs, with good house and outbuildings, very pleasant locality, with river and railroad in full view. Price, \$3,500. Terms same as above. These farms are well situated as regards health, scenery and society. Possession given on the 15th April, 1882. For further particulars enquire of H. C. ODELL, Odelltown, P.Q.

LACHINE.
For Sale, a delightfully situated dwelling (comprising a fine view of Lake St. Louis and surrounding country), with large garden, good outbuildings, two-stall stable, &c., near St. Paul's Church, Mount Royal.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,
191 St. James street.

FOR SALE.—On the Saugeen River, in the centre of the town of Durham—a splendid water privilege of sixteen feet head, supply of water unlimited. There is a good opening for a cloth-manufacturing or cotton mill, and labor is easily obtained at a low rate. The opening of the railway into Durham affords a great facility for carrying on any large manufacturing. Apply to HERBERT MORTIMER, Land Agent and Stock Broker, 26 Toronto street, Toronto.

Dry Goods.

LONDON HOUSE,

CHEAP CASH DRY GOODS STORE.

PARASOLS.
One lot Pompadour Parasols, lined, 50c.
" " " " " 75c.
" " " " " with laces, \$1.00.

Also, a complete stock of Black Satin Parasols, with laces, from \$1.00 to \$7.00.

DRESS GOODS.
Our all-wool Bunting at 25c and 30c are selling fast, being very much reduced.

Scilian Bunting, double width, 15c.
All-wool Debelige, twilled, 20c.
Our 10c Grenadine is really a bargain.

SATINS.
Beautiful Black Satin at 60c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.10 and \$1.25.

Also, a full range of Colored Satin, 75c.
Our Hosiery and Glove Department are well assorted and comprise some lines of Samples, marked very cheap.

DRESSES AND MANTLES MADE TO ORDER
By Miss MCARTHUR

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
Branch—448 NOTRE DAME STREET.

FIVE PERCENT discount for cash on all purchases over one dollar.

J. O. DUBOIS, Manager.

Clothing, &c.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT. CAN BE SAVED!
As manufacturers we can positively insure to purchasers of clothing a saving of at least 20 per cent. intending buyers will be exceedingly unwise if they fail to test this statement by inspecting our stock and prices before purchasing.

NEW ELEGANT SPRING STYLES
now on exhibition. The largest assortment to be found in the city.

Buy of the manufacturers and save Retail Profits!

OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT
is complete with the best stock ever offered in Montreal.

NEW STYLES RECEIVED DAILY!
350 Children's Suits.....\$2.50.
220 Boys' and Youths' Suits.....\$3.50.

—THE—
BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
41 & 43 St. Joseph street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
N.B.—Country merchants can save 30 to 35 per cent. An examination is only necessary to be convinced.

Notices.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD!
A man calling himself HILL called at my Stable on Saturday last, June 25th, and hired a Chestnut Horse and Top Buggy for the afternoon, not yet returned. I will pay FIFTY DOLLARS for the recovery of the Horse and Buggy, and FIFTY DOLLARS for the arrest of the man.

J. T. MOREY,
555 1/2 LaGauchetiere st., Montreal.

MURRAY BAY CONVALESCENT HOME.
We are requested to mention that the Convalescent Home at Murray Bay will be opened on the 4th of July. Invalids desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of this Institution may obtain all necessary information by applying to Miss McDonald, Young Woman's Home, 73 Bleury street. Extracts from the report will appear next week. Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received in aid of the Home, and if sent to the Hervey Institute will be forwarded to the Treasurer.

GRAND PROVINCIAL

EXHIBITION!
To be held on the Exhibition Grounds, Mount Royal Avenue, MONTREAL.

Arranged in three departments,
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL
—AND—
INDUSTRIAL
—OPEN—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH,
Excepting Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days later, viz.,

Friday, September 16th.
CLOSED FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH.
\$23,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS

Entries in all departments must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Meetings Amusements, &c.



ROYAL SCOTS.

The Kilted men will parade in full dress, with tartan caps, at the Armory, Old City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 8 p.m. precisely.

By order,

JOHN LITHGOW,
Lieut. and Acting Adj.PROTESTANT BOARD OF
SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Prizes will be distributed in the Preparatory High School and the Senior School in the SENIOR SCHOOL, corner of Dorchester and University streets, on TUESDAY, 28th inst.; in the several Common Schools on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst.; and in the High School of Montreal and the High School for Girls on THURSDAY, 30th inst., in the HIGH SCHOOL, Metcalfe street.

The exercises will commence in each case at 10 a.m.

DOMINION DAY!

THE ART ASSOCIATION—GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Will be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission to non-members for this day, 10 cents.

GRAND MILITARY
SPORTS.

VICTORIA RIFLES CAMP, St. Helen's Island.

DOMINION DAY. Weather permitting.

MORNING PROGRAMME. Commencing at 10 o'clock:

1. Running Long Jump, Regimental.
2. Putting shot, 16 lbs., Regimental.
3. Running High Jump, Regimental.
4. Team Race, 4 men, 6 men per Co., Regimental.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME. Commencing at 2 o'clock:

5. One Hundred Yards, heats, Regimental.
6. Half mile Race, Open.
7. Sack Race, Regimental.
8. Obstacle Race, Open to the Brigade.
9. One mile Race, Open.
10. Tag of War, teams 10 men per Company, Regimental.
11. Quarter Mile, light marching order, Regimental.
12. Potato Race, Regimental.
13. Walking Greased Pole over water, Open.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The above events are open to amateurs only, and men of the corps who have attended camp.
2. Games governed by rules of Amateur Athletic Association.
3. Entrance fee to each open event, 25c.
4. Entries for open events close July 29 at 6 p.m., and to be made by letter only, addressed to the Secretary.
5. The Band of the Regiment and Pipes of the 5th Royal Scots will be present.
6. Admission to grounds, 25c.
7. Volunteers in uniform, free.

CORP. A. FLETCHER, Sec., 347 St. Paul St.

NOON MEETING FOR PRAYER.

Y.M.C.A., from 12.15 to 1 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 30.—Rev. Mr. Malory.—Subject, "God Dwelling in Man."—Is. 57:15; John 14:35; 1 John 3:24.

FRIDAY, 1st (Dominion Day)—General Holiday.

SATURDAY, 2.—Mr. Geo. Williams, from the Volunteer Camp, St. John's.

Mr. Williams will also preside at the Young Men's Meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock. It is hoped a large representation of young men will be present.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH CO.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company is called for the 10th day of JULY, 1881, at 9 o'clock p.m. to be held at the Office of the Company, at Montreal, for the purpose of considering a proposal for the winding up of the Lines of the Company, for an annual guaranteed dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, and upon other conditions; and, if such proposal be accepted, to make provision for the execution of the requisite documents, based upon such proposal.

By order of the Board.

JAMES DAKERS, Secretary.

June 11.

Excursions, Pic-nics, &c.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE FAMOUS MISSISSQUOI PARK, HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.

Under the auspices of Montreal Excursion and Travel Agency, 100 St. James Street, Manchester, Ont.

DOMINION DAY, 1881.

Boating, Fishing and Bathing unsurpassed. Games and Music.

Refreshments on the Grounds at reasonable prices.

ONLY \$1.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Train leaves Bonaventure Depot at 7.30 a.m., returning will leave Highgate Springs at 6.30 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained of members of the Committee and at the Office of the Central Vermont Railway, 136 St. James street.

DOMINION DAY!

PICNIC TO BEAUBARNOIS!

ST. JUD'S CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

Will hold their Third Annual Picnic on Dominion Day to above place.

Tickets:—Adults, 50c; Children, 25c.

Number of tickets limited.

The Steamer "Beaubarnois" will leave St. Gabriel Locks, foot of St. Lawrence street, at 8 a.m. sharp.

Tickets can be had at O'Leigh's and Drysdale's Bookstore, 61 St. Lawrence, Drugist, 100 St. Joseph and Richmond streets, Craig's Gent's Furnishing Store, Armstrong's, Victoria Square, and from members of the Association. Refreshments at city prices.

DOMINION DAY!

GRAND EXCURSION AND PICNIC

TO ST. ROSE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men of EAST-END METHODIST CHURCH. THE REGULAR Train of the Q. M. O. & N. E. R. will leave Hochelaga at 8.30 a.m.

SHARP, and Mile End 8.40 a.m. SHARP.

Returning the train will leave St. Rose at 6.30 p.m.

Games and Races. Refreshments at CITY PRICES. TEA and MILK will also be sold.

TICKETS—Adults 50c; Children, 25c; for sale at principal Book Stores and at the train day of excursion.

DOMINION DAY!

WEST-END METHODIST SABBATH-SCHOOL

EXCURSION TO L'ASSOMPTION RIVER!

Tickets, 50c. (LIMITED). For sale at Drysdale's, Clarke's and Coates'.

The Steamer "MANITOBA" will leave foot of McGill street at NINE o'clock sharp.

REFRESHMENTS ON THE GROUNDS.

Excursions, Pic-nics, &c.

OTTAWA RIVER

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DOMINION DAY EXCURSIONS

GRAND CELEBRATION AT OTTAWA.

RETURN TICKETS to Ottawa from all points issued 29th and 30th June, good to return to 4th July, also Return Tickets between all points on the line issued 30th June and 1st July, good to return 4th July at ONE FARE.

EXCURSION TO CARILLON.

Delightful Day Trip by the favorite steamer "Prince of Wales," Home by the Rapids. Fare for round trip, St. Take 7 a.m. train for Lachine to connect with steamer.

EXTRA EXCURSION BY STEAMER "PRINCESS."

An afternoon trip through Lake St. Louis and home by the Rapids. Take steamer at St. Gabriel Locks at 1.30 p.m. or 3.30 p.m. train to Lachine. Fare for round trip from Montreal, 65c.

SHOOT THE RAPIDS IN THE AFTERNOON.

Take 5 p.m. train for Lachine to connect with steamer.

Tickets at Grand Trunk Depot and Company's Office, 13 Bonaventure street.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

N.B.—Limited number of tickets for all these excursions.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1881.

TWO STEAMBOAT RACES are reported in a morning contemporary. The one is represented as "an exciting race" between the "Rothschilds" and "Corsican" from Brockville to Prescott, while the details of the other are found in a telegram from Cincinnati, stating that the steamer "Phaeton," while racing with the "Handy," "exploded" "her boilers" and was torn to pieces. "Five were killed and five were wounded. When read together these items scarcely require comment. In view of recent disasters, it is perfectly amazing that such recklessness could occur on our river.

ANOTHER MURDER under peculiarly atrocious circumstances in an English railway train of a business man by a fellow passenger, for the purpose of robbery, will probably cause timid people in England to avoid travelling by railway as much as possible. The chance that the person locked up with you in the same carriage is a potential murderer or a maniac is not at all reassuring to nervous people, and unless some better guarantee is given for personal safety than at present exists will keep all not compelled by necessity to avoid this means of travel. Perhaps a murder or two more will break down the prejudice against the American style of railway carriage and induce the public to insist that such carriages—at least some for those who wish to avail themselves of them—be attached to every train. Being murdered is altogether too dear a price to pay for the gratification or comfort of being exclusive.

THE PURITY of lager beer is being discussed at present in New York, and it seems generally conceded that owing to recourse being had to other ingredients than malt and the addition of drugs, cocculus indicus, strychnine and other horrid things with a large percentage of glucose to give "solidity" to the whole nasty mess, that the people who consume so much of this beer as to tax the resources of the brewers to furnish the demand are in a fair way of becoming more or less poisoned. Some of the most eminent physicians of New York, who have been interviewed by the New York Sun, state that renal diseases have increased to an alarming extent, and lager beer is blamed for this. It is bad enough at all times to make sewers of one's kidneys by drinking large quantities of this liquid, but when in addition the unfortunate organs have to eliminate the vile drugs mentioned above it is not strange that they become weary of their never-ending thankless task and succumb to the discomfort and eventually the destruction of their owners.

ENGLISH LAW and English custom are absurdly lenient to crimes against the person as compared with crimes against property. This relic of barbarism has been brought into bright light of late by the publication in juxtaposition of various recent sentences. The case, for instance, of a man sentenced to six weeks' hard labor for killing his wife while drunk, as compared with that of another, sentenced to twelve months' hard labor for stealing some Indian rubber cuttings. This contrast has been laid before the Home Secretary, and a resolution has been introduced into Parliament with regard to the administration of the law against outrages on the person, particularly in the case of married women. It is time some different distinction were made between cruelly beating and kicking a poor woman to death by a drunken brute for whom she had toiled and struggled while he spent his earnings at the beer shop, and the boy or man who pilfers a hat or a piece of iron.

THAT BLATANT AGITATOR, James Redpath, who spoke so shamefully of the Queen and her Government in New York, and who recommended, or at least was understood by reporters to recommend, the shooting down of the landlords like dogs, has no sooner set foot on British soil than excuses begin to flow from his lips as easily as formerly did imprecations. He did not advise the shooting of landlords, he has not gone there

to make speeches, but simply to write articles for papers—thus end all the ravings and bellowings about what he would do and what he would not do on next visiting the Green Isle, when addressing Irish-American audiences upon whose pockets he had designs. He finds since his last visit quite a different state of things in Ireland, chiefly brought about by paid agitators like himself. He understands that the Government is determined to take cognizance of seditious speeches, and as his love for James Redpath surpasses his love for anything else, he walks mildly and coos as gently as a sucking dove. A wise man he!

IS LABOR SOMETHING WORSE THAN A PENALTY?

The judges holding the Court of Queen's Bench in Toronto have liberated a man named Frawley, who was convicted of unlicensed grog-selling and condemned to imprisonment with hard labor by the Police Magistrate of Chatham. The Court held that hard labor was corporal punishment and could not be imposed by the Local Legislature for the infringement of its enactments, although the Confederation Act provides for the imposition of "fine, "penalty or imprisonment" for enforcing anylaw of the Province. There is no denying the fact that a great many people look on labor as punishment, although it must be admitted that this kind of punishment is much better for man's physical and moral nature than enforced idleness whether inside or outside the walls of a prison. But it is rather surprising that learned judges, no matter how averse they may be personally to manual labor, yet should take upon them to declare it to be corporal punishment, and only to be imposed on felons. Any system of imprisonment without labor is simply immoral. It is a wrong done to the prisoner to keep him idle, and it is a fraud upon the community to charge it with the cost of keeping prisoners if it is possible to make them earn any portion of their keep. Our present methods of punishment will look as absurd and barbarous to another generation as the old tales told about the Fleet, the Marshalsea and Newgate do to us.

PRINCE OR CONSTITUTION.

Prince or constitution, which will you sacrifice, was the question asked of the Bulgarians, and they have decided, wisely or unwisely it is hard to say which, in favor of the Prince. The constitution was the most liberal in the world, too liberal perhaps even for the most enlightened people accustomed to self-government, and the Bulgarians were neither very enlightened or very well up in the art of self-government. A single chamber elected by universal suffrage was absolute in the principality, the Prince having no powers of vetoing any measure. The Bulgarian representatives are not accustomed to politics, and are consequently easily swayed by leaders. The result has been that the Liberal Ministry neglected home affairs in order to compass the annexation of "last Roumelia and Macedonia" and to secure the consolidation of the Bulgarians throughout Turkey, while the late Ministry gave its sole attention to measures for the ejection of foreigners, and even for the overthrow of the Prince. Both Ministries neglected the internal affairs of the principality. The Prince has for two years fretted against their course, but he was powerless to influence them. He had one power, however, under the constitution, and that was the right of appeal to the people, besides, of course, the extra constitutional right of abdicating. When, therefore, the late Ministry ordered the prefects of certain districts in which elections had gone against the Government to reverse them, and to return the Government candidates who had been defeated by large majorities, the Prince thought that the time for interference had come. He dissolved the National Assembly, appealed to the people to trust him with a dictatorship for seven years, and thus abolish the constitution, he in the meantime to establish a system of government which at the end of that time the people were to accept or reject as they chose. The only alternative was his abdication. Of course the politicians waxed indignant at the coup d'état as they called it, and had great hopes of success. Latterly, however, the Prince made a progress through his kingdom, which seemed to indicate that he was more popular than the politicians believed, and that the success of his appeal was assured. The Liberals then appealed to England to help them in the struggle against the proposed despotism. England, however, and the other Powers had been somewhat indignant over the way in which the Bulgarian ministries had refused or neglected to fulfill the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, and consequently, as Austria and Russia both morally supported the Prince, she was not inclined to interfere. The Prince declared that the elections would be perfectly uninfluenced. The result is that he has been sustained in his appeal. At least so we should judge from the telegraphic despatch from Sophia, the very centre of dissatisfaction against the Prince, stating that the Prince has been successful in the elections through repression and terror. It is possible that General Eurnoth, whom the Prince had, after the dissolution of the Chamber, to entrust with a good deal of arbitrary power, has with his officers acted with a high hand, but if the feeling was very strong against the Prince they would

have failed in their purpose. It is not probable, therefore, that a rebellion would make much headway. The new Assembly is summoned for the 13th July, when it will be called upon to accept or reject the Prince's proposals. If it rejects them, as seems now very unlikely, the Prince, who will, during its deliberations, live in his yacht on the Danube, will sail away and leave the Bulgarians to call Aleko Pasha, himself a Bulgarian and Governor of Eastern Roumelia, or Prince Waldemar, or anybody else they choose, to reign over them, or, if they like it better, to quarrel among themselves until Austria, with Germany's consent, "protects" the principality. Prince Alexander will then be free to visit Prince Bismarck, and laugh over the "pleasant reminiscence," which that old astute Prince assured him his few years of life in the Bulgarian capital would afford him in after years, or perhaps his father, who will be able to say, "I told you so." He will not be able, however, to reproach his uncle, Alexander II., who induced him to accept the throne.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

It is some time since we have heard anything of the Chinese question, but it is safe to say that it will come up again, and that before very long. The Victoria, B.C. correspondent of the Toronto Globe writes: The Chinese have now got complete possession, having driven the Europeans into other parts. They number about 45,000. They are said to be industrious, but thoroughly dishonest, making excellent domestics, servants and factory hands—if properly watched—crafty and determined to accumulate wealth. They live by the dozen where a white person would scarcely find elbow-room. Their subsistence is of the meanest kind, fully one-half less than that on which a white man can live. Being but slaves to those who import them from China, as a general rule they get but a small percentage of their earnings, and when they die the flesh is taken off their bones and these are sent back to China for interment. White labor cannot compete with them. Yet without their aid many of the railways and other public works on this coast would not have been built. As domestics, they have supplanted female labor entirely. They are in hotels as waiters, in private houses as servants, on the streets as laborers; they also supply the people with vegetables and do the laundry work. Denis Kearney and such "sand-lot" politicians are as powerless against the Chinese encroachments as would be their efforts to turn back the cataraet at Niagara. They are supplanting the Indian as well as the European, and it is predicted that unless legislated against they will overrun the whole coast."

It will be seen by this letter that while the Europeans are afraid of the ever-increasing numbers of the Chinese, yet they are at a loss as to how they would get on without them. It is not easy to reconcile the two statements that the Chinese only "get a small percentage of their wages," which at the best are small and that "they are determined to accumulate wealth." None of these coolies do as a matter of fact succeed in accumulating what would be regarded by a European as a competence. When Mr. DeCosmos returns from his fruitless mission to Europe he will probably give the Chinese question his renewed attention. He will have up-hill work before him, though the Government of the United States has strengthened his hands by restricting immigration to California, thus artificially increasing the volume to British Columbia. Canada could not restrict immigration if she would, as she cannot negotiate direct treaties, and of course we could not ask Great Britain to negotiate any such treaty. It is not easy, and certainly it is not Christian, to pass laws intended to make the life of any class or race burdensome. Our duty is to devote ourselves to their well-being by imparting to them the blessings of Christianity. There is in these facts a loud call to our churches to establish missions among these new comers. There is no difficulty in getting them to come to school, as they all want to learn and they are not all impervious to the gospel.

THE ST. JOHNS CAMP.

THE RURAL BATTALIONS—THEIR EAGERNESS TO LEARN—A MARKED IMPROVEMENT—DOMINION DAY.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

ST. JOHNS, June 28, 1881.

So much has been written about the appearance of the officers and men who compose the camp at St. Johns that I think it well to put the question to one of your contemporaries, who has had a correspondent at the quarters, whether it is fair to judge these men from a military standpoint, who are as yet in their infancy as far as their knowledge of military duties is concerned. It must be remembered that the majority of the men in camp are men who have never before had on a uniform, and have never handled a rifle. I, therefore, propose to criticize what I see here from the same standpoint as I would criticize a walking match of children who have attained the age which enables them to take their first lesson in that exercise.

To any one conversant with volunteer rural battalions the camp is made up of just what was expected.

On my arrival here last Tuesday I came prepared to find "the raw recruit," and I found him. I expected to find the men unacquainted with their duties as soldiers, and I found them just as I expected. I looked for very little improvement from this state in the limited time allowed, but in this I had judged wrongly. And to-day I find instead of the raw recruit, crossing at every point, a camp of neat, tidy and tolerably well disciplined soldiers, men who are willing to listen to any one who will give them any information, and who gain this knowledge by their own eagerness to become acquainted with every detail of camp life. Knots of men may be seen here and there during the time allowed them for their own amusement perfecting themselves in the manual or sword exercises, saluting motions and other like movements, all of which gradually shows itself to the advantage of the men, as the days wear on the rust wears off. The men have learned the rudiments of drill, and if the time to break up were extended for one week the

camp at St. Johns could turn out for active service two thousand well drilled, well disciplined, steady, broad-shouldered, deep-chested soldiers, competent to undertake the duties and fatigues of a severe campaign. To-morrow the 4th Regiment Cavalry take a ride into the country in the morning, and in the afternoon a cricket match, military vs. citizens, takes place. This afternoon a meeting of the officers was held in the tent of the Y. M. C. A. to arrange a programme of sports for Dominion Day. Subscriptions were asked for and I am informed that less than half an hour over \$200 was subscribed. Amongst the attractions there will be horse racing, foot races, putting the stone, high and broad jumping, &c. There will also be a half-mile race open to all amateurs, for which two prizes will be offered. The following officers have the arrangements in hand: Lieut. Stewart, 6th Reg. Cavalry; Lieut. Davis, 11th Batt.; Lieut. Wright, 50th Batt.; Lieut. Boardman, 51st Batt.; Dr. Wood, 52nd Batt.; Dr. Gibson, 60th Batt.; Lieut. Boardman, 73rd Batt.; Lieut. Col. Mattice, Secretary and Treasurer.

St. Johns will furnish abundant amusement on Dominion Day and to those who have not yet decided where to spend the day we would say, Try a trip to this place and form your own opinion of volunteer life in Canada.

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

In the report of the 24th session of the McGill Normal School Principal Hicks said there had been admitted into the school during the present session, 126 pupils, sixty-six of whom were from Montreal, and sixty, or nearly half, were from country districts. Seven entered the Academy Class, 35 the Model School Class, and 84 the Elementary School Class; out of this number, 99 had undergone an examination during the past few weeks, and he was now able to recommend to the Honorable Superintendent of Public Instruction 81 for diplomas to teach in the Province of Quebec, 6 for Academy diplomas, 27 for Model School diplomas, and 48 for Elementary School diplomas. These diplomas, added to those of former sessions, will raise the whole number issued by this institution to 1,416.

The following is the list of those who received diplomas.

ACADEMY CLASS.

Jemima Rodger, of Breckenridge, P. Q., Marquis of Lorne silver medal and honorable mention in mental philosophy, Latin, Greek, Latin, solid geometry, trigonometry, practical chemistry, French and English certificates.

Carrie Derick, of Clareville, P. Q., honorable mention in mental philosophy, Greek, Latin, solid geometry, trigonometry, practical chemistry, drawing and instrument making.

Geo. Parmelee, of Waterloo, P. Q., honorable mention in mental philosophy, Greek, Latin, solid geometry, mechanics and French.

Kate Wilson, of Montreal, P. Q., honorable mention in mental philosophy, Latin, solid geometry and trigonometry.

Elizabeth Radford, of Montreal, P. Q., honorable mention in mental philosophy, Latin, trigonometry, practical chemistry, French and French certificate and drawing.

Maria Barr, of Montreal, P. Q., honorable mention in solid geometry, trigonometry, writing and calculation.

MODEL SCHOOL CLASS.

John Ferguson, of St. Anicet, P. Q., Prince of Wales Medal and Prize, and honorable mention in history, geography, Latin, Greek, English literature, education, arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, book-keeping, Latin and chemistry, agricultural chemistry and writing.

Mary Abbott, of Boscobel, P. Q., honorable mention in geography, arithmetic, Latin, chemistry and vocal music.

Ella Haylock, of New Carlisle, P. Q., honorable mention in education, object lessons, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, book-keeping, drawing and vocal music.

Margaret Wilson, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography, object lessons, algebra, geometry, mensuration, Latin and writing.

Isabella Masten, of Lacolle, P. Q., honorable mention in history, English literature, education, arithmetic, algebra, Latin, elocution, and instrumental music.

Corrella Akin, of Toronto, Ont., honorable mention in object lessons, mensuration and vocal music.

Marion Watt, of Montreal, honorable mention in history, Latin, writing and instrumental music.

Augusta Peterson, of Montreal, honorable mention in arithmetic, book-keeping and Latin.

Jessie Ritchie, of Montreal, honorable mention in Latin, French and French certificate.

Margaret Scott, of Montreal, honorable mention in English literature, algebra, geometry and writing.

Maudie Andrew, of Montreal, honorable mention in English grammar, elocution and instrumental music.

Francis Hastings, of Montreal, honorable mention in English literature, algebra, geometry and writing.

Annie Conlisk, of Picton, Ont., honorable mention in elocution and instrumental music.

Robert Bennie, of Howick, P. Q., honorable mention in book-keeping and writing.

Catherine Hopkins, of Cookshire, P. Q., honorable mention in English grammar, arithmetic and geometry.

Ada James, of Montreal, honorable mention in geometry.

Annie Russell, of Montreal; Maudie Lamb, of Montreal, honorable mention in English literature and Latin.

Elizabeth Smith, of Stratford, Ont.; Jessie Green, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing.

Margaret Currie, of Montreal; Maria Tucker, of St. John's, honorable mention in French and French certificate.

Eliza Ramsay, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing.

Isabella French, of Goud, P. Q.; Ida Lee of Hely, P. Q.; Alexander Dawson, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS.

Jane Palmer, of Montreal, J. C. Wilson prize and honorable mention in English literature, English grammar, history, geography, art of teaching, arithmetic, botany and French.

Elizabeth Jackson, of Montreal, honorable mention in English literature, geography, arithmetic, geometry, botany and French.

Isabella French, of Montreal, honorable mention in history, art of teaching, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, botany and natural philosophy.

Mary Watson, of Montreal, honorable mention in English grammar and geometry.

Annie Webb, of Montreal, honorable mention in art of teaching, arithmetic, geometry and botany.

Edith Whitlam, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography and French.

Frank Langton, of Montreal, honorable mention in book-keeping, natural philosophy and vocal music.

Sarah Conner, of Hinchinbrooke, P. Q., honorable mention in arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping and vocal music.

Lucy Curran, of Covey Hill, P. Q., honorable mention in arithmetic, French and vocal music.

Maudie French, of Montreal, P. Q., honorable mention in algebra, book-keeping and vocal music.

Caroline Harkness, of Huntingdon, P. Q., honorable mention in arithmetic and French.

Lizzie Baylis, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography.

Edna Lancaster, of Lacelle, P. Q., honorable mention in history, botany and elocution.

Sarah Francis, of Prescott, Ont., honorable mention in vocal music.

Mary Gaudin, of St. Johns, P. Q., honorable mention in French and vocal music.

Jane Fraser, of Dundas, P. Q., honorable mention in geography, geometry and vocal music.

Bearice Billenden, of Granby, Ont., honorable mention in algebra and mensuration.

Edna Hogg, of Louisa Point, P. Q., Edna Hill, of Richmond, P. Q., honorable mention in vocal music.

Elizabeth Sherpe, of Rawdon, P. Q., honorable mention in French.

Agnes Menden, of Little Met

Ida Robins, of Montreal; Anna Macbeth, of Athol, Mass.; P. J. D. W. of Chateaugay, P.Q.; Agnes M. of Howick, P.Q.

Mr. G. W. Parmelee, of the Academy class, read a very able valedictory, after which Prof. Robins delivered an address to the graduating class on "the end of teaching." He exposed the tendency to partial education, and showed the necessity of developing every faculty of the mind. Having spoken of some of the most prevalent faults, such as the overvaluing of wealth, and the deficiency in seriousness of character and earnestness of purpose, he urged upon the teachers their duty to make upon the youthful mind such impressions as would resist these evil tendencies.

Mr. J. R. DUGALL, spoke as representing the corporation of McGill University, to which body he had happily been committed the government of this institution under the hon. Superintendent of Education. He said he was glad to have the opportunity of recognizing not merely officially but with cordial sincerity the deep interest manifested by the Superintendent in the work here carried on, adding that such happy relations were the more precious in a province where public education was so much embarrassed. He contrasted the outward wealth of the training school at Toronto with the very narrow circumstances of this one, but said that with institutions, as with men, the most stalwart and useful were often those that labored under poverty.

He was out of place in representing McGill University in the presence of one who had been so much to that University during the quarter of a century, and who had formed the vital link between that institution and this. Whatever advantages the alumni of this school enjoyed, and the province through them, were largely due to Principal Dawson's incredible and unrewarded devotion, and he would present the moral of such a life to those now entering on the moral of teaching. He could not shut his eyes to the fact that these were almost exclusively ladies. If in our polity the suffrage and the position of rulers were not given to women, certainly the forming of the nation was largely, and by nature almost exclusively, in their hands. If they did not control the nineteenth century they did control the twentieth, and the honest fulfillment of their duty to it would bring with it a true reward.

Dr. Robins gave a singularly able parting address, on behalf of the professors, so full of thought as to be incapable of abridgment. The proceedings were brought to a close with the National Anthem and the benediction. The musical selections under the direction of Prof. Fowler were very creditably rendered.

VICTORIA RIFLES ANNUAL MATCHES.

The annual rifle matches of Companies No. 3 and 4 of the Victoria Rifles were held on Saturday last, at Point St. Charles Ranges. The following are the scores of winners, with their prizes:

COMPANY 3—MAIDEN STAKES.		
Range—200 yards; 7 shots.	Score.	Prize.
Pte. Somers.....	29	Opera Glass.
Serjt. Taylor.....	27	Pocket Book.
Pte. R. Mathews.....	25	Watch Chain.
Pte. R. P. Adams.....	24	Brush Case.
Pte. Kings.....	22	Pair of Cassis.

COMPANY MATCH.		
Ranges—200, 400 and 500 yards; 7 shots each.	Corp. Meakins.....	80 Challenge Cup and Gold Medal.
Pte. K. Mathews.....	79	Gold Breast Pin.
Color-Serjt. Mathews.....	78	Dressing Case.
Pte. Somers.....	73	Razor Case.
Pte. W. Louson.....	71	Box of Soap.
Pte. J. Louson.....	71	Cigarette Case.

OFFICERS MATCH.		
Range—100 yards; 7 shots.	Pte. W. Louson.....	28 Captain's Cup.
Serjt. Taylor.....	26	Revolver.

CONSOLATION STAKES.		
Range—400 yards; 5 shots.	Pte. J. Louson.....	18 Brush case.
Pte. G. Smith.....	17	Bill book.
Corp. Mathews.....	15	Inkstand.
Pte. McPherson.....	14	Pair of Cassis.

AGGREGATE.		
Best score in matches 2 and 3.	Corp. Meakins.....	— Marksman's Badge.

COMPANY 4—MAIDEN STAKES.		
Range—200 yards; 7 shots.	Pte. Costen.....	26 Dressing case.
Pte. D. A. Pollard.....	19	Silver cup.
Pte. Wilson.....	18	Penknife, presented by an old Volunteer.
L. Corp. Scott.....	17	Bill book, presented by Mr. D. Drysdale.
Pte. Swain.....	14	Magnetic hair brush.
Pte. Boucette.....	11	5 lbs. candles, presented by J. W. Foster & Co.

OFFICERS MATCH.		
Range—400 yards; 7 shots.	Pte. J. C. Holland.....	31 Gold studs, presented by Capt. Kinneir.
Pte. Verity.....	28	Garnet scarf pin, presented by Capt. Kinneir.
Pte. Mathews.....	28	Silver medal.

COMPANY MATCH.		
Range—200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots each.	Pte. Costen.....	61 Gent's dressing case and marksman's badge.
Pte. Mathews.....	60	Diamond scarf pin.
Pte. Galbraith.....	60	Gold studs.
Pte. New.....	61	Gold locket.
Pte. J. C. Holland.....	60	Dressing case.
Corp. M. W. Gorman.....	60	Silver cup.
Pte. Boucette.....	59	Silver napkin ring.

EXTRA PRIZES.		
Best score at 200 yards.	Corp. M. W. Gorman.....	56 Silver medal, presented by the sergeants of the Company.
Best score at 500 yards.	Pte. Mathews.....	25 Do. do. do.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

BOATING.
The Cornell University crew intend to row in the Vienna Rowing Club's regatta after the Henley regatta.
The race between Harvard and Columbia was won by the former on Monday by three lengths. The annual meeting of the Pointe Claire Boating Club will be held on Saturday, 6th August.

THOROUGH WORK ON THE NEW WEL-LAND CANAL.
Four miles of the north end of the new Welland Canal are now filled to its full height, including eight locks. So far, not the slightest mishap has occurred, notwithstanding the vastness of the work. The fact that the portion now proved is built through sand testifies to the careful supervision which has been exercised throughout, and places it beyond a doubt that the whole will be a success. The great drawback to the rapid completion of the works has so far been the unaccountable delay of the road-bridge contractors in not sooner completing these structures.—E.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Mr. Bray left by the western train last night on a tour through the North-West prior to his departure for England. A large number of his friends assembled for the purpose of bidding him adieu, and as the train left the station three hearty cheers were given.
Steps are about to be taken by the British War Office for procuring the number of field marshals permanently to six, and the claims of the following named officers are being considered with others in connection with the distribution of batons, which will take place early next month, namely: Generals Sir William Cordington, G. C. B.; the Earl of Lucan, G. C. B.; Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., G. C. B.; Lord Kokeby, G. C. B.; Lord Alroy, G. C. B.; and Lord Napier, of Magdala, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a donation of \$5 from J. Hamilton, Jr. Reg., Hawkesbury.

CITY ITEMS.

A strawberry and ice cream festival was given by the members of the Reformed Episcopal Church last night, when there was a good attendance.

In the prize list of the McGill Model School a winner of a prize in miscellaneous questions and writing should have been D. J. Hunter instead of T. Hunter.

The high wind which accompanied the rain Monday night lopped off branches of trees and blew various kinds of crafts from their moorings on the opposite side of the river.

Mr. Richard Whittaker, manager of the Montreal Cotton mill, was entertained at dinner last night by the Directors of the Company. Mr. Whittaker has resigned his position and intends leaving almost immediately for England.

A very extensive piece of crib-work is being put together in Longueuil alongside the steamboat landing, no doubt with a view to giving suitable accommodation for the new steamboat which is about to run in connection with the railways, between Longueuil and Hochelaga.

The copious rain Monday night was very much needed, as will be seen by the growing crops, which are very much invigorated by it. Farmers in some districts are trying for more, notwithstanding that rain fell steadily for three or four hours, and appeared to be pretty general.

Three bailiffs of the Superior Court have lost their office as a result of disobedience. Two, named respectively Tessier and Dumouchel, were removed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mackay, and the third, Bastien, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Tannan. Bailiffs whose bonds are of old standing are to be required to renew their securities within a short time.

The Philharmonic Society has concluded its season, and, although the concerts have been successful from an artistic point of view, they have not succeeded in doing more than showing a slightly improved condition of affairs upon former seasons. The result is discouraging in one sense, but it must be gratifying to know that the number of our citizens who enjoy and are willing to pay for first-class music is on the increase.

The annual examinations of the Quebec Academy of Music were held yesterday, in Albert Hall. The following received diplomas: Piano, 1st class, Miss Esther Boivert (with distinction), Miss Boucher, Miss Connolly, Miss McGregor, Miss Shea, Miss Corcoran and Miss 2nd class, Miss Ernestine Labelle (with distinction), Miss Boucher and Miss Radford. Singing, Miss Esther Boivert, Violin, Miss Theresa Boucher and Miss Josephine Boucher.

A large number of people, chiefly members of the Rev. Mr. Bray's congregation, assembled in Queen's Hall Monday evening for the purpose of presenting that gentleman with a purse and address prior to his departure for England. A musical and literary programme was rendered by Mrs. Rockwood, Miss Van Buren, Miss Finlay, and several gentlemen. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, made a short speech, in which he expressed his personal regard for Mr. Bray, and the audience dispersed.

The amendment made in the suit of Hutchings vs. Mitchell claiming a balance of twelve months' wages was again taken objection to by Mr. Gethings, counsel for the defence, yesterday, whereupon His Honor the Recorder offered to the counsel for the plaintiff another chance to re-amend his proceedings, but the latter, rather than make a re-amendment, thought proper to withdraw his suit *in toto*, which was accordingly done in the afternoon.

"Caution" writes: I wish to call the attention of the City Surveyor to the infraction of the city by-law, by allowing contractors to hang white lights at night over excavations in the streets, instead of a red light as provided by law. After the serious accident which occurred to the captain of the steamship "Clyde" a few years ago, a by-law was passed expressly to prevent such accidents, by substituting a red light for a white light as a signal of danger, as white lights are used at night by the hackmen, and cannot readily be distinguished from similar lamps placed before street openings on a dark night.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The following sentences were pronounced by the Recorder yesterday for drunkenness: Bridget Hamilton, \$5 or one month; Annie Smith, Elizabeth Martin, and Terence McGovern, one month each; Ellen O'Brien, six months.
Guillaume and Alphonse Vallin were charged with being drunk, assaulting several different parties and breaking a carriage window. They were sentenced, the former to \$10 fine and \$3 damages or two months; the latter to \$10 fine or two months.

Penalties of \$5 or one month were inflicted on Cornelius Gallagher and Thomas Walsh, two sailors and on Maria Tuckrell, servant, for being drunk and loitering in St. Mary street.

Narcissus Deschamps, Joseph Lafontaine and Timothy Mcweeney were each fined \$1 for driving without a number.

Two men were brought into the Police Station suffering from delirium tremens, by name William Granville and Mathias Lavigne.

COMMERCIAL.

HORSE MARKET—JUNE 28.
The horse market was pretty active last week, and larger shipments were made to the United States than were made for some time past. There are fewer American buyers in town at present and the market is quieter, although prices continue high. In the local market here, carriage horses were picked up at \$125 to \$175, and common horses at from \$50 to \$110 each. The shipments from here to the United States last week amounted to 253 horses, costing an average of \$104.93 each. These were shipped in thirty different lots; the highest priced lot were four horses, costing \$610 and 13 horses costing \$1,819. The lowest priced lots were five horses, which cost \$369, and 19 horses, which cost \$1,490.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The English breadstuffs markets are quiet, but steady. Beerholm's reports: Floating cargoes, wheat quiet, corn rather easier; on passage and for shipment, wheat rather easier; corn quiet. Mark Lane wheat and corn firm. English and French country wheat markets firm. Liverpool wheat, most quiet but steady. Flour and wheat in Paris steady.

The Chicago wheat market is somewhat firmer to-day. No. 2 Chicago wheat which closed yesterday at \$1.10 1/4 June, \$1.11 1/2 July, \$1.12 1/4 August and \$1.13 1/4 September, was quoted to-day at \$1.12 1/4 July, \$1.13 1/4 August and \$1.10 1/2 Sept. The receipts were 122,000 bushels, and shipments 79,000 bushels. Corn was about 1/4c dearer at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c July, 4 1/2c August, and 4 1/4c Sept. The receipts were 72,600 bushels and shipments 288,000 bushels.

To-day being St. Peter and St. Paul Day, and a holiday with a large class of people, there was very little business done in either grain or flour. No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring is quoted at \$1.21 here. Canada Spring is quoted at \$1.29 to \$1.30. Canada Red Winter at \$1.30 to \$1.31. Corn, 57 1/2c to 58c per bushel in bond; Oats, 41c to 42c; Beans, 90c to 91c per 60 lbs.; Barley and Rye nominal.

FLOUR, receipts, 1,720 barrels. The market is of a holiday character, and very little business was done. No sales were reported and quotations are unchanged to-day—Superior, Extra, \$5.95 to \$6.00; Extra Superior, \$5.85 to \$5.90; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$5.65 to \$5.75; Superior, \$5.20 to \$5.25; Strong Bakers', \$5.75 to \$5.80; Fine, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Middlings, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Pollards, \$4; Ontario Baga, \$2.70 to \$2.80; City Baga, delivered, \$3.15 to \$3.25.
MEALS—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.80 per bbl.; Cornmeal, \$3.40 to \$3.50 per bbl.
DAILY PRODUCE.—Butter, receipts, 1,997 packages. The market is without change. Good to fine Eastern Townships is quoted at 16c to 19c, and Brookville and Morrisburg at 15c to 18c. Creamery salted 20c to 21 1/2c per lb. Cheese, receipts, 8,337 boxes. The Liverpool market is still pursuing a downward course, fine being quoted at 5 1/2c per cwt., a drop of 1c in 6d since yesterday morning. Here the market is dull and easier, in sympathy with foreign advances at 9c to 9 1/4c per lb.
Eggs are somewhat firmer at 15c to 16c per doz. **Agnes.**—Pots, \$4.30 to \$4.40 per 100 lbs.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 68,339 bushels; Corn, 152,77 bushels; Pease, 881 bushels; Oats, 4,800 bushels; Flour, 1,720 bbls.; Meal, 125 bbls.; Ashes, 12 bbls.; Butter, 1,907 packages; Cheese, 8,337 boxes; Tallow, 16 bbls.

MORNING QUOTATIONS AT MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Specially Reported for the Witness.)
MONTREAL, JUNE 29, 1881.

Name.	Per value of shares.	Capital paid up.	Dividends.	Sellers.	Quoted per share.
Bank of Montreal.....	200	11,999,200	191	191 1/2	382 00
Ontario Bank.....	40	2,996,750	78 1/2	79	31 50
Bank of the People.....	50	1,000,000	91	91	45 50
Molson's Bank.....	50	2,000,000	111	112 1/2	45 50
Bank of Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	150 1/2	152	150 25
Bank, Jas. Cartier.....	25	500,000	100	102	25 00
Mechanics Bank.....	100	5,14,146	12 1/2	12 1/2	25 00
East Townships.....	50	1,382,037	115	117 1/2	57 50
Bk of Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	144 1/2	144 1/2	72 12
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	138	139	138 00
Union Bank.....	100	1,992,990	38	39	88 00
Shelburne.....	40	2,000,000	132 1/2	132 1/2	52 90
Mont. Tel. Co.....	40	1,000,000	48	49	49 00
Rich. & Ont. St. Co.....	100	1,500,000	61	61 1/2	61 00
City Pass. R.R. Co.....	50	600,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	64 25
Mont. Tel. Co.....	40	1,000,000	109	109 1/2	55 60
Mont. L. & M. Co.....	50	525,000	109	110	54 50
Graphic.....	100	500,000	55	55	55 00
Canada Cotton Co.....	100	250,000	130	135	130 00
do. S. & P. Bonds.....	100	250,000	140	170	140 00
Mont. Cotton Co.....	100	370,000	162 1/2	170	162 50
Hudson Cotton Co.....	100	403,333	185	195	185 00
Mont. Bldg. Assn.....	50	481,027	57	57	32 50
Koyal Can. Ins.....	50	300,000	57	58	17 00
Dundas Cotton.....	100	400,000	125	129	125 00

W. I. PENWICK,
Stockbroker, Merchants' Exchange,
Member Montreal Stock Exchange.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is perfect for restoring gray, white or faded hair to its youthful color, gloss and beauty. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare.

ZYLO BALSAMUM (Mrs. Allen's).—A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes dandruff, allays itching, stops falling hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant. Price seventy-five cents in large glass stoppered bottles.

EXTENSION.—The alterations in the store of Mr. G. W. Clark, importer of books, stationery and fancy goods, St. James street, which have been going on for some time are now completed. The store, which is now about double its previous size, presents a very fine appearance and is well filled with a large and beautiful stock of new goods, and is really the largest and best store of the kind in the Dominion.

Noon Advertisements.

EVERYBODY

—ASKS FOR
THE "GEM" JAR!
All experienced housewives have tried it in previous years, and they all know that no jar possibly can be better, and that many are worse. Immense quantities are selling at
WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
425 Notre Dame St.

VEGETINE.

SUPERIOR TO ANY FAMILY MEDICINE.
Doctors Gave Her Up.
VEGETINE CURED HER.
MONTREAL, P.Q., Oct. 22, 1879.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: About fifteen years ago I was troubled with Scrofulous Humor, which settled on my lungs and brought on a severe cough. I consulted five or six of the best physicians in Boston, but they gave up treating me, and said there was no hope of a cure, and they could do nothing more for me. A friend who had used VEGETINE in his family recommended me to try it. I procured three bottles, and before finishing the third bottle found myself entirely cured, and had not another attack of scrofula for nine years. After that period I had to get some more VEGETINE, but it quickly restored me to health again, and I have not had a third attack. I am sixty-nine years old, and since becoming aware of the virtues of your medicine, have given it to my children and grandchildren, and have recommended it to my friends. The results have been invariably all that could be desired. Previous to my first trial of the VEGETINE, I had a cancer removed and scrofulous sores broke out on me, but none have appeared since, and I believe it superior to any of the Family Medicines in use.

MARIA J. KIMBALL.
I can vouch for the above statement in every particular, and consider Vegetine the best Family Medicine now in use.
MOSSES KIMBALL,
Husband of Maria J. Kimball.

FOR SKIN DISEASES.
Toronto, July 25, 1879.
DEAR SIR,—Having been troubled with a bad skin disease, breaking out into little sores over my face, etc., I was recommended to take VEGETINE. I am happy to inform you that it has completely cured me after taking three bottles. I can highly recommend it to any one who is troubled with skin disease.

Yours faithfully,
CHAS. E. BUTT.
We hereby certify that the above testimonial is true, the man being in our employ at the time he was sick.
WESTMAN & BAKER,
119 Bay Street, Toronto.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS,
BOSTON, MASS., AND TORONTO, ONT.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY
OF ACIDS, Sulphuric, Muratic and Nitric. For sale at the old place, 3 DALHOUSIE STREET.
JOHN COWAN.

WANTED, A General Servant for a family of three. Apply at once at 74 University st.

WANTED, two experienced Dining Room Girls, Chambermaid, Laundry Girl and Cook. Apply at Albion Hotel, between 6.30 and 8.30, and to-morrow between 8 and 10 a.m. and 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

WANTED, Apprentices. Apply at the Canada Manufacturing Company steam Refined Cottonseed Oil Works, City.

WANTED immediately, A Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. BLACKADER, 1 Belmont street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a position as Organizer, by a young lady; salary expected \$75 per year. Address ORGANIST, "Witness" Office.

STRAYED, on the 24th inst., a Black and White Goat, in kid. Anyone returning same to No. 3 Dubord street will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND.—Came into the premises of 9 Dubord street, a Black Newfoundland Dog. Owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses.

LOST, a small White Poodle. Answers to name of "Skip." A reward will be paid for its return to No. 7 Bala Street.

Noon Advertisements.

OUR NEW BANDEAU WAVE,
MADE OF SHORT NATURAL CURL HAIR.
EASILY DRESSED.
J. PALMER & SON,
357 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SEAL OIL!
To arrive ex "Helene."
500 BRLS STEAM REFINED PALE SEAL OIL (GREIVES.)
FOR SALE BY
Verret, Stewart & Co.
271 to 275 COMMISSIONERS ST.

FIREWOOD & COAL.
WANTED by the Council of the City of Montreal, one hundred and eighty-two (182) cords of hard Maple Firewood, of at least three feet in length, French measure, from point to scarp, clear, free from limbs or dead wood. Also, three hundred and sixty-five (365) tons (gross) of the best Egg sized Hard Coal, and ten (10) tons of Soft Coal, the whole free of dust, and to be delivered at the several depots of the Corporation, on or before the

FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tender for Wood or Coal," stating the price per cord or ton (gross) at which the wood or coal will be delivered, will be received at the office of the undersigned until NOON on FRIDAY, the 14th of July next.

The Corporation will assume the piling of the wood. The coal to be weighed on such scales and at such places as the Committee may require, and samples of coal to be sent in with Tender.

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
Montreal, June 27th, 1881.

SARAH BERNHARDT SCARE.

The LACE HOUSE is noted for the VARIETY, BEAUTY and CHEAPNESS of its stock of Ladies' Ties, Cravats, Hosiery and Scarves. The latest novelty received to-day is the Sarah Bernhardt Scarf, made of NEEDLE WORK embroidery on WHITE THREAD NET. They are from 9 to 12 inches wide by 60 to 70 inches long. Arranged in a large bow or draped as a shawl they are very effective and most becoming. These goods, selected two weeks ago by my Paris agent, can only be had at the LACE HOUSE. Prices from \$1 to \$2.

WM. McDUNNUGH (Successor to J. Parkin),
225 ST. JAMES STREET
Dealer in Laces and Fancy Dry Goods.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS,

—FOR—
JUNE 29th, 1881.
In wrappers ready for mailing, 4s.

The Irish Agitation.
The Political Situation in Britain.
The Comet.
The Times on the Governor-General's North-West Tour.
Agricultural Letter Box.
Veterinary.
A Tour Through Ireland.
English Correspondence.
Dr. Russell on Men and Things.
Sunday School Lesson.
Presbyterian Church in Canada.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
33, 35 and 37 Bonaventure st.,
MONTREAL.

PRIVATE HOME HOSPITAL,
25 UNIVERSITY STREET.

THE HOME HOSPITAL, established in Peel street in 1879 is removed to the above house, which has been thoroughly repaired, re-furnished (under inspection), and is now ready for the admission of patients.
Rooms from \$1 00 to \$3 00 per day.

WANTED, a good General Servant (no washing), and an Assistant Nurse.

CHINA, GLASS

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THE CAMORRISTI.

A STORY OF ITALY.

By Madame Galletti, in Good Words.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"It was you, then, that threw the stone at the dog; and he was set on to attack me? That I could be such a simpleton as not to have found out that before." Then looking earnestly at his intruder, "I know you; you are the man they call Trovatiello," he exclaimed. "I wrote a letter for you once."

"Yes; and it is to that letter that you owe your life," returned Trovatiello. "You wrote a letter and you kept a secret for me, and every one who knows me will tell you that never a service done to Trovatiello goes unrewarded or an injury unavenged."

Signor Martini remembered distinctly, now that it was recalled to his mind, an incident which would have made more impression on him had he not been absorbed in other matters. He recollected how one day his solitude at the convent had been disturbed by a peasant who desired to speak with him in private. The delegate was very much occupied, and desired the intruder to tell his business quickly and have done with it.

"It is to ask you to write a letter for me," pleaded the young man.

"I have enough letters of my own to write," he had answered somewhat crossly. "My good fellow, apply to some one else."

"I cannot bear to confide in anyone who belongs here," said the young man. "You, a stranger, can have no curiosity about my affairs, and would not be tempted to betray my secret. If you will do me this service I shall be for ever grateful to you."

There was something prepossessing about the man's appearance, and the imploring look in his eyes touched Signor Martini.

"Oh, if it is to your sweetheart," he began, drawing ink and paper toward him, "I suppose I can't refuse."

"It is to my mother," said Trovatiello. "I am a poor contadino, but she is a lady of rank, and that is the secret that you must promise to keep for me."

So Signor Martini wrote at Trovatiello's dictation a few simple, affectionate words, and directed them to the Most Noble Elena dei Marchesi Laurini, reflecting the while that dear ladies in that part of the world were certainly no better than they should be, and also that the wish to keep his mother's secret was creditable to the young man, who might have used it to his own advantage, and evidently had no thoughts of doing so. The result of Signor Martini's present cogitations was to make him seize Trovatiello's hand and wring it with warm admiration and gratitude.

"You are a noble fellow," he exclaimed, "and I thank you with all my heart for the service you have rendered me. I will take your warning, be assured, and stop at home for the future. It is but for a very few days," he added to himself, "and then we shall catch them very neatly."

For many things were working together to bring about a crisis. The delegate had by patience and industry accumulated circumstantial evidence against Nicolai and companions which now amounted to proof of more than carelessness, of deliberate dishonesty and embezzlement. In these researches he was much helped by Gabriele Marotti, whose voluntary assistance he saw no reason to refuse, in spite of private injunctions on no account to bring this old man into any sort of trouble or danger.

As for Pietro, he lent his assistance in another way. He was generally to be seen haranguing a group of adherents which every day grew larger. Little by little his enthusiasm and energy communicated themselves to the dwellers in Monte Brigida, until the smouldering elements in their somewhat sluggish temperaments caught fire, and they began to murmur loudly about their rights and their wrongs, and to demand of one another why, if this gentleman had come to deliver them, he need be so very long about it. What was the use of being a great man if one could do nothing without proof? Why, surely he had only to write off to his Majesty and say, "Majesty, just to oblige me, and all these people to the Bagni," and of course it would be done without any more ado. The idea of the King himself not having the power to do what he liked with his own subjects, and hang them without rhyme or reason if such were his good pleasure, was one which our villagers were incapable of entertaining; and if by any surgical operation it could have been got into their heads, the result would have been very subversive to their loyalty. Meantime Nicolai still drove his carriage and pair, still demanded his usual perquisites, but with less assurance than formerly. His complexion was green and yellow, he lost flesh, and his countenance was one of brooding anxiety and fear. These symptoms of weakness in the tyrant very much encouraged the growing spirit of rebellion. Fowls, eggs or forage were sometimes refused, and when given were accompanied by some not very civil remarks. Occasionally, too, the sindaco would be assailed on his way down the street with various gibes and jeers from the wags of Monte Brigida; and although he would turn round to threaten, and even lash out with his whip, they noticed how livid his face was and how his hand shook, and they feared him no more. Mariangela was the first of the villagers who found courage openly to defy the principal tyrant. One day when the pony carriage stopped at her door for a pair of fowls, "Good God! once this time, not skimp like the last," she struck her arms akimbo and announced boldly that she hadn't got any. Nicolai asserted in no very polite terms that she lied, and further remarked that lies would not go down with him.

"They went down well enough with you that time I lied about the corn," retorted the widow. "I swore I had four rubbis, and I never had a single grain, as you know very well."

"You had better go and say so," sneered the sindaco; "a pretty figure you will cut if you do."

"I am going to say so. We are all going," was the reply.

CHAPTER XII.

One day while the usual business was going on at the municipality, the delegate still going through the form of asking for explanations of hopelessly involved accounts, Nicolai giving more and more evasive and unsatisfactory answers—a sound, a sort of hum or murmur, gradually increasing in volume, like the sound of a gong, accompanied by a tramping of feet coming closer and closer, gave warning that the long-pending crisis had come, and in a form for which all within those walls were equally unprepared. They were being mobbed!

The first thought of most present was to bolt and bar the outside door. Nicolai hastily

whispered to his double to rush out at the back entrance and signal for the carabinieri. Meantime Signor Martini boldly threw open the window, and looking down upon such a crowd of men, women and children as he had not believed the village could have mustered, enquired, in a calm, conciliatory tone, "Friends, what may your business be? Is there anything that I can do for you?"

This speech was received with shouts of "Bravo!" and prolonged cheering; then, "Your name? your name? and your business here? That is what we want to know."

"My name is Carlo Martini," replied the stranger simply.

"Who sent you here?"

"His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel."

"What did he send you to do?"

"To enquire into the truth of certain accusations made by certain persons against the mayor and corporation of this village."

"And you have not yet discovered that they are thieves and pickpockets?"

Then voices were heard trying to explain, but all in a confused jumble together. "We never had an ear of corn, it all goes into their pockets." "They put what taxes they please." "If we complain we are sent to prison." "Some have been murdered." And the word, "Camorristi, camorristi," until scarcely another could be distinguished.

In the midst of the growing tumult, which Pietro was seen trying in vain to keep within decorous bounds, Nicolai showed himself on the balcony of the upper floor, and rallied all his courage to roar out with his old bluster—

"I have sent for the carabinieri, do you hear? You will soon be all in prison if you don't disperse."

(To be Continued.)

MOTHER'S PLACE.

The mother, rocking her first-born, looks forward to the day when her child shall honor and obey her; but let her look backward, and see if she herself knew the meaning of that holy word mother until now. She finds herself lacking in a thousand duties toward her mother which she would fain exact from her child. It is only when motherhood comes that one rightly knows how to be a good daughter, and often then it is too late. In studying the whole question from the double standpoint of daughter and mother, it seems to me that the true mother needs a counter balance to her self-denial in order to preserve a dignified equilibrium. Judicious self-denial and judicious self-assertion are the two elements whose union will produce that beautiful dignity of motherhood which is never put in the background and made secondary. If mothers could impress upon themselves at the very beginning of maternity that their lives were of a dual nature, that the mother is not only to be the tender, pitying, helping friend, but that she has also to fill the God-given position of the head of the household, the regent whose sceptre shall only pass from her hands when she shall have entered upon her celestial inheritance, then we should see no more such unnatural sights as a mother deposed in her own household.

How many homes we know where the mother is a worn-out piece of furniture—or perhaps a dumb-waiter would express it better—and "the girls" are all-potent! The girls have their way about everything; they bring in their innovations and change the whole order of the home; they break long-established rules, and interfere in a dozen ways with the comfort of their parents. As Martin Harland says, these girls are among the sweetest, brightest of the land, and should they be accused of want of filial regard, would indignantly resent it. In thinking it over one can see that this does not happen all at once, but by degrees. The girls are doing only what they have done all their lives, and the thought brings the fault home to the mother. Yes, it is undoubtedly her mistake, born of her love for her children. She began when they were little by sacrificing everything to them. She saved for them, she denied herself for them, she stayed at home that they might go away, she dressed shabbily that they might look well. Even as very young girls they discovered that, and human nature compelled them to take advantage of it, until finally the mother is only the slave of the ring to bring that which her daughters desire.

Should not the woman, the wife and the head, have claims which should not be swallowed up by that of mother? Is not her duty to herself as well as to her children? Should not the chosen head of the household exact due deference? The mother should keep herself of first importance. It may cost her an effort to keep a conspicuous place in her own house; her advancing years and many cares may make her avoid the trouble which she must take to preserve her place. Her children are seizing every new and fresh idea; she must seize them too. She must make herself an agreeable necessity to them, read, talk and walk with them, keep herself young for them. But all this demands time, and time must be taken for it if the mother wishes to be also the confidante and friend of her children. It seems to be one of the mistakes of mothers that they take no time for their children. In their immanent housewifery and anxiety to have everything done, the children's mental wants are often overlooked. The mother forgets her own childhood as she sews away the bright hours, and plans how much is to be done each day. The children outgrow her, live in a newer, fresher world, and when she has toiled away her earlier years and expects a reward, she realizes that she is ignorant and old fogy. She has ministered to the physical wants alone, and her children have learned to do without her because she never had time. She finds herself outside the pale of their confidence because she knows nothing of their inner lives. We read much of the household gods of the ancients, of the way they were enshrined and deified, and how in times of trouble the first thought was always for the safety of the cherished Laræ. Could these inanimate things ever be the comfort which every one might find a mother to be? No matter what may be her imperfections, the thought that she is "mother" should efface them. Let her remember how much depends upon the position she takes in the beginning; the innocent children are quick to learn what they can and what they cannot do, and some time they will be shrewd men and women; then what happiness for her if at a beautiful old age they still regard her as guide, adviser and earthly friend!—Sarah G. S. Pratt, in Christian Union.

WHAT A KEY LED TO.

Please explain the statement that "The Crimean war grew out of the refusal to give up a key."

The whole story of this key will be found in Kinglake's History of the Invasion of the Crimea. In brief, it is this: In the so-called Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem there are shrines held by tradition to be speci-

ally holy. These shrines are claimed by the sects in turn. But the Greek Church looked up one of these, and would not surrender the key. This angered the Latin Church and they had an unseemly time. Then, too, a leak in the dome of the old building began to be noticed; the Greek Church assumed the right to repair it; the Latin Church said that that admitted ownership of the sacred edifice, and so entered objection. The strife waxed so hot that Russia stepped in as the patron of the Greeks; then France immediately stepped in as the patron of the Latins. Meantime the old Turks sat serenely by, keeping the parties from a street fight, but letting the droppings continue to fall on the devotees whenever it rained. Everything became complicated. New issues were raised in the politics of Europe. Russia began to order the Turks around in an exasperating sort of way, demanding repairs; the Turks would not obey, and had, as usual, a constitutional reluctance at repairing anything. France agreed to stand by the Turks. England had got as much into the habit of helping the Turks as it once had been in the habit of hating the French. Now Great Britain "drifted" into an alliance with Napoleon against Russia. So an army went to the Crimea to besiege Sevastopol. That was where Lord Raglan commanded, and where the soldiers died like dogs in the trenches. After a while the Turks covered the hole in the dome, and the French paid for it. And that is where the new piece of zinc came from.—S. S. Times.

A FLEA FOR CANDLES.

"It is possible that we get more light for our money through gas than we should otherwise and certainly we consult our ease when we use it; but I contend that we have much more light than we need, and that, aside from the sanitary considerations, we sacrifice a great deal of beauty and wholesome pleasure. The principle is somewhat the same as that which applies to heat. Every one recognizes the charm of an open fire, and many are sensible that the additional cost is a legitimate one in consideration of health and sociability. We are coming to see the same thing quite as clearly in the matter of light, though there we are helped by the plea of economy. When kerosene was first brought into use it was hailed as the poor man's light; but see how it has now brought back the lamp into life, and how quickly our better taste has made the lamp to have a special beauty. And if one wishes to go a step beyond, and glorify his house with candles, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is in the line of the best literature and art. Depend upon it, enduring art, in whatever form, infallibly selects those accessories of domestic life which are elemental, and not the result of caprice or fashion; and you will not find gas or furnaces in great pictures or great poems. It is our business in our houses to square our life by these lasting laws, and not by the accidents of the time."—Horace E. Scudder in Christian Union.

RHEUMATISM—ITS PREVENTION.

It is far better to prevent rheumatism than to cure it. This may be said perhaps of all diseases, but it is especially true of this one, for if it once gets a foothold in the body, it is not easy to drive it out. Indeed, it often not only remains with the sufferer for life, but with his posterity for several generations. It may not always be possible to prevent rheumatism in the present state of society; soldiers who are obliged to expose themselves, and risk life and health for their country, may find it difficult to arrange their habits and plans of work and sleep in accordance with the principles of hygiene; but with them even something can be done. Farm laborers and others much exposed, may not be able to command their own time, and may never be able to avoid diseases so thoroughly as they may like; but even they can do something. Let us see what are the best means to use to this end. In the first place, the drainage of the soil about the house and grounds where one must dwell is a requisite in all these places where nature has not provided for it by her own means. This will preserve the house from having a damp foundation, damp walls and damp, mouldy rooms, all causes of this disease in a remarkable manner.

If large trees grow about the house and shade it from the light, these, too, must be removed sufficiently to let in the sunshine to aid in evaporating the moisture from the soil and building. The question of clothing is another important one in its relations to the prevention of rheumatism. The general advice given in such cases is to wear thick flannel next to the skin both in summer and winter. Flannels should be worn in winter no doubt, but in summer lighter clothing is better. Indeed, in the very hot months it is wise to dress lightly. To wear the same heavy underclothing in summer as in winter can hardly be said to be dictated by the rules of common sense or comfort. There are two objects as to heavy woollen underclothing in summer, even as a means of preventing rheumatism. One is the discomfort which it causes. The other is the fact that it stimulates the skin too much and prevents the air and light from coming to it, thus weakening the organ which ought in rheumatism to be kept vigorous and healthy. In regard to clothing, the best rule is to dress warmly in cool weather and comfortably in hot weather; of course all sudden changes should be avoided.

Rheumatism and debility is caused by imperfect action of the skin, and one of the most important means of maintaining a perfect action is not to weaken it by keeping it constantly over-stimulated. It is a great deal better to keep it toughened. The frequent use of the morning ablution, followed with thorough friction, rubbing and kneading the body is the most important means of preventing rheumatism. This keeps the skin healthy and active, and carries off those otherwise retained poisons which cause the disease. The maintenance of a healthy condition of the bowels and kidneys is also equally important as a means of keeping the blood and tissues free from retained poisonous matter.

Another point to be observed in preventing rheumatism is to avoid wet clothes. If one gets wet, let him change his apparel as soon as he can, and if he cannot do this at once, let him keep exercising as vigorously as he is able until he can. Draughts of cold, damp air should also be avoided, and so should long continued remaining in cold water, as when swimming or bathing in the sea, lake or river. The abstraction of so much heat from the body lowers its power of resistance to unfavorable influences, and may cause disease unless the constitution is very strong. We have recently treated a case of rheumatism of two years' standing in a young vigorous man, caused by remaining six hours in the sea. It was not, however, altogether his fault, as he was out on a sailing excursion, and the yacht capsized, when all that could be done by the persons on board was to cling to the bottom of

the boat, and wait till it floated ashore, which, fortunately, as the tide was coming in, it did.

There is one point more in regard to the prevention of rheumatism which will be mentioned before we proceed to discuss its cure. It is the maintaining of the standard of health at a higher point, so that the body will resist these causes which we have mentioned, and which affect the weakly and worn first. When the dam is full of water, the machinery of the mill works well, and there is no trouble; but let it be at a low standard and everything goes feebly and uncertain. Just so with the human body, keep it up to a high standard and all goes well. It is an important question how to do this, and involves a knowledge of the whole art of living and working, a discussion we cannot enter into here. The most important hints are to keep the body clean and pure, inside and out, to nourish ourselves properly, and to work just as much and no more as the body is able. Overwork keeps the health at a lower standard than it ought to be. It uses up the forces of life faster than they accumulate, and when exhaustion reaches a certain point, rheumatism or any other disease may come in to stay.—Dr. Holbrook, in Herald of Health.

FARMER'S REVIEW.

(From the American Agriculturist for July)

WORK WITH THE CROPS.

The cultivator should be kept at work in the corn-field, both to kill the weeds and mellow the soil. The full returns for work done with the cultivator are not all obtained in the harvest of a single crop, but the good effects of the tillage are felt in succeeding years. Some farmers stop the cultivator so soon as the horse can catch the leaves of the corn; it is better to put on a mule, and continue the work, thus keeping down the weeds, and leaving the ground in better condition for the crops that are to follow.

The work of harvesting wheat, oats and barley will come this month, and it should be begun as early as possible; any delay is a source of loss in a number of ways. If allowed to get "dead ripe," the grain is not so good and plump, and sells for less, because it does not make so good food, the straw is less digestible than when cut just as the grain has passed out of the "milk." There is less waste from shelling of the grain, and besides the hurry which comes from waiting until all the work comes in a bunch is avoided. Have everything in the way of hired help and machinery ready to go into the harvest field on time; delays are dangerous.

Late haying will be done this month, and much that is to be gathered will be of a secondary quality from the neglect to cut it earlier. A field of ripened and brown grass is a sad evidence of neglect, if not of downright thoughtlessness and folly; and the farmer who delays making his hay when it is at its best—when the grass is in flower—must suffer a loss in having poor fodder for his stock. Late cut hay may—and should be—very largely cured in the cock, instead of parbaking it in the hot sun. The heating and sweating that it will undergo with this management will improve it, and make it easier to handle.

Millet that was sown in the spring should be cut before it gets much beyond heading. If allowed to stand longer it decreases in value, and the beards will become a source of annoyance to the stock, especially to horses. Repeated sowings of fodder corn may be made for a continuous supply of green feed, until the close of the growing season. The small, quick-growing varieties are preferable. A quantity of green fodder at hand when the pastures get dry, as they very often do in the latter part of the summer, will keep the cows up to a full flow of milk, and will be good food for other farm animals.

Swedish turnips can be sown up to the middle of this month. The ground from which early potatoes have been taken, is excellent for a late crop of this kind. The seed should be sown in drills 30 inches apart; allow about 3 lbs. of good seed per acre. As soon as the hay is removed from the meadow a good top dressing, of finely divided, well-rotted manure, may be applied with excellent results. It will produce a thick bottom, thus preventing the sun from burning up the roots, and also give a good second growth for cutting or for pasturage. For a late crop, or one to occupy a piece of newly cleared land, there is nothing better than buckwheat, which may be sown during the month of July. The amount of seed to be sown is from three to four pecks to the acre. If sown much later than the middle of the present month, the frosts are apt to come before the grain is matured.

When root crops are introduced into the rotation, there is no need of the summer fallow to clear the ground of weeds and make it deep and mellow. These good results are obtained with the culture and growth of root crops, and at the same time there is no loss of the use of the land for a year.

CARE OF LIVE STOCK.

Horses are hard-worked and need the best of care during the hot days of summer. Frequent brushing, rubbing and currying will be necessary to remove the sweat stains and make the coat smooth. An occasional washing, especially of the legs and feet, is important. Flies will cause great inconvenience, and if not guarded against, will worry the animals greatly. A cotton sheet is a great protection, and costs but little. Horses should have water frequently, but in small quantities, and should not be allowed to go thirsty so long as to overload themselves when they finally come to drink. The feed should be substantial—something more than grass is demanded by a working horse, especially if its time for eating is limited, as is often the case during this month. The stables and all the surroundings of the horse should be kept clean; a failure here may develop bad gases that may breed disease.

Cows that are in milk should be watched and given extra feed so soon as signs of a falling off are seen. It is very difficult to increase the flow after a shrinkage occurs. So soon as the pasture begins to get short, supplement the feed of the field by a ration of green fodder in the yard or stall. Many cows suffer from the excessive heat, being exposed the whole day through to the hot sun in a treeless and shadeless pasture. A pasture should afford a comfortable place, as well as furnish food for the animals, that the greatest profit may be obtained.

Store sheep will not need much more feed than a good pasture will afford. Give them salt at frequent intervals, and see that they have shade through the hot days of midsummer and a free access to pure water. Sheep for the butcher should be fed liberally with meat. A quart of ground feed per day will, with good pasturage, bring the animals into good marketable condition.

Pigs profit by a good run in clover, or fresh grass. They are naturally clean animals, and only become "pigs" when they have mire and mud holes for a run. Young pigs that are designed for the early winter market should be

pushed now by extra feed. A rapid growth at this time will make much difference in the profit of keeping pigs. Pig pork is the best, and young pigs of an early maturing breed should, therefore, be fattened from the start. Sour milk is not enough for them; add grain feed in liberal quantities.

Chickens hatched this month will be large enough to go through the coming winter with safety. Hens set after July do not always succeed with their broods. The hot weather favors the growth of vermin, and strict cleanliness must be observed about the poultry house. It is an advantage to have all the hen turkeys come off with their young at nearly the same time, that they may all go as one flock, thus lessening the care of looking after them, especially if they are given the whole range of the farm. After the broods are large enough to roam, feed them enough to make them care for their home, and they will return to it at night.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Though rather late, thinning of fruit can still be done with profit. It is better to remove the excess, even though the fruit is of some size, as the remaining portion will be of a better quality. Grafts that are growing too vigorously will need to be pinched. Surrounding shoots upon the stock must be kept out of the way, as the grafts are of the most importance. Pruning can be done this month, at times when other work is not pressing. An open head to the tree should be aimed at, that the air and sunlight may readily reach the interior. So soon as the bark of the stock rises readily, and the buds are mature enough, budding may be done. When blight occurs in fruit trees, there is no remedy; the only thing to do is to cut out the blighted part, or to remove the whole tree, if necessary. Blight is too sudden in its action to be foretold, or precautionary measures taken.

Some tent-caterpillars' nests will have escaped early notice, and they should be cleaned out, or the trees will soon be stripped of their foliage by the worms. The codling-moth is best captured under bands of heavy paper or cloth tacked about the body of the tree. These bands should be removed once a week, and the worms killed. The wormy windfalls that fall from the trees should either go to the pigs, or the pigs come to them. Slugs of pear and cherry trees are readily destroyed by dusting the leaves and branches with lime from a bag tied on a long pole.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

There is no time in the whole year when the rake and hoe are of more importance in the kitchen garden than now. Planting is mainly over for the season, and the weeds are ready to take possession of the ground to the injury of the crops. The asparagus bed should now appear as a deep mass of green. This is necessary that nourishment may be elaborated for the rapid growth of the tender and much prized shoots for the following spring. The shade of the asparagus "tops" should keep down all small weeds—some larger ones may assert themselves and will need to be pulled before they ripen any seeds. Bush beans, like the "Refugee," may be still planted for late use and pickling. It is well to nip the ends of those Lima vines that run beyond the end of the poles. Early beets may be sown for a succession of greens, and young roots during the month. Celery is now grown almost entirely by the surface system, putting the plants on a level surface, and bleaching by throwing up the earth in ridges around the plants.

AMUSING HISTORY.

The educated class in England does not study modern history. They will read it with pleasure—English history if it is at all attractively written, Continental history if it is written very attractively. But they read it in the easy-chair, and only care to remember what amuses them. And yet their political opinions are very materially influenced by this luxurious reading. Since Macaulay wrote, no opinion had at his about the Revolution of 1688 has been as prevalent in England. Was this because he proved his points? Not at all. His partiality on many points was clearly perceived. It was in fact generally agreed that he was a party historian. But that made no difference. His views were universally adopted for the simple reason that his book was amusing, and that to test his statements in detail cost too much trouble. And there can be no doubt that this universal adoption of a particular view of that Revolution produced the strongest effect upon the politics of this day. Prof. Selig.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

JUNE 29.

Remember not the sins of my youth, nor my transgressions.

I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy sins.—I, even I, am he that blot out thy transgressions for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins.

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.—I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more.—Thou wilt cast all their sins into the depths of the sea.

Thou hast in love to my soul delivered it from the pit of corruption: for thou hast cast all my sins behind thy back.—Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth iniquity? . . . he retaineth not his anger for ever, because he delighteth in mercy.—Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, . . . to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

Ps. 25. 7. Is. 44. 22.—Is. 38. 25. Is. 1. 18.—Jer. 31. 34.—Mic. 7. 19. Is. 38. 17.—Mt. 7. 18.—Ro. 1. 8.

THE CHICAGO Times reports an illustration of the many forms of adulteration of food in that city. Not long since a gentleman gave a birthday party to the friends of his little boy. One of the children ate too freely of a cake which had been provided for the occasion, and died in spasms the night following. Although the physicians decided that the convulsions were caused by over indulgence, yet it was also discovered that the arsenic and copper in the coloring matter of the cake had largely contributed to the condition which caused the child's death. An analysis of the frosting and colored ornaments which were upon the remainder showed that there was in the remnant of the fatal cake sufficient arsenic, chrome yellow and copper, to cause the death of a man if taken at one time. Parents should give the closest attention to the confectionery of which their children are so fond, and see that they eat only pure and wholesome cakes and candies. If the manufacturers of this vile stuff were to suffer imprisonment for manslaughter, it might induce them henceforth to use some other ingredients than arsenic and chrome yellow.—Birmingham Democrat.

