

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
(Taken at the McGill College Observatory. Height above Sea Level, 187 feet.)

Date.	Time.	Bar.	Therm.	Hum.	Wind.	Dir.	Force.	Remarks.
P. 24	1.45 p.m.	30.07	76.3	72	Cloudy			
24	4.45 p.m.	29.97	72.9	72	Cloudy			
24	7.45 p.m.	29.97	71.1	80	Light rain			
25	1.45 a.m.	29.95	70.1	89	Cloudy			
25	4.45 a.m.	29.97	64.3	98	Cloudy			
25	7.45 a.m.	29.99	67.2	95	Cloudy			
25	10.45 a.m.	30.01	72.7	79	Cloudy			

*Barometer reduced to sea level and to a temperature of 32°.

Humidity relative. Saturation being 100.

Maximum temperature of the 24th Aug. was 73.8; minimum do., 69.3.

Total fall of wind on Tuesday, —.

Greatest gale on one hour, —.

Rainfall last night was 0.01 in.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 25.

New York, August 25, 12 noon.—Gold 104; Exchange \$4.52 1/2.

—Greenbacks bought at 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; sold at 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; American Silver bought at 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2; sold at 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2; Small do. 10 @ 10 1/2.

P. D. BROWN & CO., Brokers.
124 St. James street.

CABLE

GEN. GRANT BACK IN ENGLAND.
LONDON, August 25.—Gen. Grant arrived this morning.

FATHER HYACINTHE A POLITICAL CANDIDATE.
PARIS, Aug. 25.—It is rumored Father Hyacinthe intends standing as a candidate for one of the arrondissements of Paris, but his chances are considered small.

PARIS, August 25.—M. Thiers, in receiving a Republican deputation yesterday at St. Germain, said the Republic was the only Government possible in France. At the same time it should be conservative in order not to create alarm. M. Thiers did not doubt the triumph of the Republic, and severely condemned its adversaries.

AMERICAN.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—The National Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution urging Congress to take steps to secure an international monetary convention representing the leading commercial nations for the purpose of establishing a permanent valuation between gold and silver and their unrestricted coinage; also memorializing the President to appoint consultants familiar with the manufacturing interests of the country, and recommending semi-monthly reports as to the needs of countries supplied with American products.

MINERS' DEMANDS REFUSED.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 25.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company's reply to the miners' demand for increased wages refuses the concession, and adds that work will not be resumed in the mines unless the miners are quite unanimous in favor of resumption at the July rates. The miners will meet to decide the question.

THE HOWGATE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

NEW LONDON, Ct., Aug. 25.—A Nova Scotia sailing vessel spoke the schooner "Florence" of the Howgate Arctic exploring expedition, on August 23rd, off the south-eastern coast of Labrador. All well.

LOSS OF A WHALING SCHOONER.

The total loss of the whaling schooner "Helen" of New London is reported.

THE INDIAN WAR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Herald's Henry's Lake special report is there, reporting the pursuit of the Indians. His objective point is Crow Agency near Fort Ellis, after reaching which the troops will return home unless otherwise ordered.

MONTREALERS MAKING MONEY.

The World's Montreal special reports that several large fortunes were made there within the past week by Western Union stock speculators. Sir Francis Hincks, Mr. Theodore Hart, and Mr. Henry Judah cleared from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The Herald's Bethlehem, Pa., special reports that Pardee & Co.'s non-striking miners, the only ones at work in the Hazleton district, have consented to join the strikers. The Miners' National Association at Cleveland announces that a general strike in the bituminous region of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and other States, will be inaugurated simultaneously with a strike in the anthracite coal fields. Important events are expected momentarily.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

A San Antonio, Texas, despatch reports that the Mexican authorities are nervous from fear that Texas means to declare war and invade Mexico. Colonel Gomez, at Caranago, telegraphs that Captain Hall told him twenty-five thousand troops were being organized in Texas to invade Mexico unless the outlaws were given up. If the State troops do cross they will not be supported by the regulars. General Ord is satisfied the Mexicans are sincere in repressing the Rio Grande City outrage.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER'S VIEWS.

The Tribune's Worcester, Mass., special reports that the Vice-President is in full accord with the President's policy, but they differ widely as to its effect. Mr. Wheeler holding that it will not obliterate sectionalism.

PAYMENT OF A FRAUDULENT CLAIM STOPPED.

A Washington special to the Times says that it has been discovered that a fraudulent claim has been audited by the Southern Claims Commission, and money appropriated to meet it. Payment will be withheld for action of Congress.

ITEMS.

The Herald says the Secretary of War entertains no thought of relieving Howard from his command in the Indian war.

Mrs. Wallingford, the adventuress, was notorious in Washington in 1874, claiming to be a relative of President Grant, and to have great influence with him.

REPUBLICANS DISGRACED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—After a stormy session of the 15th District Republican Association on Thursday night a number of members had a general fight in a low saloon, during which Thomas Lloyd was fatally shot.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Hannah Lane, aged 33, while lying in a fit in Central Park yesterday was stripped of all her clothing by thieves. Her exposure renders her recovery doubtful.

Frank Schlata was arrested yesterday for throwing his mistress from a third story window. She fell upon an awning, and may recover.

The Times announces that Capt. Eads, engineer of St. Louis bridge, has made elaborate plans for an iron bridge over the Bosphorus, connecting Pera in European Constantinople, with the Asiatic Shore. The Herald states \$25,000,000 would be the cost.

Archbishop Bailey is seriously ill, and his death is only a question of a few months.

The will of Benjamin Cartwright leaves \$10,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

Three steamers sail to-day for European ports with full freight consignments, including 55,000 boxes cheese, 4,822 boxes bacon, 4,500 packages butter, 8,300 cases canned goods, and 60,000 bushels grain.

CUBAN NEWS.

A Havana letter says sugar plantation speculators have overreached themselves, and are compelled to go upon the market and sell at heavy decline.

M. Gilleod & Co. have failed, liabilities half a million.

It is reported that the insurgents have captured a high Spanish officer on the field, name unknown.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Charles C. Waller, of New York, who was swept out beyond his depth while bathing at Nantucket yesterday was pronounced dead last evening, the physicians having vainly worked seven hours over the body.

SENATOR MORTON STILL VERY ILL.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 25, 10.30 a.m.—Senator Morton's condition this morning is extremely critical.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness, Aug. 25.)

SCHOOL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Sommerby, of the Ottawa Normal School, has been appointed head master of the Kingston Model School.

WELLAND CANAL CONTRACTS.—The contractors here report that one of the Welland Canal sections has been given to Mr. Lemay, of Montreal.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—A man named Joseph MacDonald was at an early hour this morning found swimming in a pool of blood at corner of Bolton and Dalhousie streets, having been struck three violent blows on the head with an iron bar by one Belanger, who has cleared out. The quarrel arose through drink. MacDonald will recover.

—Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Mills left last night for the West.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.—The Gazette to-day contains the following appointments: Edgar Hill, of Ship Harbor, Nova Scotia, sub-collector of Customs; John Gardner, Toronto, landing waiter and searcher and clerk of Customs.

Authorized rate of discount on American invoices, 4 per cent.—Excess of specie, \$172,136.01.

MUST NOT CONTEST THE ELECTION.—Mr. Turgeon, who recently opposed Hon. Mr. Anglin to Gloucester, N.B., having applied to Bishop Rogers for leave to protest the election on the ground of undue clerical influence, the Bishop, after enquiry and consultation with the Apostolic Delegate, refused Mr. Turgeon his authority, stating that there had been no undue interference by priests in the election either from the pulpit or in their clerical capacity.

The priests had confined themselves to voting on both sides in the exercise of their rights as private citizens simply.

—Parliament is further prorogued till October 4th by the Gazette to-day.

—Hon. Mr. Laflamme left for Montreal this afternoon.

QUEBEC.

(Special to the Witness, Aug. 24.)

TWO AMERICAN SHARPSHOTS arrived in town this morning and visited several jewellery stores, watching an opportunity to rob. At Duquet's they were examining a gold chain, when one of them attempted to appropriate it. The proprietor dealt him a severe blow, and held him till the police arrived, when he was taken into custody. On his person were found cartridges, cheques, supposed to be forgeries, hippos for turning keys on the opposite side of doors. He also threw away a pistol and a gold locket, which has been claimed by another jeweller in town.

(Special to the Witness, Aug. 25.)

SHIP ARRESTED.—The ship "Marie Henrietta" has been arrested on an order from the Vice-Admiralty Court at the suit of Joseph St. Pierre, late master, for the sum of \$1,000 for salary and disbursements.

POLICE STATION.—The old guard house, facing Anne street, in the Jean's Barracks yard, is being fitted up for the central station of the Provincial Police.

SAD DESTINY.—The condition of the poor wretched Irish families, lying in the ditch behind the Esplanade, is a disgrace to the city, and many of them are gradually dying like dogs from catching cold and other diseases on the grass these cold nights. The City Corporation cannot both afford to care for the outcasts and exempt so many wealthy charitable institutions from taxation.

AVONMORE.

(Press Despatch, Aug. 25.)

FIRE.—The bakery at Newington, owned by Murdoch McAuley, was burned down last night, together with a quantity of flour and utensils for carrying on the business.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, Aug. 25.)

—Hon. David Mills and Hon. Mr. Pelletier arrived here this morning on their way to Manitoba.

THE "TIMES" ON THE BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS.—The Globe's London correspondent cables as follows: The Times in an editorial on British Columbia Indians, says that the Local Government and white population of British Columbia ought to oppose no further obstacles in the way of the settlement of existing grievances. The Indian policy of the Canadian Government has been eminently prudent, pacific and humane, and has been eminently justified by results. Canada has hitherto been justly proud of the peace maintained with the aboriginal tribes. Her triumphs have been won by equity and kindness. Any delay in settling the difficulties in British Columbia would be supremely dangerous to the credit and tranquillity of the Dominion.

PROHIBITION MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of the Dunkin Act last night was the finest yet held. The feeling manifested was that of men determined to fight for a principle till their object is attained. Resolutions were enthusiastically carried making the Dunkin Act Association, composed of all who voted for the Act, a permanent institution with the object of ultimately obtaining prohibition for this city.

Senator Atkins, A. H. Raymond, M.P., John Macdonald, M.P., Rev. E. H. Dewar, W. H. Howland, Patrick Boyle, and others spoke.

—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, now in England, purposes spending the winter in the United States, and will probably visit Toronto during his residence there.

—Mr. G. T. Denison, Police Magistrate, has returned home.

DELEGATES TO SYNOD.—The following gentlemen will attend the ensuing Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, at Montreal on September 12th, as deputies from the Diocese of Toronto: Clerical—Venerable Archdeacon Whitland and Canon, Rev. Rural Deans Lett and Allen, Rev. Canon, Bro. J. A. J. Lethbridge, J. C. Bingley, A. J. Fielder, W. S. Darling, A. J. Broughall, Wm. Lyman and R. Harrison, Lay—Hons. G. M. Allan and C. J. Douglas, Messrs. C. J. Campbell, S. B. Harman, Clarkson, Jones, Peter Paterson, J. R. Cartwright, F. Farncombe, A. McLean Howard, S. J. Vankoughnet, S. G. Wood and J. A. Agar.

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Aug. 25. 10 a.m.—The pressure has increased in the Maritime Provinces. The area of low pressure which was over Lake Huron yesterday morning, has moved a little further north; moderate to fresh south westerly winds prevail in the Lake region this a.m., and north easterly winds in the St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces; the weather is fair throughout Canada and the Western States; rain was reported from most of our stations in Lake region yesterday afternoon. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—For the Lower Lake region, slight changes in pressure; moderate to fresh southerly to westerly winds; fair hot weather, with thunder storms in some localities—St. Lawrence, moderate to fresh north-easterly to south-easterly winds; fair weather with local rains; Maritime Provinces, moderate to fresh winds, and slight cooler weather.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

FATHER POINT, August 25.—Cabin passengers per SS. "Moravian," from Liverpool, on the 16th inst., at Father Point on 25th at 5.15 a.m.: Mr. Breckinridge, Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. H. A. Bradley, Miss Bradley, Miss Campbell, Miss Charters, Mr. George Carr, Mr. Caird, Rev. James Carmichael, Captain Clarke, Mrs. J. D. Curtis, Miss J. G. Davis, Miss Davis, Mr. Lewis Davis, Mr. Eaton, Lord Ellbank, R. N.; Rev. J. Fleck, Rev. John Fairlie, Mr. John Ferguson, Mr. James Gordon, Capt. Glancy, R.E.; Mr. A. J. Glazebrook, Mr. George Harris, Mrs. Harris, Mr. George Hope, Miss Hope, Mr. Hester, Mr. Higginbottom, Mr. King Houston, Mr. R. W. Hurlbut, Rev. J. I. Hillecks, Mr. James Jack, Mr. Julius Kyeer, Mr. Seymour King, Mrs. Seymour King, Miss Knowles, Mr. David Law, Mr. Landowne, Capt. F. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Martland, Mr. Joseph Moss, Master A. MacMaster, Master J. MacMaster, Mr. McCreary, Mr. James McCreary, Mr. J. Macartney, Mr. Patterson, Mr. T. Pennington, Captain Brown, Mr. A. C. Rich, Mr. G. M. Rae, Miss Fanny Raikes, Mr. Steen, Mrs. Strong and child, Mr. E. Schofield, Mr. E. G. Smith, Mr. J. Smeaton, Mrs. W. Whally, four children and nurse, Mr. R. W. Wallace, Mr. Robert Waddell, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. J. D. Williams, Mr. Miss Woughlough, Mr. J. D. Williams, Mr. Higginbottom, Mr. J. D. Williams, and two children. Total, 79 cabin, 32 intermediate and 95 steerage.

MARINE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Arrived steamships "Egypt" and "City of Richmond" from Liverpool.

RIVER DU LOUP WHARF, E.B., Aug. 25.—Fine light easterly breeze; no ships inward.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 25.—Cloudy and fresh N.E. wind; SS. "Moravian" inward, 79 cabin passengers, 32 intermediate, 95 steerage at 5.30 a.m.

CAPE ROSIER, Aug. 25.—Cloudy and warm; therm. 58; light east breeze; eight ships inward; twelve outward.

FOX RIVER, Aug. 25.—Cloudy and cool; still east breeze.

A WOMAN SHOT WHILE ASLEEP IN HER BED.

NO CLUE TO THE MURDERER.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, house carpenter, residing at Wales, was shot by some unknown person while sleeping in a bed in the lower part of the house. Her husband and a child about ten months old were in bed with her at the time, but received no injuries. The bullet took effect in the abdomen. Her husband says the window must have been raised and the shot fired from the outside. Captain Adams J.P., proceeded to the house on after the affair took place, and questioned the victim in order to ascertain whether she had any idea who committed the deed, but she did not appear to have any, and had no deposition to make. She lingered until about five o'clock last evening when death overtook her. A post mortem examination is now being held. No arrests have been made up to the time of going to press.—*Cornwall Freeholder, Aug. 24th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—It is distressing to suffer from weakness. A remedy has recently been discovered both effective and agreeable to the palate, containing those vital elements which impart health and vigor—Phosphorus and Ozone (*Phosphazone*).

The annual picnic of the St. James street Methodist Sunday school will be held on Saturday, September 1st, at Boucherville. The steamer "Montarville" has been engaged, and will make two trips, one at 9 a.m., and another at 1.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Until we remove next door to our new warehouses, in September, we are retailing our stock of Fancy dry goods at cost.—BERNARD BROS., 208 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE G. T. R. EXCURSION TO PORTLAND.—Travellers buying tickets by these attractive excursions are reminded that it costs but a trifle more to be insured against accidents, by purchasing at the same time a ticket in The Accident Insurance Company of Canada. Mr. O'Brien, ticket agent G.T.R., will supply them, or they can be obtained at Leve's (old Post Office), Picard's (Central Vermont), or at the Head Office, 103 St. Francois Xavier street.

—We learn that the Principal of the Berthier Grammar School has secured the services of Mr. J. W. Tucker for the ensuing scholastic year. Mr. Tucker is a graduate from the Academy Class of the McGill Normal School, having taken first rank honors with the Dufferin prize. The Berthier Grammar School has alprize. The confidence of the public, and we are assured that under the able management of its present staff of teachers, it will turn out a class of boys well fitted for business life, or for a higher collegiate course.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the presence of iron which in this preparation remains unchanged, and is the only form in which this vital element of healthy blood can be supplied.

REV. JOSEPH COOK.—A rare treat, intellectual and religious, will be afforded to our citizens to-morrow evening in the St. James Street Methodist Church. The event will be the maiden effort in our city of the celebrated Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, the world-wide renowned Monday lecturer. Mr. Cook, as it will be remembered by the readers of the WITNESS, is an old friend and school-mate of our fellow-citizen, the Rev. Louis N. Beaudry. This gentleman, hearing of his distinguished friend being at the Thos. and Island Sunday school Parliament, repaired to the place in the early part of the week, and succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Cook for the benefit of the Montreal public to-morrow evening. Friday afternoon the two friends spent some pleasant moments together at Pointe-aux-Trembles, where Mr. Cook studied French under Professor Charles Roux several years ago. Mr. Cook is accompanied by his estimable wife, who was led to the bridal altar but a few weeks ago, and the happy pair are now enjoying a memorable tour of recreation and observation along this interesting line of travel. Mr. Cook will to-morrow evening doubtless be greeted by a throng of the best citizens of our city. May he long live to bear the banner of a pure orthodoxy, and to prove by his selfless and true religion are handmaidens, the one giving beauty and permanence to the other!

—Notice of births, marriages and deaths must necessarily be endorsed with the name and address of the sender; otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.
MILLINGTON.—At 188 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, on 24th instant, a son, to Mr. John Millington, of a son (still-born).

COCHRANE.—At "Woodside," Newark, N.J., on the 24th instant, Mrs. A. M. Cochrane, of a son.

JACKSON.—On the 25th instant, at 33 City Council street, the wife of H. A. Jackson, of a son.

ALLAN.—At Verdun, on the 22nd, the wife of Thomas Allan, of a son.

MARRIED.
ROBERTSON.—STEWART.—At Crossmont Farm, Onondago, Ont., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Collier, Arrahall Robertson, late of Fort-Francis, Scotland, to Mary, daughter of Alexander Stewart, Esq.

MINTO.—SHAW.—On the 24th instant, by Rev. Charles Benedict, Mr. Wm. Minto, of Toronto, to Miss Annie Shaw, of Montreal.

DIED.
KELLER.—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Charles, beloved son of Frank Keller, aged 11 months and 4 days. Funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 4 St. Dominique street, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MUIR.—At the house of George Laidlaw, on the 20th instant, Louise, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. C. Muir, D.D.

GOTTLIEB.—At Grace Basin, while bathing, on the 18th inst., Isaac, son of David Gotlieb, from 10.

SMITH.—On the 13th inst., at Howick, Que., a Mrs. Smith, aged 68 years and 10 months, a native of Edinburgh.

O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 24th instant, Patrick Fitzgerald, eldest son of William O'Brien, aged 21 years.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, 26th instant, at 2.30 p.m., from his father's residence, No. 113 St. Lawrence street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

HINCH.—At the house of her brother, Sir Francis Hincks, 418 St. Antoine st., aged 65, his beloved sister Anne, youngest child of the late Rev. Thomas Dix Hincks, D.D., President of the Oriental Languages in the Royal Belfast Institution.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY AND NEXT WEEK.
TRINITY CHURCH.—Rev. Canon Anderson will preach in this church on Sunday morning at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Robt. Wilson will preach in this church to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. All are invited. Sabbath school as usual at 3 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (Congregational), St. Catherine corner Stanley st.—Rev. F. H. Marlin, of New York, will preach at both services, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets.—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., Pastor. Divine Service on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. R. H. Warden will preach in the morning and Rev. A. B. Crockett in the evening. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday, at 7.45 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all the services.

MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE, 320 Commissioners street.—Divine Service to-morrow (Sunday), 26th inst., at 3 and 7 p.m. Mr. S. S. Bain will conduct the service at 3. Service of Song from 4 to 4.30; subject at 7, "Himself Purg'd Our Sins." All Sailors in Port and their friends are cordially invited.

SERMONS BY STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. James Allen, B.A. (Pastor) will (D.V.) preach in this church to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 2.30 p.m.

CHALMERS CHURCH, St. Lawrence st., above Sherbrooke st.—The Rev. M. H. Scott will conduct the services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock.

OLIVET BAPTIST TABERNACLE, Mountain street, between St. Antoine and Osborne streets.—Rev. John Gordon, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Enquiry Meeting on Monday evening. Young People's Bible Meeting on Wednesday evening. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. No adm. free. All are made welcome.

JOHN PAXTON & CO., 26 St. Peter street.

MRS. ANDREWS' SEMINARY will re-open for Fall Term ON MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

CARD—Miss Andrews, Teacher of Music, 93 St. Elizabeth street.

SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
The Subscriber has been instructed to sell, on

TUESDAY MORNING, 28th INSTANT, at the residence, 103 Champe de Mars street, the whole of the rich, elegant room Furniture, including room and Chamber Suites, handsome Sideboard, Cupboard, Pantry and Bary Cases, Tables, Carpets, Pictures, Fine Plated Ware, China and Glassware, ornaments, good Cook Stove, &c. Sale at TEN o'clock.

W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

FOR GOOD AND CHEAP.
STOVES, REFRIGERATORS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, go to

McNICE BROS., 92 BUREAU STREET.

2 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

VARIETY.

Our Stock is, doubtless, the best assorted

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.

STRIKE IN STAFFORDSHIRE AVERTED.

The threatened strike of the Staffordshire collieries has been averted by a compromise.

ARBITRATORS DECIDE FOR NORTH-UMBERLAND COLLIERIES.

The arbitrator settled the dispute over the reduction of wages between the Northumberland coal owners and their operatives in favor of the latter.

UNPALATABLE TRUTH.

The Deputy-Mayor of Euxine has been removed for telling Marshal McMahon, on the latter's recent visit, that the people of Normandy were attached to the Republic, and desired the present crisis to terminate.

THE FRENCH CHOLERA TRANSPORT QUARANTINED BELOW SUEZ.

The French transport, with 130 cases of cholera on board, was not allowed to pass through the Suez Canal, and will be quarantined 100 miles below Suez.

FIGARO'S ATTACK ON THE WAR MINISTER.

The *Journal Officiel* confirms Figaro's denial of the accusation that his recent attack on M. Berthoulet, Minister of War, was inspired by Gen. Ducrot. At M. Berthoulet's request, Gen. Ducrot will not sue the *Moniteur* for defamation.

THE BONAPARTIST QUARREL.

M. Rouher's organ, the *Ordre*, published on Thursday a eulogium of him. This self-praise, with Rouher's departure for Chislehurst before the last instant, the anniversary of the late Emperor's fall, which has always hitherto been celebrated by a gathering of Bonapartists at Chislehurst, strengthens the report that the Prince Imperial sides with M. De Cassagnac.

THE EASTERN WAR.

THE FIGHTING AT SHIPKA PASS AND ESKI DJUNA—ALLEGED RUSSIAN AND BULGARIAN ATROCITIES—MATTERS IN SERBIA—WARSAW AND THE GREEK PROVINCES—EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN RUSSIA—THE PEOPLE OF GUTHRIE ORDERED TO LEAVE—MONTENEGRO IN ACTION—GERMAN SEMI-OFFICIAL PRESS HOSTILE TO TURKEY.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs to Constantinople, August 21st, that three of his brigades ascended the heights of Shipka Pass, advancing within a hundred yards of the Russian entrenchments. After fourteen hours' fighting the Turks held their ground, intending to renew the assault.

The Russians admit the loss of 200 in the first day's fighting at Shipka Pass, less on the second day. The Russians now confess that their loss was great in Thursday's fight.

Suleiman Pasha has been reinforced by two divisions from Philippopolis.

Accounts of the battle before Eski-Djuna are meagre and conflicting; it is stated the Russians numbered 7,000 and the Turks 10,000. The Russians report that the Turks killed the Russians from Jastar, August 22nd. The town was subsequently re-taken. On the 23rd the Turks were repulsed in three attacks near Jastar.

The *Standard's* Eski Djuna despatch of Thursday says steady fighting has been going on for 36 hours, the Russians attacking in full force from Jastar to Popok. The Turks were at first driven in, but, being reinforced, retook and held their original position.

The Porte's circular, to its agents abroad, charges that the Russians massacred 1,100 Mussulmans in child at Eski-Saghra, and women and children at Lovatz, pillaging the Mussulmans' homes there, and afterwards in the surrounding region. The Russians and Bulgarians burned all the men, and some of the women, of the village of Heiste; the Emann and 70 Mussulmans of Yulken were burned alive in a barn, and 44 others massacred. All the women were outraged, eight girls were killed, and two more burnt with their parents. All the women and children but 23 were slaughtered. The Bulgarians massacred 400 Mussulmans in the district of Kezanlik, and still continue to massacre the Mussulman population. Women and children seeking refuge in Khidir Keni were killed. Sufedji and other villages were put to the sword, women and girls being outraged, killed and horribly mutilated.

The Serbian plan of action is settled. General Horvath will command four corps. Provision is made for mobilizing 68 battalions.

It is rumored that a secret National Government is at work once more in Warsaw. The sale of arms is prohibited by the authorities there.

The reports of the insurrection in Thessaly and Crete were exaggerated; the Turks used a riot in Thessaly as a pretext for declaring a state of siege.

The British relief committee association at Adrianople ascertain that 10,150 fugitives, women and children, need immediately relief; of these 1,700 are Jews, and 800 Turks.

The *Daily News' Moscow* correspondent describes the effects of the war in Russia. Peasants are being called off to join the Imperial army from all directions. Everywhere families are mourning because either father or brother is under orders to start. Families are broken up on all sides; wives are selling their household furniture. The streets of Moscow are thronged with homeless soldiers. The price of provisions is rising. Some state that there is a chance of those who have retired from the army or navy being recalled; a general call is being made for all to serve. A house-to-house visitation is going on relative to the number of men servants and horses kept by households; a large quota of which must be parted with for the public service; substitutions on the part of the former are not accepted. Funds are rolling in for the sick and wounded on all sides.

On account of numerous accidents on the overworked Roumanian railways, the railways agree to pay 4,000 francs for every soldier, and 12,000 francs for every officer killed.

The population of Giurgievo has been ordered to leave because of the canals between Rastchuk and the Russians on the northern bank of the Danube.

The *London Times* correspondent at the Montenegrin headquarters states that no effort will be made to follow up the recent successes against the outworks of Nisic.

Despatches to London remark the hostile tone of the German semi-official press towards Turkey. The Berlin Telegraph Agency contradicted a report that the perpetrators of the Salonica massacre had been released, and the Ministerial *Word* desk expressly begs to observe that statements put forward by the Turkish Foreign Department are notoriously untrustworthy.

AMERICAN.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

The *Chicago Times* notes more activity in business than at any time since the panic.

LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP.

A despatch says the divers find the Pacific Mail steamship "City of San Francisco," sunk at Acapulco, too badly injured to be raised.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A horrible case of infanticide has occurred in Brooklyn. An unmarried servant girl beat out the brains of her child and baked the body in the oven.

SILVER MONETIZATION.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* learns that out of 197 Congressmen, 131 favor repealing the law of 1873 and restoring the silver dollar to its old place in the coinage; 15 favor remonetizing with the conditions attached; 18 are opposed to remonetizing; 31 are undecided; 2 decline to answer.

BLUEBEARD.

Dr. W. F. Cooper, living near Charleston, W. Va., has been arrested for poisoning his wife; she was his third wife, both the former having died suddenly under suspicious circumstances. It is now supposed he poisoned them. The bodies will be exhumed. Cooper had a violent temper, especially when intoxicated.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A report from Virginia City on Friday says: The Indians are reported this morning on the Madison river, 40 miles below Henry's Lake. Most of the families in Madison Valley came to Virginia City during the night. The Indians gathered many horses and killed a man on Wolf Creek, probably only a straggling party, but it cut off communication with Howard by that route. Couriers and provision wagons en route have been stopped. No news from Howard since Wednesday.

Howard reached Virginia City, Montana, on Friday morning. His command is at Henry's Lake, waiting supplies. Some of Miles' command are moving up the Yellowstone in front of the Indians. The Indians secured a hundred horses in Madison Valley, but have left. The report of Sitting Bull's presence at Fort Peck is contradicted; he is still in the British possessions.

A report from Smoke River Bridge, Idaho, on Friday evening, says Barnbridge and his force, from Fort Hall, have returned. The Indians are at Henry's Lake; Howard one day behind them.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—On the Gatineau, on Friday morning, a man named King met with a severe accident; he was rolling some logs from the shore into the river, and managed in some way to get under one of them; both of his legs were fractured.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. Vennor, who with a staff of geological surveyors who have been exploring in the vicinity of White Fish Lake, Pemechanga and St. Mary's Lakes, on the Upper Gatineau, reports that he has discovered an immense mountain of pure crystalline phosphate of lime, showing on the surface hundreds of thousands of tons that will yield an average of 90 per cent. He says the two great phosphate beds appear to meet, about 150 miles north of Ottawa, at this mountain, and the phosphate is thrown up to such an extent that the show is enormous; he believes also that the Lake Superior silver-bearing rock runs across the head waters of the Gatineau. This would corroborate the statements frequently made by Indians regarding the discovery of silver in this district.

WHEAT CROP.—The crop of wheat on the Gatineau this year is the largest ever known in the section; the average is thirty bushels to the acre.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.—It is understood that the Finance Committee of the City Council will recommend a reduction of the salaries of civil officials, on account of hard times and the present high rate of taxation.

CASE DISMISSED.—The case of Hector McLean, charged with selling real estate by auction without a license, was dismissed on Friday, the magistrate holding that under the by-law a license was not necessary for the sale of real estate.

TORONTO.

THE DENKIN ACT.—The supporters of the Denkin Act held a large meeting in the Amphitheatre on Friday evening, for the purpose of forming a permanent association. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Hon. Senator Atkins; Vice-Presidents, A. H. Dymond, M.P., and Patrick Byrnie, of the *Irish Canadian*; Secretary, J. T. Moore.

ABSCONDED.—The disappearance of W. H. S. Coen, of the hardware house of MacNab, Marsh & Coen, is the talk of the street. His defalcations have not yet been made known, but are placed as high as \$60,000.

GRIMSBY.

THE CAMP GROUND.—The speakers of Friday were Rev. C. W. Hawkins, James McCullister, and William McDonagh; Mr. D. J. K. Rine gave a powerful exhortation after the morning service.

WASHAGOO.

MINERAL DISCOVERY.—While Mr. Shiers and a gang of men were blasting a rock in order to lower a mill race, about nine feet from the surface of the ground they came across what is supposed to be gold; it appears to be plentiful in the rocks.

MORRISBURG.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—The adjourned examination in the arson case against Thomas Dixon was resumed before the bench of Magistrates on Friday, and Dixon was committed to stand his trial.

HAMILTON.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Friday evening before the Coroner Mackenzie on the body of Catherine Cohn, of 31 Catherine street, who was choked to death on Friday morning by a crust she had swallowed.

QUEBEC.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.—The opening of the Local House of Parliament will, it is generally understood, take place on or about the 15th October.

PILOTS DISSENTED.—A number of members of the Corporation of Pilots are dissatisfied with the way things are presently run in connection with their business, and intend petitioning the Government for amendments and alterations.

SHOPLIFTERS.—A couple of Americans visited the stores of the principal jewellers this morning, and, under pretence of wanting to buy lockets and chains, managed to purloin articles in some instances. The trick was discovered in Duquesne's store, and one of them was arrested, and the other managed to get away.

THE EXHIBITION.—The members of the Joint Committee on the Exhibition seem quite sanguine of success. Entries in the agricultural department cannot of course be expected till near the date of the exhibition, but in the industrial department large numbers of entries are being received. In leather and some other manufactured articles, a good show is already secured. A quantity of machinery is also likely to be exhibited, and Mr. Carrier is to erect a

ten-horse power steam-engine for the motive power.

HALIFAX.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION continues to have evidence daily. Hon. Mr. Savage and Mr. Short, M.P., were witnesses this week in support of the British case.

IN TOWN.—Mr. Alphons Drouin is here on a visit to his brother, Mr. Jos. Drouin, Canadian Counsel to the Fishery Commission.

THE PRESENTATION OF PRIZES to the successful competitors at the matches of the Provincial Rifle Association was made Friday evening at the drill shed by Sir A. T. Galt. The Minister of Militia and several leading citizens were present. Col. Lawrie made a speech giving a brief history of the volunteer force of this city. At the close Sir A. T. Galt addressed the volunteers, highly complimenting them. He stated that it had been said it was not safe to leave the maintenance of law and order in the Dominion entirely to volunteers. He thought that wherever the English flag floated, those under it, be they citizens, soldiers or regulars, were to be trusted to defend it. The militia, even now two thousand miles away, were doing duty and bringing credit on themselves and their companions. Sir Alexander was frequently applauded.

DROWNED.—A farmer, named James Blackmore, was drowned at Malpeque, P.E.I., while bathing.

REV. DR. LORIMER of Tremont Temple, Boston, lectures at Wolfville to-night. He will attend the Baptist Convention, which opens on Saturday.

WINNIPEG.

LORD DEFFERN made an eloquent reply to the address presented by the Mennonites. He said they would not be called upon to stain their hands with human blood, but he invited them to join the Canadians against the brute force of nature, not in a war of annihilation, but in advancing the standard of civilization. In the name of the Queen he welcomed them to Manitoba, adding, "You are as welcome to our affections as to our lands, our liberties and our freedom." The address was listened to with the greatest interest, the entire crowd of about 1,000 men, women and children, as well as the women, being affected to tears. The entire Manitoba population of the Province is now estimated at about 6,500.

WINNIPEG REPRESENTATIVES.—Corporal Smith and Gunner Dodge are in the Winnipeg competition, making 243 points. A protest has, however, been entered against the latter, because he had not attended the annual drill.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE ORANGE DIFFICULTIES.

SIR,—I am an American, and have looked on as it were at all these disturbances, I think calmly. I have read history and pretend to be able to judge of what I read. If there is any party that was benefited, really and permanently, by the results of the battle of the Boyne, the overthrow of that old vagabond King James, and the triumph of the Protestants, and the reign of William and Mary, it was the Catholics. Of all the foolish conduct ever exhibited by a fool, the conduct of King James was the most foolish. When he ascended the throne, the nation as a whole, nobility, aristocracy, clergy (Protestant and Catholic) and yeomanry were eminently loyal. Was there a hand risen against him? Not one. Let me ask any Roman Catholic for the cause that compelled that foolish old fool to abandon his throne and kingdom, and flee away at midnight, throwing the great seal in the ocean, and leaving nothing behind him but confusion and anarchy? I see no cause but what resulted from his own perjury, treachery, bigotry, and his own dogged determination to root out the Established Church, and by any means to bring the nation back again into the arms of a foreign potentate that the majority detested, that would have re-kindled all their martyr fires, and forever destroyed all their liberties. How did it happen that a foreign prince landed peacefully in England, and without firing a shot, with only a handful of men, marched unopposed over the Kingdom and set down upon the throne? Why had the Protestants to gain at the Boyne? They had the King, the army, the Parliament, the whole resources of England in their hands. Of course the triumph of James would have caused a few thousands, more or less, to be destroyed for their religion; for a time; but in the end the Catholics would have been brought low, and England would have been deluged with blood. The country was ripe for a change; the reign of William and Mary brought peace and security into every Catholic family; just as long as the Catholics behaved themselves and obeyed the laws, they were secure from harm. I admire the character and conduct of William. What did the Austrian ambassador say to his master? "The Catholics have nothing to fear from William"; and to-day if there is any church that has reason to be glad on the 12th of July it is the Catholics.

Yours in the interest of true RELIGION.

THE TELEPHONE AND "VISIBLE SPEECH."

SIR,—In your interesting and lucid article on the telephone, in yesterday's issue, you say that "Prof. Bell, etc., has made the method of speech an object of close scientific study, and in his work on 'Visible Speech' he has illustrated exactly what movements of lips and tongue accompany the utterance of the various sounds of the human voice. He thus originated a science by which deaf-mutes have been taught to detect by the eye the words spoken to them, and by educating the dormant powers of articulation (dormant because of deafness) deaf-mutes have been taught to speak."

Now, sir, I remember hearing the Rev. Dr. De Solis, in an introductory lecture on the Hebrew language, make a statement that seems to be in direct opposition to this. After speaking of the misconceptions of the learned with reference to the term Holy language, he referred to a notice of the younger Helms, made by Hurwitz as far back as 1828, and said in substance as follows:—"The idea of the younger Helms was that the Hebrew letters represent graphically, that is give the very outline and portraiture of the organs of articulation, as the eye would see them in the very act of giving utterance to the sounds. And accordingly, in the engraving prefixed to his work there is a portrait of the author, representing him as standing before a book, with open mouth, and with a pair of compasses in his hand, with which he is apparently measuring his throat. On this most fanciful hypothesis Helms taught the first deaf and dumb, for which the world and the author were strongly commended by the celebrated Leibnitz; and this eventually gave rise to the improved plans that have called forth the hidden soul from darkness, etc. The learned lecturer also stated that it was to the Hebrew alphabet that we are indebted for the earliest practical instruction of deaf-mutes."

In furnishing you with these remarks, I do not mean to detract at all from the merits of Prof. Bell, etc., for whose talents I have the greatest respect; but I know well that that gentleman would not desire to claim for himself merits which facts and history give to his predecessors. I am, etc.,

JUSTITIA.

Montreal, Aug. 22nd, 1877.

A CANADIAN NATION.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the editorial and letter in your Saturday's issue, concerning the union of all Canadians. The subject is one which I am glad to see discussed in your columns. As you remarked, "we want the same patriotic brotherhood and responsibility of citizenship which will make the good name of our country and the public order maintained therein, sacred to the eyes of every citizen, and that will make Canadians boast of being Canadians wherever they go." These are general terms. They state the end for which we should strive. Your correspondent has described the means by which he thinks that great result may be attained. I wish to show that they are far from difficult or work-able. It seems to me, however, that he is now, as he desires us to be—a Canadian—and consequently does not view the subject in the same light. By his letter he shows himself to be only what he signs—"An Englishman Ten Years in Canada." I do not see why we in working for the building up of a Canadian nationality should make it "our grand endeavor to bring into the English-speaking peoples of the world generally, and the federation of all English-speaking peoples and countries into one body or empire." We do not want to be a parliamentary borough, sending so many representatives to Westminster Abbey. A closer union with Great Britain, New Zealand, and other colonies will surely not add us in forming a new national sentiment. The work is one in which only Canadians can help. To be Englishmen or cosmopolitans is not our aim.

Equally astray and wandering from the point is your correspondent when he asks us to say, "We will ever hold, support and maintain the ties that now bind us to England." To hold and maintain the ties that bind our shores would make us as much towards being a Canadian people.

The first proposition, that the people of Canada should amalgamate into a Canadian national benevolent society, is utterly useless and impracticable at present. Something must precede it. There must be a common national sentiment. Before the Englishman will abandon his St. George's Society; the Scotchman, St. Andrew's; the Irishman, St. Patrick's, and the French-Canadian the Society of his race, there must be other motives in their hearts than fill them now. They must see the country well governed, that the prestige of our colleges and *seminars* may spread and be known beyond the limits of a narrow circle; that our farmers, artisans and mechanics may favorably compare with those of other lands; that a race of preachers and editors may arise, filled with the highest and purest patriotism, despising sectional jealousies and the petty trammels of party, and educating the people to a clearer knowledge of political and constitutional principles.

Principally, then, when our educated men stir themselves, and form a living, leading part of society, an intelligent aristocracy, in fact, which the citizen and stranger may look up to and respect, then will be the commencement of that Canadian public opinion and feeling, the backbone of a Canadian nation. There are many things that will help us to a greater union. Contests, diplomatic, commercial, or otherwise, with foreign powers. Already have the Fenian raids done much in this particular. Wimbledon matches tend the same way. The Centennial and Australian exhibitions helped greatly to make Canada's position known and respected both in and out of our country. The exhibition at Paris will also, on this account, be of much importance to us.

Anything which tends to fill our harbors with ships, to throng our cities with manufacturing industries and make our markets an emporium of other lands, will hasten the time when a brave and hardy people, situated along the banks of the St. Lawrence and on the margin of our great lakes, in the vast prairies of the West, and even from beyond our Western Alps, shall unite in singing the national lyric of our nation, occupying a proud position among the peoples of the world.

River du Loup, August 13th. A CANADIAN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR NOVA SCOTIAN LETTER.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

HALIFAX, Aug. 21st.

THE PREMIER'S VISIT.

The arrival of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie from Pictou, on the 8th inst., was the signal to the Opposition newspapers for an outburst of political party feeling. In their zeal, however, they have only made their own unfairness more apparent, while the bitterness with which they reiterate their statements is itself sufficient to turn any unprejudiced person against them.

For the past three weeks the Rev. G. C. Needham, assisted by Rev. Thomas Catto and other clergymen has been conducting

REVIVAL SERVICES.

in the Rink. The platform situated at the west end of the rink is occupied in front by the speaker's stand and two organs, one of which is presided over by Mr. Catto. To the rear of these are seats for the choir, the ministers, and several of the leading laymen, and in front is sitting accommodation for 1,500 persons. The attendance is generally large, especially on Sundays, and includes merchants and mechanics, clerks and laboring men; soldiers, sailors and civilians; making, in all, a very miscellaneous congregation. In his addresses Mr. Needham gives evidence of great fitness for the work; his voice is strong and is distinctly heard throughout the building; his language is clear, forcible, and free from all technicalities, while in delivery, though usually calm, earnest and deliberate, he frequently becomes eloquent. His matter, too, gives great prominence to Christ, and keeps the Great Shepherd ever in the minds of his congregation. The relation of anecdotes is, perhaps, Mr. Needham's forte; for he at once engages the attention of his hearers, those incidents which relate to his former work having a special interest. The choir includes some of the best voices in town, and the singing is excellent. But if we except the more touching parts of Mr. Needham's discourses, no portion of the services equals the effect of Mr. Catto's solo singing. Associated with Messrs. Moody and Sankey in their meetings in Great Britain he seems to have caught some of the latter's power in song, and this reaches the hearts of the congregation more than either the preaching or the prayer.

Besides the revival meeting in the Rink, Mr. Needham conducted a prayer meeting for business men in Argyle Hall, where also Mr. Thomas Needham, brother of the evangelist, holds revival services in the North End Mission. The first week's work was devoted more particularly to the awakening of Christians, and this in the end accomplished, though rather tardily. But among non-professors, little has been done. At attendance at the empty room has generally been about thirty, so far though it has gone as high as fifty or sixty, but the number of conversions has been comparatively small.

On the 27th inst. a change will take place in the management of the

"EVENING CITIZEN."

This paper was started in 1863, as the weekly, by Messrs. William Garvie and E. M. McDonald. Afterwards it was changed to a tri-weekly, and passed wholly into the hands of Mr. McDonald. About 1867 it became a daily paper, and soon acquired the largest circulation, and became the best journal in the province. The remaining two years, during which Mr. McDonald continued to edit it, were the most prosperous in its existence; but on the appointment of that gentleman to the office of collector of the customs, the *Citizen* was sold out to Mr. E. N. Sharp, of St. John's. But after three months possession, Mr. Sharp sold out to the *Citizen Publishing Company*, who made the paper tri-weekly, until 1875, when it was again issued as a daily. In January 1877, Mr. Robert McConnell, late of the *Eastern Chronicle* having bought the paper, began and has since continued to publish it until the present change. On and after Monday, August 27th, the paper will be published by the new proprietor, under the new title of *The Citizen and Evening Chronicle*.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN MONTREAL.

The Inland Revenue Bureau has published a list of all licenses granted in the district of Montreal between the 1st of April and 30th of June, 1877. At the latter date there had been issued for use within the city limits three hundred and nineteen saloon or tavern and restaurant licenses, and three hundred and eighty-eight shop or grocers' licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Since the 30th of June other licenses have been granted, and a supplementary list will be published in the autumn. At the present time there are at least in operation 330 tavern licenses and 400 shop licenses.

MAKING ALTOGETHER 730 PLACES.

where intoxicating liquors are by law authorized to be sold at retail. It was within the functions, as it was the public duty of the License Commissioners greatly to restrict the number of licenses, and they must be held responsible for the existence of many of them and for the evils flowing from them during the year. But the citizens of Montreal, or probably a majority of them, have tacitly consented to the issue of these licenses, and it is by public favor that the traffic has assumed its present alarming proportions. Have the citizens ever seriously reflected upon the pecuniary and social results of the transaction they have thus entered into with these 730 license holders? We cannot believe it, for the results are so terrible, the policy is so dangerous and suicidal, that no Christian city would deliberately commit such folly and crime if its citizens had previously and thoroughly weighed the consequences.

Let us first consider

HOW MUCH MONEY

the people will expend during the year for strong drink. A gentleman who has made careful enquiries of grocers and tavern-keepers reports that in outlying portions of the city licensed grocers doing merely an ordinary business sell from \$1,000 to \$3,000 worth of liquors during the year, while there are three or four whose annual sales reach \$10,000. At the very low estimate of \$1,500 as the average liquor sales of the licensed grocers, we have an amount of \$600,000 from shops alone. The sales from saloons and taverns are of course a good deal larger. A saloon-keeper about two-thirds of a mile from the post-office, and not situated on either of the leading thoroughfares, sold \$2,500 worth a year, and he estimates \$2,000 as

A LOW AVERAGE

for the vendors in his neighborhood. Some licensed bars in the centre of the city sell, according to rumor, \$15,000 or \$20,000 worth annually. At the low estimate of \$2,000 a year as the average sale of saloons and taverns, we have a total of \$600,000, which, with the sales of the licensed grocers, make a grand total of \$1,200,000 per year, though there is but little doubt that the amount is \$1,500,000 or over. This is upon the supposition that the traffic will be as prosperous as it has been during the year, and as the next year is likely to be a period of great financial depression, causing thousands of citizens to feel the stress of hard times. In this estimate, moreover, no account is taken of the licenses which will yet be issued during the year, nor of the illicit sale of liquor, which the police authorities say is very large. \$1,200,000 represents an average of \$9 per individual, or \$15 per family. Of all kinds of business in the city, the liquor traffic is

THE MOST PROSPEROUS,

and is least affected by the hard times. Every dollar spent on drink is so much abstracted from the useful and necessary trades. The gains of the drink-seller are the loss of the clothier, the dry goods dealer, the shoemaker, the baker, the butcher, the grocer, the hardware dealer, the furniture dealer, the bookseller, and indeed of almost every respectable and useful business in the city. To show what a depressing effect this enormous waste of money must have upon the general prosperity of the city, let our readers consider for a moment the amount of public utility that could be derived from it if properly expended:

It would pay the rent of 3,000 houses, at \$100 a year.....	\$300,000
It would pay 1,000 families' water tax, at \$90.....	90,000
10,000 tons of coal, at \$9.....	90,000
10,000 barrels of flour, at \$8.....	80,000
10,000 bags of potatoes, at 50 cents.....	50,000
100,000 lbs. of beef, at 50 cents.....	50,000
100,000 lbs. of pork, at 50 cents.....	50,000
100,000 lbs. of sugar, at 10 cents.....	10,000
20,000 lbs. of tea, at 50 cents.....	10,000
20,000 pairs women's and children's shoes, at \$1.50.....	30,000
10,000 pairs men's boots, at \$3.50.....	35,000
10,000 useful and entertaining books, at \$1.....	10,000
2,000 stoves, at \$15.....	30,000
2,000 beds, at \$5.....	10,000
Give to 10,000 poor old people, each, \$10.....	1,000,000
Give to Montreal General Hospital.....	50,000
Total.....	\$1,280,000

If this sum of money were expended as above indicated, how wonderful and how blessed the change that would be wrought in the material and moral condition of our people! If this sum of money, instead of being annually wasted, were to be diverted into the purchase of useful articles of home manufacture, Montreal would no longer feel the hard times, our manufacturing industries would be stimulated to new vigor, and all our laboring men would again find employment.

A CRIME PRODUCER.

But this is not all our city loses annually through the operation of this disastrous liquor license policy. Recorder Sexton says that nine-tenths, of all the crimes committed in the city are the fruits of the liquor traffic. Making a reduction of one-tenth from the total, there were last year 3,570 arrests for criminal offences from this cause, and 12,975 persons sought protection in the station-houses, of whom doubtless nine-tenths were drunk. The city consequently loses about \$200,000 more for

was for shorter hours and more money for their hard labor, but when these things were achieved, while a few were greatly benefited by them, the majority did not know how to use the one or spend the other; the result has been that in many cases the real blessings have been turned into a curse, and it is freely conceded that short hours and high wages have led many very soon into habits of the worst kind.

At such a time as the "Fair," the social stream breaks from its wonted channel and every one seems adrift in the general flood. The streets are almost impassable with the crowds of men, women, and children, bent on having "a good time." Some are hurrying to take a day down the water, some making for the depots to go and see distant friends, but the mass confine themselves to the city limits, and spending a half day with friends they may happen to meet. These are subjected to the dreadful temptations of the ubiquitous dram-shop that flares up at every corner, often one on each corner of the same street. As there are many strangers in town at such times, meeting friends they have not seen for years, no matter what street or place these meetings occur, as it is impossible to get out of sight of the whiskey shop, and as many streets smell with it from one end to the other, thousands are thus drawn, and drift into such places to treat and be treated, till the streets of Glasgow present scenes of dissipation such as are hardly to be seen in any heathen or Christian land.

INCREDIBLE UNFAITHFULNESS OF THE WATCHMEN. Now there is a pupil power in this great Bible land, that if it were properly used, would soon change the aspect of things with regard to the drinking customs of the people here. But the means to lead the people into a frightful gulf of crime and misery, and should be condemned by all friends of law, order and humanity, and especially by every Christian and patriot.

Perhaps the pupil is silent because there are so many in the churches that indulge in such things, and members that keep whiskey shops themselves. These being in the church close the minister's mouth.

Day after day, for a week or two, at this time, the streets of the great city are shocking to behold. Perhaps, as Scotland had to send the great Jonathan Edwards funds because he wanted to keep the church pure from unregenerate members, and on this account those among whom he labored starved him, so America may have to send over funds to the faithful ministers here who dare to proclaim upon the house-top the silence and sin of the church, in holding in her communion those who cause the people to stumble by reason of strong drink. It is a fact that many here know that if a minister was to fearlessly assail the enemy as he shelters himself in the church pew, he would be considered very rash, and it might cost him his ecclesiastical head before it was long.

At the great Pan- Presbyterian Council held in Edinburgh, which I attended for eight days, the temperance subject came up for a very small place in the minds and discussions of that great body, and it was truly a grand meeting. A general feeling seems to prevail that next to nothing can be done with such an evil, and the result is that nothing great is attempted.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL. The real trouble in all this is the fact that all the people use liquor of some kind as a beverage, and will not give it up. The poor man gets his glass at the public bar, and the rich man his wine at the family table. This is true of many ministers, elders, and members of the church here; hence the deep silence on the subject.

WM. C. McDUGALL.

DIVISION OF FARMS. France has astonished the world by the facility with which she paid off the enormous indemnity claimed by Prussia, for the late war, and also the readiness with which popular loans are taken up by the people. Why is France so full of vitality? We rather think the answer is to be found in the subdivision of property. When the estates of the nobles, of the nobility and of the Church were all confiscated by the Convention and sold off to pay the expenses of the war Europe forced upon France, the foundation was laid for a strong nation. The farms then purchased by the people have since been divided among their children and sub-divided among their grandchildren till the share of each is very small. In this way almost everybody, except the workmen of cities, is owner of a small piece of land, and he tries to make the most out of that he can for his support. It is the aggregate of the numbers, means and patriotism of these small land holders that makes France so rich and strong, and the French so intensely patriotic.

Circumstances over which America has no control are forcing upon us the consideration of subdivision of farms. Hitherto most of the young folks have gone off to get new, large farms for nothing, or \$125 and so on. As long as they can do this the old, partially worn out farms will remain undivided. It is now, however, acknowledged on all hands that the good land is nearly all taken up, and can only be had for full market prices. The natural alternative is to utilize present farms to the uttermost. If, instead of 160 acres cultivated by one family, there were four families cultivating 40 acres each, several consequences would follow. The same land would sustain nearly four times the population. The produce of the ground would, generally speaking, be greatly increased, though there might not be quite so much to export. There would be far greater facilities for social intercourse, and far more means for sustaining churches and schools and keeping good roads. Small farms highly cultivated would produce much more in proportion than large ones poorly cultivated, and in this way family intimacy and the affection of families may be kept up by neighborhood, instead of being broken up by the scattering of their members all over the Union.

Another advantage of the subdivision of land is that mechanics or laborers who are thrown out of employment would find it much easier to purchase or rent and manage a small farm than a large one.

How far this subdivision might be carried would depend on circumstances. Near a city ten acres cultivated as a market garden would fully occupy a family, and it is to be hoped that many farms near cities will be subdivided in this way, and sold or rented to parties willing to engage in raising fruit, vegetables and poultry for market.

Let some philanthropist divide a farm by good fences into ten acre lots, build a cottage and stable on each, and sell the lots on ten years credit, on the following plan: Suppose the land were worth, at present cash prices, \$100 per acre, and that the buildings and fences came to \$1,000 for each lot. Now add ten years' interest at six per cent, and the whole cost would be \$3,200, payable in ten annual instalments of \$320 a year, or \$80 a quarter. Of course this would be secured on the lot title paid.

The proprietor would thus get the cash value of his lands and buildings and nearly 12 per cent interest on his money, and the poor family would get an immediate start in life. The philanthropist might give annual premiums for the lot best cultivated and for the finest flower-plot in front of the house, and for the finest flock of poultry—letting the owners of the lots decide the prizes themselves.

Population might thus be greatly increased throughout the country, and especially in the neighborhood of cities, and markets be even more abundantly supplied than at present. Mr. Landis, of Vineland, is the pioneer of such a system as this, and wherever it is carried out

the Vineland regulation of no dram-shops should be adopted. How many estates, which are now rather a burden than a help to their proprietors, might thus be made to support a large, thrifty, virtuous, and comfortable population!—N. Y. Witness.

COMMUNISM REQUIRING A STAND-ING ARMY.

An army of 10,000, with a camp of 1,000 to 1,500 near each large city or centre of population subject to strikes, appears to be a necessity. That law and order must be preserved is a foregone conclusion. Any other policy would subject the country to endless civil strife, which is alike fatal to happiness, safety and prosperity. The Government spends as much in moving its small army from place to place as would pay a larger army stationed at points of danger.

That the existence of danger cannot safely be ignored is clear from past events, and from the language of one of the most dangerous and extensively circulated of the communistic papers, the *Irish World*. Every number of that paper teems with scores of articles and paragraphs exciting the people to lawless violence. As will be seen, they are advised to arm and organize, so as to set law at defiance and to meet the police or the military with force. This would be to put the cities of the United States and the mining regions into something like the same condition as Bulgaria is now. Such a conflict could, however, have only one termination. The communists and all who would join them in the use of force are a mere handful as compared with the whole population of the United States; and whilst the constituted authorities would have the means and the law upon their side, the insurgents would have neither. The *Irish World* is trying to lead the people into a frightful gulf of crime and misery, and should be condemned by all friends of law, order and humanity, and especially by every Christian and patriot.

Its article when rendered into plain English means that every laborer is to become a soldier ready to engage in civil war for what does not belong to him. But it does not explain where those who declare that they cannot support their families are to get money to buy rifles, bayonets and ammunition, and time to drill, and reliable officers to lead them. The *Irish World* does not explain either what better their condition would be after a bloody conflict with the State and Federal Governments, and a certain defeat of the insurgents.—N. Y. Witness.

THE ROUSSELLE CASE.

The evidence against Henry Rousselle, for unlawfully having a revolver on his person when arrested, was concluded yesterday before His Honor the Recorder.

Sergeant Burke deposed that the defendant, when arrested, was quite sober, but that when taken to the station, after the warrant had been executed, a revolver (which witness produced) was found on his person. It had five chambers, all of which were loaded. He gave it up quite readily, and said he had carried it for protection, and that if he (witness) had had as much said as he had been to the defendant, witness would be justified in carrying a revolver.

Defendants' counsel said that the fact of his having a revolver was undisputed, but that he would prove that he had due cause to fear bodily harm.

ALEXANDER McMULLEN, for the defence—A week ago last Wednesday I was going home from a meeting, and when opposite Detective O'Leary's office I saw several men standing together, and one of them said "It is time that d—d Rousselle was put out of the way," also saying that he was a d—d turncoat, and that that kind was always the worst. I told Mr. Rousselle's brother on Sunday afternoon. I have also heard from other sources the same thing.

RICHARD ROUSSELLE, sworn—One day about three weeks ago, when I came home, I found a letter addressed to me by H. Rousselle. I read it, and it threatened my brother's life. We took no notice of it, and I tore it up.

This concluded the evidence in the case.

THE NEXT ACTION.

arising out of the affair was against Henry Rousselle, for assaulting William O'Brien. Complainant repeated the evidence produced on Thursday, how defendant had been standing at the corner, and complainant tripped over his foot. Defendant followed him, and asked him what he meant. He replied that he could not help it, when defendant caught him by the coat and pushed him violently off the sidewalk, evidently desiring a quarrel.

MICHAEL COOLEY, sworn defendant above complainant off the sidewalk and threaten to fight, and then Irvine came up and interfered.

DANIEL O'DONOGHUE was sitting on his doorstep, No. 41 Jervis street, and saw O'Brien pushed off the sidewalk. Defendant wanted to fight, and said he would give him complainant, fair play.

JAMES IRVINE, for the defence, corroborated evidence given for the defence in the former cases, stating that complainant deliberately shouldered defendant off the sidewalk, and was the aggressor in the case. He did not see Rousselle use any violence whatever to O'Brien.

LAWRENCE THOMAS EASTON's testimony was substantially the same as formerly given. On being asked by the counsel for the prosecution if he had not had a conversation with the other witnesses as to the evidence he should give, he replied, "We said, 'Boys, tell the truth, and Mr. Barry can stick you.'"

Mrs. EDWARDS for the prosecution stated that she had been on the steps with her husband, and Mr. Richard Rousselle came up. Her husband said that he was afraid to go out, there were so many shots fired about. Richard Rousselle said, "Get one of them, I always carry one," and at the same time produced a revolver.

The case was postponed until Tuesday next. It was a noticeable fact that the witnesses for the defence would in no case kiss the crossifix, but turned the book upside down and kissed the back.

THE CLAXTON CASE.

In this case, Mr. R. H. BRAND deposed that on the 10th or 11th inst., he bought from Nelson H. Vosburg seventy-three yards of bottle green silk, for which he paid \$1,000. On hearing of the robbery at Claxton's, and that Vosburg had been concerned in it, he, Mr. Brand, suspected something was wrong about the silk and informing Detective Cullen, gave him the silk. Vosburg told Mr. Brand, that he had taken the silk on an old debt, and wanted money very badly.

Mr. LYON SILVERMAN, jeweller, deposed that about the 1st he met Vosburg, who asked him if he knew somebody who would purchase silk. Mr. Silverman told him to bring samples; Vosburg did, and he gave them to Mr. Bernstein. A few days after he brought two pieces of silk to the store, left them there for a few days, and then Mr. Bernstein bought them for \$100. As Mr. Bernstein had only \$80, Mr. Silverman lent him his own for \$20, which Vosburg accepted. Mr. Silverman solemnly swore that he saw nothing to do with the purchasing of said silk. He had no doubt but that Mr. Bernstein acted in good faith.

Mr. HERMANN BERNSTEIN deposed to buying the silk. He said, "I had previously taken samples and gone in different stores to sell the said silk, and at J. O. Trempe's, on St. Lawrence street, I learned that one Chisholm had offered him the same silk for sale. I solemnly swear I bought the said silk in good faith, and that Mr. Silverman had nothing to do with the purchasing of it, except that he lent me \$20 by his own."

Detective Cullen and Mr. O. Dupuis, merchant, also made depositions, the latter giving up two pieces of silk which the firm had purchased from C. H. Denoyers, and which belonged to Claxton & Co.

C. H. DENOYERS sold to Dupuis Bros., on behalf of H. Bernstein, 91 yards of black silk for \$80.33 cash. On the 17th he sold the same firm about 57 1/2 yards of brown silk for \$38.65.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Firing in the Ladies' Stakes, small bore competition, and Consolation Stakes, continued yesterday afternoon. The weather was hot, but well suited for the marksmen. Several ladies graced the grounds with their presence, among them being Mrs. Col. Bacon, the Misses Bacon, and Mrs. Capt. Oswald.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the aggregates in matches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7:

AGGREGATES.	1.	2.	3.	5.	6.	7.	Total.
Corp. Finlayson, M.G.A.	57	33	24	28	33	21	196
Sergeant Hooty, M.G.A.	56	22	23	29	29	23	192
Sergeant Perry, M.G.A.	40	30	30	30	34	19	187
Sergeant Mathew, M.G.A.	60	25	20	31	26	23	185
Prie Ross, P.W.	52	31	23	25	32	23	185
Lieut. Derrick, 60th	58	22	27	29	29	19	184
Prie Ivison, P.W.	60	29	23	18	36	18	184
Corporal Coppin, 3rd	55	22	28	26	24	23	182
Rivers, 60th	55	24	24	21	29	18	182
Sergeant Edwards, Vics.	56	24	24	21	29	18	182
Private Turnbull, P.W.	52	24	24	21	29	18	182

MCVITTIE'S NEW METHOD OF SHOOTING.

A correspondent writes as follows regarding the style of firing which the well-known Scottish marksman, McVittie, of Dumfries, has adopted since his visit to America. "In spite of wind and rain, the attendance of visitors interested in the shooting for the Albert prize first stage was constant at each of the firing-positions, and especially at the 500 yards range. Here Private McVittie, 7th Dumfries, who ultimately proved the winner, attracted curious attention by shooting with the new Henry match rifle, especially designed for the back position. Only two of these strangely-shaped weapons have yet come to Wimbeldon. Lying on his back with his head raised, crossing his legs and drawing up his knees, McVittie brought his left arm beneath his head till his fingers touched and firmly held the butt, which is followed to fit over the right shoulder. His pull off was taken, of course, from the forward trigger, which is nine inches in front of the ordinary one, and acts back upon the lock by a simple piece of added mechanism. Mr. McVittie's previous scores at the two shorter ranges had been made with an Ingram. This, at the 500 yards, sufficed to gain him the highest possible score of 35; and his abandonment of so trusty an arm for the new back-shooter speaks eloquently for his faith in the latter."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—The Young Men's Christian Union of Boston is doing good in a very practical way, by providing carriage drives into the country for invalids in needy circumstances. Last year, three hundred and fifty-seven persons, mostly women and children, selected from the hospitals and other benevolent institutions, were thus treated to an unexpected and refreshing luxury. The example is a good one to imitate.

A minister was told once by a man that he had been a professor of religion for many years, but for ten years had neglected all religious duties, but notwithstanding this he had never given up his "hope." The reverend gentleman noticing meanwhile that his breath smelled strongly of liquor, lost no time in telling him it was time he did. He did not set much value upon a hope that had been preserved in whiskey for ten years.

—Another struggle to see who is king—the Pope or the people. This time it is in Chicago. The city authorities, like other large cities, have a rule compelling the people to obtain a permit from the Health Department before burying their dead, and the surreptitious burying of some of the late rioters has brought out the fact that the superintendent of the Catholic cemetery has for some time ignored the law. He now condescends to say that he does not and will not recognize any burial permits except such as emanate from the parish priest. This revolt will probably soon be made to realize the difference between America and Italy.—Morning Star.

INFANTIL HINDOO CONVERTS.—Nearly a hundred persons have been baptized in the Brammuri Mission, Kollapore, within the last six months. Two of these who have been added quite lately promise to be rather important converts. One is the owner of a thirty-two villages, in which he says a large number of converts may be gained if the work can be taken up. The other is a "medicine man" of great repute in the neighborhood, and consequently a considerable influence. Shortly before his baptism he told Mr. Taylor, with great satisfaction, that he had bridled up the little niche in which his household idols stood, and thus buried them was the words, "You be still there."—Bombay Church Chronicle.

Board and Rooms.

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

FURNISHED ROOM to let. 81 Bloor street.

TWO FURNISHED Front Bedrooms, with bath, to single gentlemen. 604 Dorchester st.

BOARD—Vacancies with Rooms at No. 10 Upper 1st Avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS to let, at 71 Anderson street.

ROOMS, handsomely furnished, private family; fine location. Apply, 354 Bloor street.

TWO LET, furnished Bedrooms without Board. 32 St. Helier street, corner Viger Gardens.

BOARD—Very comfortable, nicely furnished, double bedded Room to let; also, a single one, at 203 Bloor street.

DOUBLE Front Room furnished at 109 Bloor st.

A VACANT ROOM, with first-class Day Board at Mrs. Post Office, 511 LaSalle street, opposite College Ave.

A LARGE, Front, Furnished Room to let at 60 McGill College Avenue. Apply at the above address to R. W. HAZELAND.

ROOM with Board. 193 Bloor st.

VACANCIES for Boarders, four minutes' walk from Post Office, 511 LaSalle street, opposite College Ave.

ROOM, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 241 Bloor street.

ROOMS—64 Cathcart st.

VACANCIES for permanent or transient Boarders, first-class accommodation; references. Holyoke Place, 236 Bloor street.

FURNISHED Rooms to let, en suite or separately. 1349 St. Catherine street.

1367 ST. CATHERINE STREET between Mansfield street and McGill College Avenue. Furnished Rooms to let, with or without board; only Day Board if desired.

107 UNION AVENUE.—Furnished Rooms.

83 UNION AVENUE.—Mrs. HARRIET SMITH, late of Kansas, has first-class accommodation, with full partial board, for families or single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

PLEASANT ROOMS, with Board. 18 Cathcart street.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted under this head are charged ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, to buy a good Sound Mare, between 6 and 7 years of age; highest price will be given. Apply 165 Dalhousie street.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of taking private lessons in Latin and Greek. Address: B.C.M., Witness Office.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, General Servant; must be a good Plain Cook and well recommended; waiting given out Apply on Monday, 27th, at 84 Dorchester st.

WANTED, immediately, for a thriving country town near Montreal, a Cooker who must also be a Practical Tailor. Apply at 13 and 15 St. Helen st.

WANTED, a Professional Cook \$10 per month; no washing. Apply at 737 Sherbrooke street, between 12 and 13 o'clock; also, Housemaid and Tablemaid wanted.

WANTED, a Youth between 16 and 20, for a farm in the country. Apply on Saturday forenoon, at 11, Aylmer street.

WANTED, a good Cook and a good Housemaid. Apply at 748 Dorchester st.

WANTED, 10 first-class Shirt Ironers. 24 St. Henry street.

WANTED, a Good Cook (Protestant); none other need apply at 71 McGill College Avenue.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook. Apply at 666 Palace street.

WANTED, first-class Ironer for Laundry. Apply immediately, "AMERICAN HOUSE."

WANTED, in a small family, a good Plain Cook who can wash and iron. Apply at 403 Guy street, before 10 a.m.

WANTED, to go West a woman who has had considerable experience in a dry-house; must be a good cylinder filler and presser; good wages and constant work to a competent hand. Apply by letter to "R.G." Witness Office, stating experience and where last employed.

WEAVER WANTED.—A Man to take charge of looms at Port Hope Woolen Mills; reference required. Address, JOHN READ & SONS, Port Hope, N. B.

WANTED, an Experienced Cook and Ironer; must have good references; Protestant preferred; French or English. 134 St. Helier st.

WANTED, a Good Milliner of good experience, and can make herself useful in the saloon; to apply at this office.

WANTED.—Energetic Agents to sell the "History of the Great Fire in Saint John," by Col. H. H. Conwell, the graphic description of the Great Boston Fire. A handsome 12mo. book, illustrated. The book is ready for it. Now is the latest time. For terms, address B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.

Employment Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Situations and Employment Wanted, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

A Gentleman, well acquainted with English Professor of French, Commercial and Ornamental Penmanship, Drawing, French and English, Short-hand, Music, &c., is open to an engagement in an Institute, for the next academic year. Address V. WITNESS Office.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, Washing and Homecleaning by the day. Apply at 99 Alexander street, up stairs.

A YOUNG LADY accustomed to teach, children English, French and Music, is open for engagements; can give satisfactory references; no objection to the country. Address, K.L.F., Witness Office.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a situation to take care of horses and grooms. Can make himself useful if required. Good references. Address "A," Witness Office.

WANTED, by a lady, a situation as Lady's Companion, or Governess to Young Children; a small salary accepted. Address "COMPANION," Belleville, Ont.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Board and Rooms Wanted, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

BOARD WANTED by a Young Lady, for a few months to study French, in a respectable family, where no English is spoken; in the neighborhood of this city. Address, K.Z., Witness Office.

WANTED, by two young men Day Board in a private family. Address stating terms, &c., to "DAY BOARD," Witness Office.

WANTED, by a gentleman, Room, Partial Board, and Use of Piano in private house. Rent moderate; stating moderate terms, to S. P. O., Box 2107.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

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

LOST.—On the 22nd inst. St. Helen's Island, bark ONYX, Crews. The barker will be rewarded by returning it to 255 St. Helier st.

To Let.

TO LET, The large and centrally situated room, 102 Bloor street, to be used as a day school. Terms very liberal; can be seen by enquiring at 807 Craig street. Apply to ANDREW MCNALLY, 9 Major street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

The elegant residence of W. F. Kay, Esq. No. 503 Dorchester st. Immediate possession. Apply to O. W. STANTON, 191 St. James street.

TO LET.

The handsome Cut-Stone House No. 729 Sherbrooke street. Immediate possession. Will be put in good order. Rent low. Apply to O. W. STANTON, 191 St. James street.

HOUSES TO LET, 106, 108, 110 STANLEY STREET.

Best low. Require of O. J. DEVLIN, 118 St. James street. Or to P. MCLEOD, on the premises.

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, No. 142 St. Charles Horrommes street, Stone House, 68 Victoria st. Immediate possession. Also, New House on Flatt street, for Sale or to let. Apply to THOS. PHILLIPS, 9 Evans st.

TO LET.

(In immediate possession). No. 13 Lincoln Avenue; Furnace newly stated and painted; gas fixtures and carpets sold if required. Apply at 21 Bonaventure st.

TO LET.

NO. 37 IN THE IRON BLOCK. Bonaventure street, adjoining the new WITNESS Office. Apply to JOHN DOUGLAS & SONS, WITNESS Office.

TO LET.

Two Offices, Nos. 5 and 11 Western Chambers, 22 St. John street. Apply to R. H. H. STEPHENS, 55 St. Francois Xavier st.

TO RENT.—276 St. Charles Horrommes street, Upper 1st floor, containing 8 rooms; moderate rent; suitable for a family; with bath; 8 Rooms; Bath, W.C., Hot and Cold Water, Gas, &c.; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, small Comfortable Dwelling; 7 Apartments; newly furnished; rent, \$20. Apply 490 Sherbrooke street.

TO LET, three Flats, with steam power, each 50 feet by 34 feet; lighted on three sides; suitable for a light manufacturing business; immediate possession; will be rented altogether or separate if desired. Apply No. 512 St. Georges street.

For Sale or to Let.

The Swedish Boot and Shoe Factory. Apply to J. PACAUD, Standoff, P.Q.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

REV. JOSEPH COOK,
OF BOSTON,
WILL PREACH IN THE ST. JAMES STREET
METHODIST CHURCH,
ON SABBATH NEXT, 26th inst., at 7 p.m.
STRAIERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.,
WILL PREACH IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SUNDAY, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
ALL SEATS FREE.

FRENCH MISSIONS.

A Union Prayer-Meeting and Conference will be held
in the
**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
HALL,**
JAC MONDAY MORNING FROM 9 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

All French Missionaries in the City, and Friends and
Supporters of French Missions are invited to attend.

**THE MONTREAL
KILWINNING LODGE, A.F. & A.M.,
No. 23, Q. R.**
An Important Meeting of this Lodge will be held at the
British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame street, on MON-
DAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7.30 o'clock p.m.
By command of the W.M.

JOHN MCKENZIE,
Secretary.

I.O.O.F., G.L.U.S.
A Special Meeting of the members of
all the Lodges in this jurisdiction for
the purpose of electing a delegate to the
annual convention of the Grand Lodge of
the Province of Quebec, will be held at
eight o'clock, at the Odd Fellows Hall, 629 Craig street,
to welcome the members of the Grand Lodge of Kingston,
and other Western Lodges visiting this city on that day.
The D.D.G.M. will preside. A full attendance is requested.

HENRY HARMAN, P.G. D.M.
Secretary of Joint Committee.

CANADA MUTUAL
BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society for the
reception of the Report of the Board of Directors for
the past year, the election of Directors and Auditors for
the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other busi-
ness as may be then and there legally submitted, will be
held at the Society's Rooms, Union Buildings, St. Francis
Xavier street, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August, 1877,
at the hour of eight in the evening precisely.

The Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Appropria-
tions by ballot and sale, respectively, will take place on
the occasion.

W. TURNER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Montreal Horticul-
tural Society's Exhibition, Poultry and Dog Show
will take place in the Grand Palace Building, 86 Cath-
arine street, on the 11th, 12th and 13th September next.
Members and intending exhibitors are requested to pay
their subscriptions and make their entries as early as
possible, at the office of Wm. Evans, Secretary.

For further particulars apply to
HENRY S. EVANS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Excursions, Pic-nics, &c.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TO PORTLAND.

STOP AT THE OTTAWA HOUSE, CUSHING'S ISLAND,
15 MINUTES RAIL FROM PORTLAND.

Steamer "Mary W. Libby" leaves Custom House
Wharf, near the Railway Station, eight times a day.

BOARD REDUCED.

GEORGE ALLEN, - PROPRIETOR.

SOREL NEWS.

(From the Pilot, 23rd.)

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On Friday last, Mr. J. J. O. Fortier, mer-
chant of St. David, attempted to commit suicide
with a revolver. The first shot he fired behind
his ear and the second one under his chin.
The ball passing through the mouth, nose, and
right eye, lodging itself in the flesh and bone
above the eye. It did not penetrate enough into
the brain to cause death and there are good hopes
of the young man's recovery. The reasons for
committing this mad act are attributed to tem-
porary mental aberration.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A GIRL FROM A CONVENT.

A young American girl came to the convent to
spend the remainder of her holidays. She was of
romantic disposition, and often strange words
would escape her lips. Yesterday morning, her
bed was found vacant, but her clothes were lying
in her room. She must have left in her night
dress and shawl, bare-headed and bare-footed.

A letter addressed to the Sisters and one to
her mother were found on her bed. These let-
ters, written in a firm hand, mentioned of great
suffering in the life of the young girl, and spoke
of a secret she could not divulge. It was her
intention, she said, to take poison, and for fear
the poison would not be sufficient, she would
throw herself into the river.

With this clue it was easy to conjecture that
the young girl had left her apartment after mid-
night, and noisily reached the gallery on the
outside of the convent. From the gallery she
allowed herself to drop down with the aid of her
shawl, some torn pieces of which were found on
the spot.

During the afternoon yesterday and this morn-
ing people were employed diving into the St.
Lawrence opposite the convent, but without
success.

All sorts of stories circulated. One was that
the young girl had escaped with a young man
who with her had, on the evening previous, con-
cocted their plan of escape, and that, instead of
throwing herself in the St. Lawrence, as her let-
ters purported to believe, she threw herself in
the arms of another St. Lawrence, who was no
other than her lover. The rumor went to say
that the runaway couple took the boat to Mont-
real, and that her lover had secured proper
clothing for her before she left the convent.

This morning the most probable news came
that she was seen to cross the river in a light
skiff, and that she was hiding somewhere in the
islands where she was seen by reliable persons.
The police are after her. It is probable that
the young girl is occasionally out of her wits, and
that she committed this freak whilst in that state
of mind.

The American missionaries in Beccanum are
heartily praised by the correspondents of the Lon-
don Times for their devotion to the sick in the
hospitals of that city. He advises that all con-
tributions for the wounded be sent either to
American missionaries or German doctors in
Asia Minor.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week
ending 18th August, and the corresponding
week of last year:

	August, 1877.	August, 1876.
DAILY.		
Monday.....13th	15,353	14,076
Tuesday.....14th	15,176	12,159
Wednesday.....15th	15,346	12,149
Thursday.....16th	15,393	12,149
Friday.....17th	15,466	12,145
Saturday.....18th	16,666	12,303
Total.....	92,388	72,948
WEEKLY.		
Total per week.....	24,100	20,350
SEMI-MONTHLY.		
Semi-Monthly.....	48,300	48,500

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOK, who is to preach in
St. James street Methodist Church to-morrow,
is no ordinary man, but is considered by many
to be one of the greatest intellects of the
day. In intellectual Boston, the Athens of
America, he has Monday after Monday, filled
a large hall with some of its most in-
telligent and cultivated people, and sent
them away satisfied. After, we believe,
severe mental struggles, he has come out a cham-
pion of orthodoxy, and has met its critics boldly
and with great success. He has no pastoral
charge, but is doing a great work by
preaching on Sundays, and giving courses
of lectures throughout the week. His force
of intellect alone has won for him his pre-
sent high reputation, he having had no
adventitious aids, and not employing sensa-
tionalism to attract listeners. It is hardly neces-
sary to say much about him on the present occasion.
Sufficient is known of him to ensure that the St.
James street church will be filled from one end
to the other next Sunday evening, notwithstand-
ing that so many of the people of Montreal are
scattered at summer resorts.

THE GOOD FAITH OF THE SOUTH in its ac-
ceptance of the constitution and all its amend-
ments, was strongly insisted upon by Mr. Key,
an ex-Confederate soldier, and now Postmaster-
General, in a speech in Vermont a few days ago.
Very recently Governor Wade Hampton ex-
pressed similar opinions. There is no reason to
doubt the earnestness and sincerity of these uter-
ances. An unprejudiced consideration of the
United States constitution with its divisions
of power between the Federal and the State
Governments almost inevitably forces the con-
clusion that when the Union was first formed, it
was as a league or federation, and not as a na-
tion. The United States had no power to levy
an army. The Central Government has only the
right of calling on the State Governments for
troops when they are wanted. The States have the
sole power of raising militia, and if a number of
the large and wealthy States, like New York and
Pennsylvania, were of one mind, they could
easily organize a revolution, the provisions for
such an organization being at their dis-
posal. There can be little doubt that, as the
Democrats claimed before the civil war, although
the founders of the constitution did not make
specific provisions for secession, they organized a
system which practically gave that power to the
States. Before the question had to be decided, how-
ever, several generations had passed away, and the
national feeling in the United States had become
very strong. This national feeling swept
aside the spirit of the constitution, as if it had
not been, and when the Southern States seceded
armed armies were raised which overcame the
armies gathered by the seceding States to op-
pose them. The question of secession was decid-
ed by the war. The national feeling in the
United States is too strong for any such action.
The Southern leaders have never admitted that
they were wrong in going to war. They could
not be expected to do so. But it may be read-
ily believed that they have no desire to try
and enforce their political doctrines again.
This was made clear during the late Presi-
dential struggle. The Northern Democrats might
bluster and talk of fighting, but the Southern
Democrats soon gave them to understand that if
they wished to fight they would have to do it
themselves. Whatever resistance there might be
to Republican State Governments, there was none
to the Federal authorities. The present generation
of Southerners are growing up under the influ-
ence of the supremacy of the Federal power. Those
who came through the civil war had it impressed
on them in the strongest way. Whatever difficulties
are in store for the United States, and they are
likely to be many, they will not again be troubled
with civil war for the old ideas.

THE PRESS AS A CRIME DETECTOR.
A great wall has gone forth from the police
authorities over the fact that the evening
papers, through publishing the robbery of
Messrs. Claxton & Co.'s warehouse prematurely,
had given warning to the ringleader of the
thieves, and thus assisted in his escape. This
sounds all very well, but a few incidents will be
sufficient to show that the press has very often
much more to do in the unearthing of crime
and fraud than the police, notwithstanding
their great usefulness; and it thus becomes a
question of considerable importance whether
such publication is not in general the safest
course, and more in the interests of the public.
Leaving home, we shall first give an interesting
case where the atrocious and mysterious murder
of a beautiful young girl on Staten Island was
relegated, like so many others, to oblivion by
the apient gentry of Mulberry street. The N. Y.
World, which from the first had taken a deep in-
terest in the matter, set its reporters to work, and
in less than a week the murderer was in
custody. It is unnecessary to say that daily re-
ports of progress were published. Coming home
for further proof, we would respectfully refer
the compiler of the report which appeared in the
Herald, and reproduced by us, and the police
authorities as well, to Mr. J. P. Cuddy, dry
goods merchant, in this city, for his experience.
He and some of his neighbors had been
repeatedly robbed, and, as usual in such cases,
immediately notified the police authorities of the
fact, but all to no purpose, until Mr. Cuddy be-
came impatient, and, notwithstanding that he
was requested by the detectives to keep
the matter quiet, he had the last robbery of
his shop published in the "evening
papers," and two days barely elapsed before
he was in possession of a large portion of the
stolen property, consisting chiefly of cloth. It
had been conveyed to Sacher's auction rooms,
the day after the robbery, where it was
being cut up into pieces and sold at less
than half its original cost, when a person who
had read in the WITNESS an account of the rob-
bery went to Mr. Cuddy and informed him of
the sacrifice that was being made by auc-
tion of broadcloths. Mr. Cuddy through this
information discovered a portion of the stolen
goods, the largest part having already been
disposed of at prices that should have aroused
the suspicions of even an ordinary policeman.
Mr. P. Wright, another dry goods merchant, says
he was robbed on two occasions, and kept the mat-
ter, according to the detective's imperative orders,
and unfortunately for himself, too quiet, as he now
believes if he had given the matter publicity, he
would have recovered the stolen property, as he
found out some months later that some cloth
of his stolen had been in the city for fifty
to seventy-five cents per yard, although its
market value was five dollars. He thinks his loss,
like Mr. Claxton's, would have been but small,
the latter having recovered all but \$400 worth of
his stolen property by the "premature" publica-
tion. As an instance of Mr. Wright's experience, he
says he went so far as to bring the detectives to
his store and showed them a gold breast-pin,
with a Masonic emblem on it, which had been
dropped by one of the thieves. One of the
detectives said, "Give that to me. I know the
owner of it, and will have him arrested before

many and very discordant elements a nation.
Are the circumstances for developing brother-
hood within, and friendliness with neighboring
peoples better, or are they as good as those of
the United States? Our powers of abstrac-
tion are, we are told, not so good as
those of our neighbors. Many of the facts
which appear to prove this may give rise to fal-
lacious arguments, but there is some remnant
of truth in the saying. The United States had
the advantage of having a homogeneous mass,
large and singularly influential, to begin with.
No solid masses of persons speaking different
languages, and guided by contending religions,
have vexed their problem. New elements have
come in gradually, and have spread more or less
over the land. There was an exception to this,
doubtless, in the Dutch settlers of New York,
but these were first cousins to the English, both
in religion and language, and were settled along
the lines of most active traffic. In contrast to
them the Germans of Pennsylvania have pre-
served their nationality, language and man-
ners as completely as our own German coun-
trymen of Berlin or Luenburg. By whatever
reason it is to be accounted for, no stranger can
fail to observe and no patriot avoid grieving over
the isolation of different tribes and races of men
all over our provinces, and even in our cities. We
may take as an example the neighborhood of Hal-
ifax, which is in this an epitome of the whole
of Nova Scotia. Within a few miles of that capital
we find a settlement of Acadians almost as
unassimilated as though they had just crossed
the sea, and been two hundred years on the way;
a village of Germans still speaking and thinking in
German, however much they may prefer very bad
English; an African colony all black called
Africville; settlements of Gaelic-speaking
Highlanders, settlements of Micmacs in wigwags;
besides gatherings of all the other factors of our
people. At least such was the condition of things
not very many years ago, and such we presume it
is still. It is out of a conglomerate like this
that we are required to make a single people.
We say required, for there is no escaping the
task. These people are established on the soil,
and on it they will remain, and if they are to be
happy they must be united; and if they are to be
united they must be free. Every individual
must enjoy the largest liberty to think, say
and do as he likes so long as he does not interfere
with others, and must consequently exercise the
largest forbearance toward others in thinking,
saying and doing as they like. All being on an
absolutely equal footing before the law, there is
no middle course between this and absolute
tyranny, under which people would agree so long
as repressed by pure terror, and no longer. This
latter alternative need not be considered, as no
person or class could enforce, and no class
would submit to it. We can, therefore, only
appeal to all persons and classes to devote them-
selves to the task of working out this problem
in the light of the gospel of love, and under the
guidance of Christian charity.

BABEL.

There never was a time when so many ques-
tions prevailed all over this continent with
regard to the future as now. Is the Republican
experiment of the United States a failure, or are
the vines of the blood, which have lately proved
crupitve, such as can be cured by time and
tonics? Is immigration from Europe, and what
bids fair to be before long still more serious, im-
migration from Asia, joined with the unfruitful-
ness of the American race, going to form a popu-
lation of a character for which a constitution,
devised by and for God-fearing and educated
Anglo-Saxons, is entirely unsuitable? The dan-
ger from European immigration would probably
already have reached its worst point were the
original race increasing as of old, and if it had
no Asiatic problem to deal with. But while the
Chinese are invading from the Pacific, the sons
of the foreigner are multiplying at a rate with
which the offspring of the native English race
cannot, or at least does not, compete. That a
mixture of Teutons, Slavs and negroes, Celts
and Chinese cannot carry on the Republic as
now constituted does not need to be proved.
Similarly the question is being turned over
among ourselves whether we are in a position to
meet certain dangers that seem to threaten. We
have before us the task of developing out of

"long and your goods discovered and restored
to you." However, neither goods nor breast-
pin have ever been heard of since, notwithstanding
repeated enquiries, and Mr. Wright, with
several other merchants, show their confidence
in our police by having, along with
Mr. Cuddy, employed a private watchman to look
after their premises at night, the result being
that they have not since suffered from the de-
predations of thieves.

It is very strange that the police authorities
should have known apparently much less about
Vaubourg's illegal and shameful manner of ear-
ning a living than a large number of citizens and
members of the press? Why did they not break
up his infamous den in St. Lawrence Main
street, which he had the impudence to locate in
the midst of some of our most respectable citi-
zens' while in St. Catharine street, at a con-
venient distance, a gambling hell of his, it is said,
was in full blast. What stronger reason had
they for keeping those things silent than expos-
ing them?

LITERARY REVIEW.

NEW MAGAZINES.

Appleton's Journal contains three illustrated
articles—one on "Charles River," another on
"Tyrol and the Tyrolese," and the third on
"Eton College." The writer of this last thus
describes the work of a collegian:—

"He desires to have the prestige in after-life
of having been educated at Eton. For the grati-
fication of his wishes in this respect his par-
ents pay the respectable annual average sum of
one hundred and twenty-five pounds, or about
eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, of which
about one hundred and twenty pounds, or
seven hundred dollars, goes for board and tuition.
He boards with one of the college-masters, and
lives, he is said, well; he has a small study and
a separate sleeping-apartment to his use; a tutor
assists him in his work, and he has about as much
of the good, old-fashioned sort as an under-
graduate at Harvard or Oxford. Indeed, the
Etonian, as far as no schooling goes, fares
luxuriously. Every Tuesday, Thursday, and
Saturday with him is a half holiday, and every
saint day a whole holiday. He goes into 'first
school,' so called, on the days which are not
holidays, from 7 a.m. to about quarter to 8
a.m., a little more schooling comes off between
11 a.m. and 12 noon, a break here occurs until
3 p.m. to 3.45 p.m., when he is in school again;
and, finally, he sees his master once more from
5.15 p.m. to 6. All the odd hours and minutes
between these times he spends in learning; to
become an English gentleman of course he must
smash odd moments for school preparation and
education with his tutor; but in the main the
learning to become a gentleman. And to teach
Etonians to possess this great quality the forty
eight learned graduates of Oxford and Cambridge
employed as college-masters do very little, and
the boys themselves very much.

"It is fair to assume, I think, that boating
and cricketing in some mysterious way have
something to do with making boys gentlemen at
Eton. At any rate, evidence in either of these
sports gives great advantage at the college, and
I may add that the only youth pointed out to
me at Eton as worthy of special notice was 'the
captain of the boats.' Nearly all the time passed
out of school is spent in growing skilled in
these accomplishments; and, assuming one of
the qualities of an English gentleman to be
courage, then I must confess that Etonians are
in the aggregate possessors that most excellent virtue
in considerable degree. They must not boast of
the river until they can swim, and learning to
swim means the expenditure of a large amount
of boyish courage. To attain perfection, too, in
cricket—to attain at least to the honor of being
one of the 'Eton eleven'—it is necessary
to be well on one's feet, and the like good quality.
I shall call honor with courage, and with a cer-
tain manliness allied to it, and a strong sense
of independence with this. And herein, I think,
lies most of the virtue of the English public
school system, that it teaches boys to be cour-
ageous, honorable, manly and independent; and
the majority of Etonians that I have ever met
will have been certainly endowed with these
attractive qualities." Other noteworthy arti-
cles in this number are entitled: "Famous
Automata," and "Charles Kingsley and His
School," by E. L. Burlingame. In "Gwin-
dolen" Mr. Wirt Sikes traces the name of
George Eliot's heroine to "Gwenlan," and
gives a dramatic sketch of an early Welsh
heroine of that name.

Lippincott's Magazine opens with an entertain-
ing account of the "Kabyles," a curious people
who make their home upon the mountains of
Algeria, and who are gradually coming under
the influence of civilization.

Misdirected energy will, under a strong,
pale and progressive government, be digested
into more useful channels. The most turbulent
will become sensible of the necessity of eating.
The larder of crags and caves is necessarily
meagre and precarious. The bravest must go to
resort for success at that place of popular
resort they must carry something to sell in order
to be able to buy, and they must behave them-
selves in 'change hours. On the latter point
French and the peaceably disposed natives insist
with increasing unanimity. It is impossible to
fancy a gentleman who restricts himself to the
occupation of fighting, buying from those at
his expense he pursues it, his weekly supply of
provisions, and of such home with his dis-
strings of cloth and such home with his dis-
spear or garlanded around his gallant brow.

Such is the drift of the times. Mankind is
banded against brigandage. Never was an
ancient and honorable profession so sadly under
the weather everywhere. When it flares up into
momentary life in Sicily or Attica the news-
papers seize hold of the event, a reporter is
promptly on the spot, and the bandit-chief is in-
terviewed as coolly as though he effected a
triumphant corner in mess pork. Such depress-
ing influences cannot but wear down the noblest
calling. Sicily is tamed, and Circassia, the
Asiatic Kabylia, nearly so. A paper on Madams
Patterson Bonaparte contains many anecdotes
and extracts from letters and diaries, which throw
new light on the career of that remarkable
woman, of whom Talleyrand said, "Si elle
était reine avec quelle grâce elle le ferait."

Since her withdrawal from European life
Mme. Bonaparte has lived secluded from society.
Baltimore's shrewdest banker says that he knows
no man capable of creating legitimately, with
so much capital, the large fortune amassed by
Mme. Bonaparte. She has no accomplishment
in any branch of art, and though the love of
study remains, her fast-increasing blindness de-
prives her of this resource. Her diary, if ever
given to the public, will have the effect of a
shower of cayenne; but her magnanimous opus,
which discretion will probably forbid ac-
cording to the light, is entitled *Dialogues of the
Dead*, the scene being laid in Hades,
where her father and King Jerome re-
hearse her story. Her wit is still incisive, her
conversation replete with interest, her memory
retaining minutely every incident and figure of
the wondrous drama that has unfolded before

her eyes close upon a hundred years. Her birth
was nearly coeval with that of our republic,
many of whose fathers she knew. She went
to the tidings of Marie Antoinette's tragedy
reached our shores; she was a woman when
Washington died; Jefferson was her friend; La
Fayette held her hand; and her name is in-
separably associated with one "who kept the
world at bay, whose game was empire, whose
stakes were thrones."

CITY HALL COMMITTEE.

The City Hall Committee met yesterday after-
noon, Ald. Duhamel in the chair, there being
present Aldrs. Holland, Mercer, Kennedy,
Wilson and General.

In a letter read, Mr. Rouillard, Building In-
spector, intimated that the amount of coal
delivered to heat the new City Hall would be greater
than at first believed. They should get 360 or
375 tons.

The CHAIRMEN stated that after the building
had been cleaned it might be furnished.

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among which one on the Domestic and Ar-
tistic Life of Titian is of special importance.
"A Snow Storm on Mount Shasta" gives an
account of a daring ascent of the northern
extremity of the Sierra Nevada, which clad in
perpetual snow rises "in solitary grandeur from
a slightly sculptured lava plain, and maintains a
far more impressive and commanding individual-
ity than any other mountain within the limits
of California." It is thus compared with its
rival Mount Whitney, which has the advantage
in actual height.

"The elevation of the highest point of Mount
Shasta, as determined by the State Geological
Survey, is in round numbers 14,400 feet above
mean tide. That of Mount Whitney, computed
from fewer and perhaps less reliable observations,
is about 14,900 feet. But inasmuch as the aver-
age elevation of the common plain out of which
Shasta rises is only about 4,000 feet above the
sea, while the actual base of Mount Whitney
lies at an elevation of 11,000 feet, the individual
stature of the former is nearly two and a half
times that of the latter; and while the circum-
ference of Mount Shasta around the base is
nearly seventy miles, that of Whitney is less
than five.

An illustrated article on Prince Edward Is-
land gives the following sage opinions of the
people:

Auction Sales.

J. F. Raymore.
PUBLIC NOTICE to the Trade
and Others.—Direct Importation from Germany (England and France) of a valuable stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Gold, Silver Watches, elegant Diamond Finger Rings, men and elaborate Gold Chains, magnificent Gold Lockets, large assortment Gold Rings, Ladies' Sets (Fits and Drops), Gold "Sartre, &c. I am instructed by a gentleman, [an arrival in the city to sell] public auction at my residence, 420 N. Duane Street, on MONDAY, August 27th, at 10 a.m., 2 and 2 1/2 p.m., an entire stock regardless of cost. This will be a genuine sale. Do not miss the great bargain.

J. F. RAYMORE, Auctioneer.

John B. Armon.

**DAMAGED WHEAT, CORN,
BAG AND BARREL FLOUR.**
The Subscriber will sell at Mr. James McDougall's
storehouse, on south side Lachine canal,
**TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON
AUGUST 26TH.**
for account of whom it may concern,
About 7,000 bushels Wheat, damaged.
About 8,000 bushels Corn, damaged.
About 100 bags Flour, damaged.
About 150 barrels Flour, damaged.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
JOHN J. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.
Entrance from Mill street.
Terms cash immediately after the sale.

**STEINWAY PIANO, HOUSE
HOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, SADDLERY,
HARNESS, COBLES, LAWN TENIS, ROLLER, MOWER, &c.,**

[illegible]

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
The undersigned will sell at his office, on THURSDAY the thirtieth day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, the debts belonging to the undersigned Insolvent estates:—
Savage & Seale, Granby. £1,717.08
Geo. H. Cook, of Aylesbury. 411.28
William Haynen, of Montreal. 977.81
List of debtors can be seen any day up to the hour of sale.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Assignee.
Office of DEPUTY TAYLOR & DUFF, }
353 Notre Dame street, }
Montreal, 23rd August, 1877. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
In re JOSEPH JAMES & CO., Insolvents.
—IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS,

Centrally situated real estate, fronting on Valley street off St. George street, containing about 7,187 feet in superficial area, with two Dwelling Houses and other buildings thereon erected, being portions of Lots Official Number 443 and 448 in the Saint Lawrence Ward, to be sold publicly at the office of the undersigned on the 2d of August, 1877, at eleven o'clock a.m.

THOMAS DARLING,
 Assignee.

182 ST. JAMES STREET.
MONTHLY, 13TH AUG. 1877. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

In re JAMES THOMSON, An Insolvent.

Desirable Building Lot on the north west corner
Oxford and St. James streets, being Subdivision
of Lot No. 170 in Saint Lawrence Ward, containing 35
feet in superficial, to be sold peremptorily at the office
of the undersigned on **TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1877.**
TEN o'clock a.m.

THOMAS DARLING,
Assignee.
182 St. James Street,
MONTREAL, Aug. 13, 1877.

Noon Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AT CHAMBLY,
the two new or ranges of buildings formerly owned a
second hand. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

Norfolk. The front row is of stone foundation, being 1 foot 6 in. in 36 feet. It consists of 4 storeys, with 6 x 12 cent. columns. The building is substantially built of wood. The rear row is 224 feet x 22 feet, having rear wall of stone, with magnificent ceiling the whole length. It is substantially built and is good order. The whole could be converted, either for manufacturing purposes, Vinery, Greenhouses, or for Poultry Breeding Establishment. Distance from Montreal by rail, 1 hour. It is situated on the banks of the Richelieu. For further particulars apply to GARNHAM & POWELL, Real Estate Agents, 217 St. James street.

JOB PRINTING OFFICES.
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—♦—

SOMETHING CHEAP!!!
SOMETHING CHEAP!!!
SOMETHING CHEAP!!!

—♦—

ABOUT 1,200 POUNDS OF
ENGLISH SMALL PICA,
In first rate order, offered at 17c per lb., including cost
and packing. Will be sold in lots of from 100 lbs.
wards.

(No more will be available.)

Sample orders will be sent on application.
This is a rare opportunity for offices doing Book Work as almost any amount of sorts can be supplied with order.
Send orders soon.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Witness Office,
MONTREAL.

VOILA!

It is almost as hard for some people to get a set of

clothes that will fit them as it is for a husband man to get a wife.

It is the proud boast of J. G. KENNEDY & CO. that no one ever yet has left their premises dissatisfied.

We have the largest select stock of Ready-made Clothing to be found in Canada.

Our weekly round of goods for Allan line steamers is of the most magnificent description.

Our Paris Cutter and his four Assistants are at the service of any gentleman wanting a stylish fit.

We have Children's Suits in three sizes and Boys' Suits in four sizes. But the most important thing to bear in mind is our Necessary at 75 cents Suits.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31, 33 and 35 St. Lawrence, Main Street.

GET YOUR
ENVELOPES
 AT
GEO BISHOP & CO'S
 169 ST. JAMES ST.

Noon Advertisements.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AT CHAMBLY,**

the two power ranges of buildings formerly owned and occupied by the British Government as Commissariat Stores. The front row is of stone formation, being 110 feet in a 30 feet. It consists of 4 storeys, with 3 cellars. The building is substantially built of wood. The rear row is 224 feet x 22 feet, having rear and side walls of stone, and roof of iron. It is the whole length. It is substantially built and in good order. It would could be converted, either for manufacturing purposes, Vintory, or for other use. It is a fine building. It is situated at a distance from Montreal by rail, 1 hour.

is situated on the banks of the Riechthou. For further particulars apply to GARNHAM & POWELL, Real Estate Agents, 217 St. James street.

RARE CHANCE
FOR
JOB PRINTING OFFICES.

JOB PRINTING OFFICES.
JOB PRINTING OFFICES.
JOB PRINTING OFFICES.

—(C)—

SOMETHING CHEAP!!!
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SOMETHING CHEAP!!!

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ENGLISH SMALL PICA,
In first-rate order, offered at 17s per lb., including cartage and packing. Will be sold in lots of from 100 lbs. upwards.
Samples of free will be sent on application.

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This is a rare opportunity for offices doing book work as almost any statement of sorts can be supplied with order.
Send orders soon.

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PUBLIC NOTICE to the Trade
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J. F. RAYMORE, Auctioneer.

John B. Armon.

**DAMAGED WHEAT, CORN,
BAG AND BARREL FLOUR.**
The Subscriber will sell at Mr. James McDougall's
storehouse, on south side Lachine Canal,
**TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON
AUGUST 26TH.**
for account of whom it may concern,
About 7,000 bushels Wheat, damaged.
About 8,000 bushels Corn, damaged.
About 100 bags Flour, damaged.
About 150 barrels Flour, damaged.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
JOHN J. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.
Entrance from Mill street.
Terms cash immediately after the sale.

**STEINWAY PIANO, HOUSE
HOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, SADDLERY,
HARNESS, COLES, LAWN TENN, ROLLER MOWER, &c.,**

Removed for Convenience of Sale.
The Subscriber will sell at his Rooms, at
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28th,
the contents of a private residence, the order of a gentleman who has gone to Europe, comprising:—Mahogany Piano, almost new, and selected by a well known musician, as being a very fine reference;—a large quantity of Furniture, in Mahogany and Walnut, Bookcases, Tables, Nest Stand, &c., Carvel Oak Sideboard, Leather Oak Dining Chairs, 2 Arm Chairs, very fine; 3 Victoria Dining Table, Crozes, &c., the very finest style of plated ware, and a large quantity of cut glass, imported from Paris. Mr. Joseph Walker, best Glassmaker, has Carpets, Oilcloth, &c., largest Asia Hall Stove, latest pattern, and a large quantity of Bedsteads, and a good room Furniture. Fine Walnut Bedroom set of Bedstead, three Plain Sofa, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. Garden and House Plants, a large quantity of new and beautiful Pew, Lawn Table, Chairs, &c., two Hair Upholstered Child's Saddle, set Saddle, 2 Buffalo Bows, 3 Bells, and a large quantity of other articles, as a Pen and Ink, and 5 Young Cows, Hens, Chickens, Glades and Sundries, Cooking Stove, Refrigerator, &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock a.m.

JOHN J. ARTON,
Auctioneer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
The undersigned will sell at his office, on THURSDAY the thirtieth day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, the debts belonging to the undersigned Insolvent estates:—
Savage & Seale, Granby. £1,717.08
Geo. H. Cook, of Aylesbury. 411.28
William Haynen, of Montreal. 977.81
List of debtors can be seen any day up to the hour of sale.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Assignee.
Office of DEPUTY TAYLOR & DUFF, }
353 Notre Dame street, }
Montreal, 23rd August, 1877. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
In re JOSEPH JAMES & CO., Insolvents.
—IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS,

centrally located real estate, houses of value estimated at \$7000 each, and about 7500 feet in length, with two dwelling houses and other buildings erected, being portions of Lots Official Map 443 and 444 in the City of Lawrence, Mo. to be sold publicly at the office of the undersigned on the 5th August, 1877, at eleven o'clock a.m.

THOMAS DARLING, Assignee.

192 St. James Street,
MONTREAL, 11TH AUG. 1877.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

In re JAMES THOMPSON, an Insolvent.

Desirable Building Lot on the north west corner Ontario and St. George streets, being Building Lots of Lot No. 170 in Saint Lawrence Ward, containing 35 feet in superficial, to be sold publicly at the office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 25th August, at 11 o'clock a.m.

TENN o'clock a.m.

THOMAS DARLING,
1902 St. James Street,
MONTREAL, AUG. 13, 1927. Assignee

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FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AT CHATELAIN,**

the two power ranges of buildings formerly owned and occupied by the British Government as Commissary Stores. The front face is of stone foundation, being 14 feet 6 in. x 24 feet. It consists of 4 stories, with 6 excellent cells. The building is substantially built of wood. The rear wall is 224 feet x 22 feet, having rear and side walls of stone foundation, magnificent ceiling the whole length. It is substantially built and in good order. It would could be converted either for manufacturing purposes, Veterinary, Agricultural, for Poultry Breeding Establishment. Distance from Montreal by rail, 1 hour.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SONS,
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THE PULPIT.

SERMON BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.
PART I.—JULY 29.

THE STRIKE AND ITS LESSONS.

"And Paul said, But I was free born."—
Acts 16:38.

Freedom has been the aspiration of our race from the beginning. The history of the human race has been a history of futile endeavors on the part of men to obtain large liberty in consequence with the strength of government. How to reconcile the power of the commonwealth with individual power—this has been the problem. It has been solved by the Anglo-Saxon race more nearly than by any other; but it is not perfectly solved yet.

Are the workmen of the world oppressed? Is the great under-mass of men throughout the world in a condition of oppression? Yes, undoubtedly, by governments, by rich men, and by the educated classes. Are the great toiling multitudes of the world oppressed by governments, by rich men, and by the educated people of society because they want to oppress them? No. It is because it *must* be so. Only in the household is it possible for strength and knowledge and power not to oppress ignorance and weakness and helplessness. In the family the father and the mother are so related to their helpless and ignorant children that the power which they have is, as it were, imputed to those children, passed over to them; but the administration of affairs on the great scale throughout the world is such that when men are ignorant and weak and poor they cannot help being oppressed. "The destruction of the poor is their poverty"; "the destruction of the ignorant is their ignorance"; the destruction of the weak is their weakness—and that, too, by a great natural law. No being against being, or little being against much being, must always kick the beam. The volume of power that is in any class must have scope and operation. Now, it is wrong to say that a ton acts unjustly when it weighs down half a ton. It does not act unjustly; it cannot help itself, whether it will or won't.

The working population of Europe is largely ignorant—that is the trouble; and therefore they are largely kept under. They are lacking in personal development. They are lacking in the art of developing wealth. They are lacking in the art of self-government. They are lacking in the generation of ideas. They are lacking in the power of controlling civil organizations. They are small at the waist, and smaller yet in the head. And they reap the natural fruits of inferiority, not because men want to oppress them, but because it is the natural order of things that the greater should surpass the less. There are many things that are the result of the ignorance and of the want of influence on government of the great working mass in Europe which would not take place if they had a just position.

We sympathize with European laborers in their efforts to right themselves. In their demand for education we stand by them. In their demand for participation in the management of public affairs we stand by them. In a large division of the wealth which is in part created by their labor we stand by them. We are on the side of work and of the workmen in Europe. We think them to be much wronged and great sufferers. But in most respects the method of rescue which has been proposed for their release is unwise, unnatural and impossible.

While, therefore, we believe that they are unjustly dealt with, and while we are in sympathy with their aspirations and their determinations to rise to a larger method and a fuller development of social and domestic life, we abhor the modes and theories that thus far have been devised for the accomplishment of such a purpose. We abhor them because they are cruel to the workmen, and because every time they are fired off they are more destructive at the breach than at the muzzle, and damage the very men for whose benefit they were prepared.

The workmen of Europe, whether leaders or followers, are not fit to be teachers of Americans in the matter of political economy and instituted liberty. We have nothing to learn in these respects from Europe. We have much to learn from Europe in art; we have much to learn from Europe in regard to certain elements of government; we have much to learn from Europe in professional matters; but when it comes to the doctrine of human rights and the organization of individual liberty into a commonwealth we have nothing to learn from Europe and much to teach them. Therefore the importation into America of European emissaries and European theories and European methods for the relief of labor I look upon as an importation of abominations. The theory of these emissaries is un-American—namely, that it is the duty of Government to be paternal, to look after the welfare of its subjects, to provide them with labor, and to see to it that they are happy. This is the form in which oppression has had the most disastrous scope in the world. It is Tyranny, it is Caesarism, it is absolute monarchy, to say that government is to take care of the people. It gives them the right to manage the people as they think best.

Now, it is the duty of Government to protect the people while they are taking care of themselves—that is all; and that European theory is none the less despotic because it takes on a democratic form, as it exists in the communes, the phalansteries and the various Fourierist schools in Europe, where it is perpetually taught that it is the duty of government to see to it that men have bread and that they have labor. As this doctrine is now being proclaimed in our midst it is simply and absolutely foreign to any principle with the fundamental ideas and principles on which American institutions stand. "Hands off!" we say to government. "See to it that we are protected in our rights and in our individuality, but do not want any thing of government except that it shall defend us from the passions of men. Then we will take care of ourselves, and we will stand where the taking care of ourselves puts us, whether it be high, middle or low."

The theories held in Europe in respect to common property of every kind and hue; the theories in regard to the division and distribution of property, the coarse, clumsy, agrarian theories, thought to be wise by European theorists—these we reject because they are against natural law and never will be practicable. You never can read just the thoughts of God in that matter. He has meant that great shall be great and that little shall be little. Men are distributed on a long scale, and no equalizing process will take place all you can make men equal in productive forces. Suppose there should be a

law which should say, "No man shall be accounted six feet because the average height of men is five feet eight," what would that law be worth? In other words, any theory which teaches equalization of position where there is not equality in the fruits of productivity is a wild vision and not a practicable theory.

The European notions of combination among workmen contain in them many elements that are correct; but there are also in them certain seeds of utter destruction; for combinations in trades unions, communes, etc., destroy the liberty of the individual—and the liberty of the individual is the one vital thing. The liberty of the individual is destroyed where men are not allowed to work when they please, where they please, as long as they please, for whom they please, and for what they please. Where it is attempted to bring all workers to one scale—skilled and unskilled workers, long workers and short workers, good workers and poor workers; where it is attempted to regiment labor, and make it matter of mathematical calculation, the thing is preposterous.

These combinations have also done violence to the rights of employers and the rights of capitalists. Men talk as though to be an employer was a sin against humanity, and as though the greatest treason a man could commit was to have capital. As if capital was anything but work condensed! As if capital was anything but that which every man prides himself on having—namely, productive labor! The man who earns by his labor enough to support his family through the week and has five dollars over on Saturday night is a capitalist. That surplus money is capital. It is the product of labor, and represents labor. And a man who holds in his hands that which is a representation of labor in large amounts is no more really a capitalist than a toiling man who works day by day to accumulate property.

Trades unions and brotherhoods, established according to European patterns, under the plea of affording protection to working men, bring in a petty despotism and destroy liberty. In the name of work and of working men I protest against the theories of German socialists as opposed to our American theories of government. We have found out what they never found out, how to organize a commonwealth with the greatest amount of liberty; and we do not propose to go to school to impracticable German theorists.

I protest, too, against the political economy of French communes, in the name of labor and of the laboring man. Communism is a deadly poison to the workmen of the world, because it is a contradiction of natural law, and of the industrial economy of the globe. We will give citizenship to foreigners, but we will give no citizenship to foreign theories of this kind. We will be generous to the man, but we will sink their philosophies in the depths of the sea.

Now, what are American views as distinguished from these foreign views? First, government protects men in their rights; and God gave them their rights; government did not confer any of those rights upon them. Government did not give me my body. It did not give me my eye, nor my ear, nor my hand, nor my voice. Government did not give me the whole of those composite elements which go to constitute my being. Government has given me no right to liberty. God gave me my right to liberty when he gave me myself; and the business of government is to see to it that nobody takes it away from me unjustly—that is all. Every individual man is himself a whole commonwealth of various powers; and men stand in crowds and millions in the community, each one being sovereign to a certain extent; and all that government has a right to do is to say to them, "You shall exercise your powers without damage to one another. You shall not employ your rights so as to destroy any other man's rights; and we will see to it that you comply with this rule." Beyond that government has no function. All the variety of things that government does are to carry out that protecting policy, and secure to every man the liberty that God gave to him.

Secondly, the American idea recognizes no classes. We have about "the laboring classes." In common parlance that phrase answers very well; but men are coming to feel that labor forms a class which has rights as a class. No, not one. There is no human being on this continent that has rights as a member of any class. I have no rights because I belong to a professional class. You have no rights because you belong to the class of lawyers. You have no rights because you belong to the class of merchants. Before the law we all have fundamental rights because we are citizens—not because we belong to the upper or the lower class in the community.

There is, therefore, to be no working class arrayed against a rich class. We are all common citizens, having the same liberty one as another, and the same rights one as another; and he who classifies men and seeks to antagonize them is an enemy of his country and of his kind.

Thirdly, it is the American doctrine that every man is to have the full ownership of himself; that he is to have every opportunity to develop himself; that he is to have a right to the exercise of his powers and to the enjoyment of whatever he produces—and that without any regard to classification, and without regard to any condition except such as he can by his own exertions place himself in, high, low, or middle.

That liberty is his right; and it is a right which no man has any business to interfere with. It is not to be touched by government, nor is it to be touched by combined industry. It is as sacred for a brotherhood to say to a man, "You shall not do so and so," as you shall not work more than eight or ten hours a day, and you shall not work except for such and such prices," as it would be for a man born with a crown of iron on his head to say the same things. Oppression is not less odious because it is democratic. I would rather be swallowed by one anaconda than be bitten by five hundred little vipers!

Fourthly, it is an American doctrine that every man must stand on his own level. He has a right to any position in wealth or honor which he legitimately earns—and conversely. I say that a man is to be held to be just that which he is as a cause; and you are to ascertain what he is as a cause by the effects which he produces; and a man that can produce no effects is small; while he that produces the most effects is the largest. You may not like it, but it is so. Men may go into rebellion against the fact that a smaller weight is overcome by a larger; they may say, "Two pounds have no business to weigh down one pound; poor little one pound weighed down by aristocratic two pounds!" but the power of natural law is on the side of the largest, always, whether men would have it or not; and no meddling on their part can interrupt it. It is idle to say that power should be on an equality with weakness, enterprise with indolence, self-denial with self-indulgence. It is absurd to claim that an industrious, versatile

man should stand no higher and have no more than the man who drinks beer three times a day, and spends half his time in sleep, and the rest of the time grumbling and saying that he is as good as the next man. Whether or not you are as good as the next man depends upon who the next man is.

Fifthly, on that point, let me say that the test of all combinations, whether by governments, by trades unions, or by communes, is: How much liberty do they secure to the individual? Any combination that makes more of the individual man, all over and all through, is useful; but any combination that restricts the individual, and seeks to make it up to him by a certain result of the aggregation of men, is pernicious and poisonous.

I was born with a hatred of wrong and oppression. My earliest reminiscences were warlike in that direction. My whole training through life has given volume and intensity to my love of liberty for men. And do you suppose that after I had pleaded for the slave of America, and for the yeoman of Europe, and labored to secure to them their freedom, I could stand by and hear a combination of men say to the contractor, "You may hire workmen to lay brick, but you shall not make a full hand yourself on your own work"—as they have said, and as they do say? Do you suppose I could stand by and hear a combination of carpenters say to the employer, "You may have four apprentices, but never any more"? Whose business is it to tell him how many apprentices he shall have? What reason do these combinations give for this gross violation of the liberty of the employer and contractor? We do not mean to have too many workmen in our way to compete with us, and we resort to this artificial method of protecting ourselves against honest competition. We are going to live easy, and you capitalists shall not do what it is your lawful right to do; on the other hand, you shall so act that we can have a good time without regard to whether we earn it fairly or not." They say, "It is necessary." Necessity has been the plea of tyrants since the world began; and it is as much the theory of the God-carrying tyrant as of the tyrant on the throne, with a sceptre in his hand. Human nature is the same the world over.

Sixthly, their relative productive power will rank men; not before the civil law, for all men there are alike and equal, but in the realm of political economy and of public sentiment. Now, a man comes into the market, and you say to him, "What have you to sell?" "Two hands," he says. "What is in them?" "Nothing but strength." For that he will be paid a small amount—it may be a shilling or fourteen cents an hour.

Another man comes into the market. "What can you do?" "Heave dirt." An ox or an ass will beat a man heaving dirt; and if you sell mere muscle with just enough intelligence to enable you to use it, you must expect to be paid accordingly.

Another man comes into the market. "What have you in your hands?" "Some skill." "What is skill?" "Brains." "Then you have some brains as well as muscle?" "I have; and I can do skillful work." He can go up and take higher wages, and command more respect. The wages of a man go with the manhood that is in him and not with the animalhood that is in him.

Another man comes into the market, and has his hands to sell. "What have you in them?" "I have great power and great expertise, and great skill." He stands still higher; draws still higher wages; he has rarer faculties of his labor and more of them. It is the amount of mentality which men put into their work that determines their place, their wages and their honor; and there are reasons for this which lie deeper than the speculations of modern political economists. Such is the American doctrine.

Therefore, men who bring less manhood into the market ought, in spite of all the insane theories which have come from abroad, to have the lowest wages; and men who bring the most manhood into the market ought, by a celestial edict, to have the highest place, the most honors and the largest remunerations, since they have the causes of them in themselves.

Well, then, what becomes of the doctrines of political economy which are held by our modern theorists? One says, "A man's desert is determined by the amount of work which he puts into anything." Is it? Why, then a school-boy, dull as lead, that copies a sonnet of John Milton, taking pretty nearly all day to do it, and doing it in wretched chirography, deserves more than John Milton did, who struck it off in half an hour. This would be true if the value of a thing is determined by the amount of work that is put into it, as men soberly declare that it is. Is not quality of work anything? Is not kind of work anything? Is not the faculty from which work springs anything? Is not the man anything? Is he a machine, and is the same philosophy to be applied to him that is applied to machinery?

Another man tells you that it is the cost of production, and not the amount of work, that determines value. I beg your pardon, the cost is diminished according to the skill that is applied. A skillful man works quicker than anybody else. It would cost me to make a box—anything like a good box—to hold coal, about a hundred and fifty dollars. In the period that I was knocking it together, and knocking it together in a way that amounted to knocking it to pieces half the time, I could earn a hundred and fifty dollars by lecturing; and are you going to tell me that the value of that box is determined by its cost, when a carpenter's apprentice would have built it at a tenth part of the expense in time and of labor? Are you going to tell me that I ought to have a larger amount for making that box than that boy because I was a bungler and he was not? That would be a premium on ignorance, on a lack of skill, on non-productiveness. This theory is worthy of its origin. It came from the womb of communism.

Another man says it is the law of supply and demand that determines the value of things. No; this law comes in more or less with its modifying influence; but the great law, the real law, which determines the value of the services of men and of the products which they produce, is that of mind. The value of these things depends upon the kind and the quantity of the mind that is put into them. He that employs common mental powers in his work takes common wages. He that employs superior powers of mind in his work takes higher wages. He who has talents that everybody needs and stands pre-eminent, like some distinguished barrister at the bar, or like some wonderful artist at canvas, because he puts into his work more mind, of a better quality, than anybody else, gets the highest price for his labor. You may not like it; you may not think it to be right; but it is the divine arrangement, and you might as well accept it and not grumble. The real law, the actual underlying principle, is, that the value of men's work, and of the products of their work, is to be determined by the amount of mind and the quality of mind which enter into them;

and it is this that overthrows the nonsensical schemes of European theorists that disturb men's minds and fill them with lies.

Having come to this point, you may ask, "What bearing has all this upon the great questions which have been agitating the newspapers of our country lately? It does not go to show that labor has received, as yet, its full remuneration; it simply goes to show that while, by the infidelity of philosophers, and by the comparatively rude way of administering great natural principles, workmen are subject to many petty injustices or informalities of justice, and that while they do honestly and rightfully aspire to higher places and higher things—it goes to show that, while these things are so, the way to remedy them is not by the way of the greshop, nor by the way of the caucus, nor by the way of combinations, but by the way of the school, by the way of self-denial, by the way of more work or better work, by the way of more refinement, a nobler ambition, and a truer manhood. That is the road out of the comparative inferiority in which labor stands."

Men that will make themselves more manly will be in demand and will go up; for they have the decree of God behind them. Men that will not make themselves more manly will not go up. It is the decree of God that stands against them and resists them. And they who by any artificial means are raised up above their normal position must go back, first or last, when the exigencies come. In times of prosperity, when all things are flowing briskly on, false combinations may seem to succeed; but when adversity comes, and all artificial helps are broken down, and natural law takes its course, then you will find that those men who have the least manhood, will sink to the bottom and that those who have the most manhood will rise to the top. The man who has great power of thought, great power of industry, great power of application, great power in combination, great power in execution, and great power in the control of his fellow men, is a natural leader. The largest man among men will stand highest for the same reason that a large tree stands higher than a small tree. The large tree stands higher because it is higher, and the largest man stands highest because he is highest. One man rises above another because he has superior qualifications that the other has not; and this blind belittling, this puffing discontent into the vanity of men that are low, that are sordid, and that are not industrious; this attempt to have men that work eight hours receive the wages of fifteen hours' work, and to have weak men paid as if they were strong men; this effort to utilize human nature, to obliterate all those elements that come from grandfather and grandmother, or from father and mother, to wipe out all the congenital distinctions that exist between men, is preposterous.

What if a man should go out with the theory that it was his province to bring wheat and rye and barley to one and the same scale, and that it was a corrupt market that gave a different price for each? What if he should act on the principle that all grains should be valued alike, not only, but that chaff should be reckoned in the same category? It would be about as sensible as the attempt in the great labor-market to lump men together, and equalize them, high and low, strong and weak, skilled and unskilled, and make them all alike cutting down all natural processes of ranking.

Let me say one word more on the subject of the living of workmen. I have held all my life long that it was the privilege and the duty of every young man to begin life with the idea of organizing the kingdom of the household. I have always taught, and I hold to it most strongly to-day than I ever did before, that it is right and privilege and duty of every laboring man who can, not only to support the animal that is in him but to support his faculties. Luxury may be either the one or the other of two kinds. There is a luxury that feeds and pampers the body. That is corrupt luxury. But there is a luxury of another sort. And I not only advocate and defend, but I enjoin upon every young man as a duty, the feeding of his sense of beauty, and the feeding of his sense of largeness in domestic economy.

Men talk about plain living and high thinking. You never saw a nation that lived plain and thought high. A man in a community that is rich, and has its accumulations, its institutions, its libraries, its publications, its arts, its coteries, its refinements—he being poor can live plain and think high; because he has his dividend of that state which is the result of riches; but no community can be civilized except through riches. You cannot civilize poverty. If a heathen nation are visited by a missionary, and they do not begin to plow and reap, his gospel will come to nothing in their midst. They may sow wheat, but it will turn out chaff. If you educate a community, it will be by the power of wealth. It is by developing the realm of matter that God develops the realm of mind in man. Working is education, and the organization of the fruits of working is moral and aesthetic education. I hold that a workingman should be highly educated; and I believe the time is coming when a boy will be sent to college if he is going to be a farmer as he is now sent to college if he is going to be a lawyer, a physician, or a minister. And why should not men be educated for the farm, for the machine shop, and for the quarry? A man is not to be educated because an education will help him to thrift in life, but because he is a man. It is his business to make his manhood larger; and education means manhood, all-sidedness, in men.

Now, I say to every mechanic and to every day-laborer, "If possible buy a piece of ground; and if necessary, in order to pay for it, call on God and stop using tobacco. Call on God; and let alone beer, and strong drink of every kind. Say to your passions, 'Not one cent for you.' Say 'I buy ground for the saintly feet of my wife to tread upon.' And as you put up your cottage, say, 'I dedicate it to the children that God shall give me. Sainted shall they become.' Let every working man procure him a home, and let it be the ambition and glory of his life to acquire property that he may make that home shine doubly bright; that his walls may not stare empty upon him but that they may blush with works of art by noble men. It would be one of the greatest satisfactions of my life if I could see that the mass of the working men of my time had homes of their own, and that those homes shone with the luxuries and art of a larger manhood and a more refined life. These are things which belong to men because they are men; and they belong to workmen as much as to any others.

But suppose, in the revolutions which come upon men in life, disaster overtakes them, or suppose that in the depression of industry slenderer wages are paid to them, what is the manly course? Come, let me put this matter to you, my brother; what ought a man when he begins to feel the shrink and pinch, to do? An Indian might be your teacher. Put fire or a cutting edge to an Indian, and he stands impassive; nor can you wring a word from his

lips; he will not complain; and shall a civilized man be more womanly than an Indian? When you have hard times do not grumble, do not fret, do not unman yourself. If a man in the wise economy of God, is obliged to suppress a part of that which before he has had, he ought not to give up his piano without some pang. It may be that on that instrument the hand of his wife has soothed him in the evening hour; it may be that his daughter when God has taken home, from this piano has chanted to him sweet songs of Israel; and there may be about it associations sweeter to him than any music that was ever in its chords; nevertheless a man ought to be manly enough to be able to be poorer after he has been well off. A man ought to know how to go up and he ought to know how to go down. And when a man is going down, and he comes to that point in which he is obliged to deny himself of luxuries and of things which were his pride and glory, is he to magnify his misfortune and make his burden as great as possible, or is he to put the best face on his circumstances, and say, "My dear wife and children, these things are pleasant, but we can do without them." And when a man comes down to a single dollar a day is he to throw up his hands in despair, and say, "Wee be to me! Wee be to me! The Egyptians have pursued us, and where shall we go? The sea is before us, the mountains are on either side of us, Pharaoh and his host beset us in the rear, and we shall be destroyed! Oh, for the leeks and onions! We remember the days when we had onions and cucumbers and leeks!" Is that the manly course for him to pursue? Not if a man were dying with hunger should he forget to be a man; and if, far from that, he has coarse food, and enough to sustain the needs of the body, is he to sink and mean because he has not the better things of life? It is better that he should have these things if he can; but if he cannot, which is the manly way for him to meet his misfortune? I said last Sunday night, I say to-night, and I shall say to the end of my life that when a man is reduced in circumstances, and he goes down toward poverty, he should see to it that while he loses his house, his furniture, his books, and everything else, he does not lose himself. Bankruptcy never hurts a man till it begins to attack his manhood. That is bankruptcy indeed which destroys manhood in men. That is the kind of bankruptcy which I deplore, and against which I warn all working men. If hard times come, work more, and grumble less. If you are called to go down to extremity, be manly about it.

I do not say that a dollar a day is enough to support a workingman; but I do say that it is enough to support a man—that is to say, if it gives him bread. Not that a man should eat bread alone forever; but he is going through an experience; he is going through a transition; and it is a mere question of how he will carry himself during the emergency. I hold that a man should be obedient to everything that is superior; and that whatever his circumstances may be, whether he is in wrath or poverty, whether he is in peril or security, whether he is at home or abroad, whether he is popular or hated and detested, he should be his own monarch, and stand supreme in the administration of his thoughts and feelings. No man should suffer the outward world, or intrusive public sentiment, to shake him from his firm centre in himself. Stand; and having done all, stand. Do not crawl. Do not sneak. Do not grumble. Be men, and bear adversity better than you bore prosperity.

Thank God that the momentary irruption which threatened us has in the Divine providence passed away; and let me repeat what I said in the opening of last Sunday night's discourse, that there is no class in the community to whom we are more indebted, or to whom we owe a greater tribute of gratitude than the vast army of men who conduct our railways. By night and by day, over countless miles, we are carried in safety—for it is safer now to ride on the railroad than to remain at home. On an average, fewer men of an equal population die of disaster on railways than at their homes through accidents. And for this security we are indebted to the skill and watchfulness of the railroad operatives. We therefore owe them a tribute of respect and appreciation and honor but that tribute of respect and appreciation and honor ought not to lead us to gloss over their mistakes, and to approve of their philosophy when it is wrong. Because we are their brothers we should rebuke them; and stand by that which is right, and for the sake of work, and for the sake of workmen.—*Continued from Christian Union.*

THE PUTTY ON THE PANE.—A friend of mine the other day learned a good lesson. Passing down the street he saw a window which had been cracked, and which was held together by a bit of putty. Behind it, however, was a most beautiful collection of flowers. But she saw the putty on the pane, and was oblivious to the flowers until they were pointed out. I have the story from her own repentant lips. I wish we weren't always looking for the putty on the pane. A critical spirit will spoil anything. And on the other hand a loving gentle, helpful spirit will make all things bright. There is small pleasure in working for a "hard master"; but the poor fool who buried his talent heard his "hard master" with dismay when the five-talent and the two-talent servants were commended.—*Rev. Samuel Duffield.*

ENTERTAINING STRANGERS.—For those who can, by self-denial, afford to do it, there is a beautiful work for the Master to be done in this way. I have heard of a lady who persuaded her husband to give her the money she would have spent if she had gone to Europe during the last summer. With this money she hired a little cottage by the seaside, not far from a large city, and found a good religious woman to take charge of it—a Bible reader. There, the lady sent from the city, by couples, to spend a fortnight in the fresh air, tired teachers, shop-girls and seamstresses; young women who had no money to spend for such a holiday. Two cases happened to come to my knowledge where the young girls were strengthened and settled as Christians, and went back to their daily work, as one of them expressed it in a letter written from the cottage, "determined to show how thankful they were to their Heavenly Father by their daily lives." It may be that some one may plan this winter for some such entertaining of strangers, either in their own home or in such a way as I have described.

He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool.

PROV. 28: 26.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JOHNNIE ANSON'S CAT—A TRUE STORY.

BY MAMIE.

The Sunday-school about which I am going to tell you meets in the pleasant parlor of the lady superintendent, and she accompanies the singing with her piano. Twenty-two boys and two girls, not one of them over twelve years of age, belong to the school. I wish you could meet with them some cold winter morning, as they gather about the bright wood fire, and begin their lessons. You would be surprised to learn how lovingly familiar with the Holy Scriptures they have become, and see how much they enjoy their school work.

Sometimes there are so many lessons to recite, so many questions to be asked, so many stories to be told of the old prophets, priests, and kings, or, better still, of the blessed Jesus and his humble disciples, that the school does not close until late in the afternoon.

One Sabbath there had been much talk about China, and the missionary work. All wished to do something to aid in sending the gospel to this far-off land, where the people dwell in darkness. One scholar determined to raise a brood of chickens, another would sell eggs, a third would drive the cows home for a farmer's wife, and the girls would knit coarse socks for the laborers. Two little ones, too small to be hewers of wood or drawers of water, bargained with their father to pick up small sticks and chips, and for every basketful he should pay them a cent.

There was one sad face when the week drew near the close. Johnnie Anson could not earn a single penny. He was willing to work, but what could chubby six-year-old hands find to do. He had no eggs to sell; it was winter time, and no wild berries were to be had for the picking; his parents were too poor to pay him for such small services as he could render. But there was one thing he had left untold. Oh, how the thought made his heart ache! Dinah, his pet cat—some one might be willing to give him money for Dinah. Was she not a tortoiseshell cat, and a rare good mouser? Had not a little lame girl, driving past the humble cabin, spied the pretty creature in the door-way, and offered him a shining gold dollar if he would let her have his pet? That was weeks past, when the flowers were in bloom. Now the summer resorts were closed, and the lame child was far away in her city home. Would no one else buy a cat?

Johnnie sat looking into the fire a long while. It was a hard struggle for the little six-year-old to give up his only pet. Finally he said to himself: "I guess that is what Jesus meant when he told the rich man to give all that he had to the poor, and follow him. He meant we should be willing to give up everything for his sake. Well! I'll ask him about it right away."

So up into the dingy loft he climbed; and kneeling by his poor straw bed, he asked the Master to make a selfish boy's heart willing to part with everything for the sake of Jesus, who loved him so that he gave his life for him. The struggle was over, and drawing his old cloak around him, Johnnie set out for the mill, hugging Dinah close in his arms.

Kind-hearted Andrew Donaldson was in the act of pouring a bag of corn into his hopper, when his eye fell upon his young visitor.

"Good day. Got a grist for my mill, eh?" said he, cheerily. "Hillo! it's a cat; what's to be done with her. I'd like to know—have her weighed?" and he nodded at the huge scales and then at Johnnie's burden.

"P lease, Mr. Donaldson," sobbed the brave little fellow, "I want some money to send Bibles and missionaries to the poor heathen children that don't know anything about God, and I came to ask you to buy my cat."

"Buy your cat?" The miller thrust his hands into his pockets, drew them out again, and began to rub his dusty head. "Missionaries, Bibles, cats, children; well, I never saw the like before. Come, sit down here on the bags, and tell me all about it. I'd like to know what stuff has been put into your baby head by the grand folks on the hill."

Poor little Johnnie! The tears would drip on Dinah's spotted head, and his voice would tremble at first, spite of all his efforts to control it; but he told the miller, in his own way, all about his Sunday-school, and what a great work one Christian woman was doing for her own children and for the children of the poor that were growing up around her.

Finally the sinking sun warned the little boy that a long mile lay between him and his home, and he sprang up, exclaiming, "I am sorry you don't want my cat. Good-bye."

"Stop," said Andrew. "Who says I don't want her? The pesky rats will clean out the mill if there ain't something done soon to stop 'em. Put Dinah down, and here is fifty cents for China."

"Fifty cents?" cried Johnnie; "I didn't expect so much as that."

"Well, well! I guess it won't come amiss; it won't buy more than one Bible, and a mighty sorry one at that. You will have to run for home now, or dark will catch you."

"Mr. Donaldson," said Johnnie, as he lingered at the door, "will you let me come and chop your wood every day, and carry it in the house for you, so I can earn some more money for the missionaries?"

The miller's eyes opened wide in astonishment.

"You chop wood! You are too small."

"No," said Johnnie, "I cut wood at home please let me come and try."

"Yes, you may try, and I will give you five cents every day you come to work for me."

And now dear little readers, before I close, let me tell you that Johnnie was at his post all through the long winter, and every Saturday evening the miller paid him thirty cents for his beloved missionaries.—*S.S. Times.*

DAILY TEXT.

AUGUST 25.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling-block, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God. 1. Cor. 1: 23, 24.

1. There have always been objections to the doctrine of the cross.—2. These objections constitute no valid reason why that doctrine should not be preached.—3. There are reasons of the most powerful kind why the doctrine should be preached.

O, the sweet wonders of that cross, Where God the Saviour loved and died! The noblest life his spirit draws From his dear wounds and bleeding side.

AUGUST 26.

I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only. Ps. 71: 16.

1. When conscience accuses.—2. When justice indicts.—3. When guilt alarms.

When I am filled with sore distress, Convicted of my sin, I'll plead thy perfect righteousness, And mention none but thine.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

JE SUIS A TOI, SAUVE-MOI!

(PARADES, 94.)
Je me souviens toujours de cette heure suprême
Où tu m'adressas ton appel.
Tu me disais: Mon fils, prends pitié de toi-même.
Viens, je te donnerai le ciel.

Viens, de mes bras sauveurs n'évite plus l'étreinte.
Je veux t'offrir mon bon trésor.
Dans les sentiers du monde, assailli par la crainte,
Tu ne saurais marcher encore.

Et l'entends-tu, et tu es en proie à la grâce,
Et ce fut le ciel dans mon cœur,
Lorsque de ton amour qui jamais ne se lasse,
Je compris enfin la douceur.

Pourquoi donc, par moments, voudrais-je me reprendre?
O Dieu, ne suis-je plus à toi?
Ce cœur qui t'appartient quel autre peut le rendre
Joyeux et soumis à ta loi?

Tu seul tu peux briser ma volonté rebelle,
Tu peux seul diriger mon cœur.
Et quand, malade, je m'égare au chancelle,
Tu seul tu me prends dans tes bras.

Sauve-moi donc, Seigneur; tu connais ma misère;
Mon plus grand ennemi, c'est moi!
Sauve-moi de moi-même et prends pitié, mon Père,
De l'enfant qui regarde à toi!

Ta parole m'assure une entière victoire
Si je résiste à l'ennemi.
Opère, il en est temps, l'agit de ta gloire!
Ne me sauve pas à demi.

Ainsi je te priais et de ma lutte étrange
En Christ, je suis plus que vainqueur.
Bénis soit tu, mon Dieu, tu seras ma louange
Car tu fus mon Libérateur!

(L'Evangéliste.) D. BENOIT.

BULLETIN.

LE REV. JOSEPH COOK, évêque confédéré, de Boston, prêchera demain soir dans l'église Wesleyenne de la rue St-Jacques.

LE CURÉ-MOÛR du Havre de Québec vient de lever une grande dent de mastodonte.

LA RECETTE du Saguenay promet d'être fort abondante; elle s'élève en bon état. Au lac St-Jean, la récolte de foie a été belle et bonne.

LE COMITÉ américain du National Board of Trade recommande fortement le renouvellement du traité de réciprocité avec le Canada.

À QUÉBEC, plusieurs commis marchands de Montréal se plaignent du peu d'activité du commerce et de la difficulté d'obtenir des ordres.

LE 26 JUILLET, M. Moulins, ancien prêtre, a été consacré dans le temple d'Avignon. Le discours de consécration a été fait par M. Elie Vernier.

LA Luz de Madrid annonce qu'une chapelle évangélique a été ouverte à Bilbao. Ce local est une vaste salle qui servait jadis à des réceptions profanes.

M. LE PASTEUR Marchand raconte que dans une des Hautes-Alpes, on a édifié un enterrement à l'usage d'un curé assez libéral pour venir, en personne, ouvrir son cimetière au convoi protestant. Le fait est assez rare pour mériter d'être conservé.

DANS une longue liste de congrégations religieuses françaises que publie l'Officiel du 23 juillet, on trouve, dit l'Evangéliste, les bizarres dénominations suivantes: "Dames de l'intérieur de Marie, Orphelines du cœur de Jésus, sœurs du petit St-Esprit."

LE MARCHÉ de cette ville, vendredi dernier, était encombré de produits de la campagne, surtout d'avoine et de pommes de terre. Les traversiers de Longueuil, de St-Jamès et de La Prairie, ne pouvaient à peine suffire aux besoins, tout s'est vendu à bon marché.

LA COMMISSION anglo-américaine des pêcheries s'est réunie à Halifax. Elle a pour objet, comme on le sait, de fixer le montant des indemnités qui peuvent être dues au Canada par les États-Unis, en raison des privilèges de pêche accordés aux Américains par le traité de 1871. La somme réclamée par le Canada s'élève à \$14,280,000.

LES BANDITS mexicains paraissent se jouer complétement des mesures prises à leur égard par les autorités des États-Unis. D'après une dépêche du fort Clark, à Texas, de Galveston, ils ont encore enlevé dernièrement au Texas cent cinquante têtes de bétail, et c'est là qu'ils ont repassé le Rio Grande avec leur butin.

UNE NOUVELLE grève vient d'éclater parmi les ouvriers de Philadelphie et Erie Railroad, et l'on craint qu'elle ne s'étende à la ligne du Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad. Les chauffeurs et les mécaniciens de cette dernière compagnie se sont entendus, dit-on, pour suspendre en même temps leur travail, ce qui amènerait une suspension totale de la circulation des trains.

LES DERNIÈRES dépêches reçues de l'Idaho au quartier-général du général Sheridan portent que les troupes régulières sont de nouveau à la poursuite du chef Joseph. Ces derniers ont beaucoup souffert dans le combat du 9, bien qu'ils aient obtenu certains avantages, et on dit qu'ils se retirent fort démoralisés devant le général Howard, qui a maintenant sept ou huit cents hommes sous ses ordres.

UN RICHE enterrement de Chinois était, le 7 août, une des sensations de l'après-midi, à Los Angeles. Le corps était porté dans une voiture conduite par quatre chevaux noirs, et une longue ligne de voitures suivait. Les cérémonies habituelles, de faire griller un porc pour l'occasion, de répandre des papiers d'argent dans les rues, et de brûler des bougies sur la tombe, ont été rigoureusement suivies.

MEUBRE.—A Fall-River, dimanche dernier, un cordonnier du nom de Fitzgerald, se mit en colère contre son épouse et il enfonça son couteau dans la poitrine. Elle mourut une heure et demie après. Fitzgerald, parait-il, était un ivrogne avéré, et c'est dans un de ces excès de boisson qu'il a tué son épouse. Il a été arrêté immédiatement. Il est âgé de 34 ans et sa femme en avait 30. Comptez les victimes.

UN PASTEUR de Milan (Italie) a eu la pensée d'organiser une "volonté biblique", semblable à celle qui a eu lieu en France. Cette volonté a été vendue, pendant les deux premiers mois, plus de 2,400 portions des Saintes-Écritures, environ 100 Nouveaux-Testaments, environ 100 Bibles et une quantité de traités. Malheureusement, parmi les habitants de la campagne, il en est peu qui sachent lire, et ceux qui savent et qui lisent volontiers la Bible en sont persuadés par leurs prêtres, qui craignent la Bible comme le hibou craint la lumière du jour. —Sensée religieuse.

M. FRANK SKARDA, le jeune journaliste bohémien, qui a été élu député de Cincinnati à l'occasion d'un candidat aux fonctions de lieutenant-gouverneur, est plein de confiance dans le résultat de la campagne. "Les Bohémiens, dit-il, voteront comme un seul homme, et il y en a six mille dans la ville. Les Allemands feront de même. Ils soutiendront notre parti en se séparant des démocrates. Nous ne sommes pas communistes, comme le disent les bons gens. Nous ne réclamons pas la division générale des propriétés, mais nous demandons qu'on mette fin au système sous lequel quelques personnes peuvent devenir riches aux dépens des autres."

DETOURANT.—A Toronto, le 23 au soir, la procession des anti-Dunkinists, comme on appelle ceux qui s'opposent à la loi de tempérance,

est considérée par les citoyens respectables comme le spectacle le plus dégradant, le plus humiliant qu'on ait encore vu dans cette ville. Composée presque entièrement de gens de triste mine, sa conduite dans les rues était tout ce qu'il pouvait y avoir de plus dégoûtant. Les wagons des brasseries étaient chargés de barils et les hommes enroulés dans du jute sur des charrettes; ces voitures formaient une longue portion de la procession. Plusieurs hommes buvaient à même des bouteilles, dans leurs voitures. Mais le pire, c'était d'entendre, au milieu de ces bacchanaux, des ivrognes chanter des cantiques comme "Hold the Fort", "Safe in the arms of Jesus", etc. C'est effrayant! Est-ce que Toronto en est arrivée à l'état de dégradation de Sodome et de Gomorre? On le dirait.

NICOTISME ET ALCOOLISME.

M. J. Guérin a prononcé un discours devant l'Association française contre l'abus du tabac et de l'alcool. Dans le monde, on ne se préoccupe que des effets nuisibles de ces deux substances bien caractérisées, s'il n'y a point cancer, gastrite, fluxion de poitrine, apoplexie, paralysie ou folie, le tabac et l'alcool ne sont point coupables; c'est cette double erreur que M. J. Guérin s'est efforcé de combattre par ses arguments les plus sérieux, en présentant les types extrêmes, heureusement exceptionnels, produits par le nicotisme et l'alcoolisme.

Il est de notoriété vulgaire, dit-il, dans la science, que lorsqu'on nourrit des animaux en mélangé de la garance à leurs aliments, leur squelette tout entier devient rose.

Cette coloration témoigne du dépôt dans toutes les parties du système osseux, de la matière inorganisée. On pourrait, par une simple induction, en conclure que le même phénomène se passe et s'observe chez les grands consommateurs de tabac et d'eau-de-vie, c'est-à-dire chez eux comme chez les animaux nourris avec la garance, la substance habituellement ingérée finit par prendre domicile dans leur économie tout entière. En effet, les anatomistes qui ont l'occasion de disséquer des fumeurs endurcis, ont trouvé leurs os jaunes couleur tabac; témoin le docteur Montau, de Lyon, qui dit avoir constaté sur le cadavre d'un fumeur cette coloration en jaune dans tous les os du crâne.

Qu'est-ce que cela, si ce n'est la reproduction du fait le plus vulgaire, observé et proclamé par les fumeurs eux-mêmes? Ils ont un mot très énergique (que je n'ai répété ici) pour exprimer l'état de la pipe qui a longtemps servi. Eh bien! ce mot pourrait s'appliquer à leur corps tout entier; des pieds à la tête, ils sont... comme leur pipe; complètement saturés et imprégnés de tabac.

Notes bien qu'aucun des organes, aucun n'échappe à cette imprégnation; il n'y a jamais qu'une différence de degré; et, s'il pouvait rester le moindre doute dans votre esprit, ce doute serait immédiatement dissipé par ce qui s'observe chez les buveurs qui s'abreuvent d'alcool. Or, que constate-t-on chez eux? L'exhalaison permanente, et par tous les pores, d'une vapeur aussi peu agréable à sentir que facile à distinguer, et qui semble sortir comme d'un alambic perfectionné. Cela suffirait, mais il y a mieux.

Personne n'ignore que beaucoup d'ivrognes ont été trouvés calcifiés; le feu a pris à leur corps comme à un tonneau d'esprit de vin, avec cette différence que parfois le tonneau, quand il est neuf, résiste à la flamme, tandis que, chez l'homme alcoolisé, tout y passe; la peau, la chair et les os, parce que tout est comme une éponge complètement imprégnée et saturée de l'élément inflammable.

Or cet état d'imprégnation et de saturation à tous les degrés du fumeur et du buveur de toutes les catégories, signalé par M. J. Guérin, conduit fatalement tous ceux qui en font, je ne dirai pas abus, mais simplement usage, à un état particulier d'altération générale, que la médecine appelle cachexie; état en vertu duquel les maladies se développent et prennent une tournure exceptionnément grave. On l'a vu pendant les sièges, les lazzarets alcooliques voyant promptement leurs plaies s'envenimer et la mort en être la conséquence. Les fumeurs et les buveurs sont voués tôt ou tard à un certain degré d'empoisonnement par le tabac ou l'alcool qui permet aux maladies de les envahir, sans qu'elles trouvent chez eux aucune résistance. —Ech.

REGLEMENTS MUNICIPAUX D'OKA. Nous avons sous les yeux la copie des règlements passés dernièrement à Oka et qui semblent évidemment faits pour exaspérer jusqu'au dernier point les Indiens de cette localité. Cette accusation serait mal fondée si les règlements s'appliquaient également aux catholiques romains et aux protestants; mais il n'en est rien. Un correspondant qui a visité Oka, le Rév. C. W. Grenier, et qui a été lui-même témoin de la manière dont s'appliquent ces règlements, a pu constater qu'ils ont pour but d'atteindre les Sauvages seulement. Il n'est permis à ces derniers ni de siffler, ni de se baigner, ni de faire du bruit dans leur propre portion du village; autrement la police est là pour les arrêter. Les catholiques n'en sont nullement gênés. M. Grenier a vu le nommé Mallette pris de boisson, insultant tout le monde sur son passage, même la police, mais on n'en faisait aucun cas. Les Indiens sont non-seulement persécutés, mais sont encore dans la plus grande misère.

On sait qu'une âme qui n'est pas rongée par les remords et qui a un peu de musique en elle, chante ou siffle continuellement, lorsque ses occupations ne l'en empêchent pas. Les brigands, les gens de mauvaise vie de toute espèce ne sifflent ni ne chantent.

Les messieurs du Séminaire craignent-ils que l'on ne croit pas les Indiens criminels, si on les laisse siffler?

C'est une précaution qui nous semble pour le moins inutile.

Voilà les minutes des règlements dont il s'agit:

Province de Québec, Municipalité de la paroisse de l'Annunciation (Oka).

A une session générale du Conseil municipal de la paroisse de l'Annunciation, tenue lundi, le sixième jour du mois d'août mil huit cent soixante et dix-sept, conformément aux dispositions du Code municipal de la province de Québec, a été adopté la résolution suivante:

1. Que tout individu, homme ou femme, enfant, qui se baignera ou se lavera dans le lac, dans les limites de la première ferme du Séminaire, à la maison occupée par M. Prévost, encourra la pénalité de la prison ou de l'amende;

2. Que toute personne formant des rassemblements, nuisant à la circulation, sifflant, chantant à une heure indue, lançant des pierres, encourra la même pénalité;

3. Toute personne, homme, femme ou enfant, qui insultera les passants, par des paroles ou des menaces, subira la même peine;

4. Toute personne rencontrée ivre et troublant la paix publique, sera arrêtée et subira une amende en conséquence;

5. Tout jeu bruyant et interdit dans les rues du village, sous peine de l'amende ou de la prison.

Adopté à l'unanimité.

P. CARRIERE, sect.-trésorier, L'Annunciation, ce 6 août 1877.

Clothing &c.
GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE.
OUR STOCK OF TWEEDS IS VERY LARGE AND CHOICE.
GENTLEMEN'S PANTS a specialty, made to order, from \$5 to \$6.
BOYS' CLOTHING, great variety, for two years old and up. Prices from \$2.50.
MISSES AND BOYS' ULSTER COATS, all sizes, from \$3 to \$6.
N.B.—A room is prepared for children to be fitted.
S. GOLTMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, 424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Schools.

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE ON SATURDAY, 1st September, 1877.
Students trained in this school, are, after passing their examinations, entitled to Provincial Diplomas as Teachers.
On passing the examination, students, not residents in Montreal, will be entitled to bursaries to aid of their board; and if resident more than ninety miles from Montreal, to an allowance for travelling expenses.
Tuition and use of Text Books free.
Candidates for admission will present themselves, if possible, at the Normal School, Belmont street, Montreal, on September 1st, at Nine a.m.

MODEL SCHOOL.

The Model School Classes will re-assemble on MONDAY, 3rd September, at 9 a.m.
Prospectus containing full information concerning the Classes in McGill Normal School, and forms of admission, may be had on application at the School, or by letter, post-paid, to the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, B.A., Secretary.

MISS PENNEY'S SCHOOL.

141 LUSIGNAN STREET.
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

EDUCATION.

MRS. ROBERT HOSS intends opening a select class for English, French and Music, on MONDAY, 3rd September, at 181 ST. DENIS STREET.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY. THESE SCHOOLS WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, the 3rd of September Next, at Applications for admission to be made to the Teachers at the School, Stanley St., near St. George's Church.

REV. J. BAYLES, Secretary.

LADIES' SCHOOL, 186 Bleury St.,

Conducted by Mrs. STONE, formerly of the Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont.

WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, 3rd Sept.

MRS. INGLIS'S INFANT SCHOOL.

will re-open on MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at 47 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

MRS. (REV. P. D.) MUIR

Will (D.V.) re-open her School on WEDNESDAY, 3rd Sept. Boys under eleven received.

MISS MACKINTOSH

Will re-open her classes THURSDAY, 6th September, August 20th, 116 Union Avenue.

MRS. MERCER'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

9 Prince of Wales Terrace, 903 Sherbrooke St. The classes will meet for Session 1877-78, on WEDNESDAY, 6th September. There are still a few vacancies for Resident Pupils and a limited number of Day Pupils are taken to assist in forming classes. Resident, a German Governess, pupil of Kullin, Berlin Conservatory; Mrs. Mercer is a pupil of School Business during the last week in August.

MISS BURRAGE'S CLASS FOR JUNIOR PUPILS.

WILL RE-OPEN (D.V.) SEPTEMBER 3rd, 45 City Councilors street.

MISS LAWDER'S EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

110 MANSFIELD STREET. The classes will be resumed on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

KINDERGARTEN—

First Term of Fourth Year commences MONDAY, Sept 3rd. Reading by Phonetic method taught in advanced class. The Misses MCKINTOSH will be at home on and after MONDAY, August 27th, to receive visitors on Kindergarten business.

McTAVISH ST. SCHOOL.

Montreal Proprietary School. The school will re-open on TUESDAY, 4th September. The Secretary will receive applications, and furnish such information as may be required.

BUTE HOUSE, 844 SHERBROOKE STREET.

Classes will be resumed on Thursday, September 4th. Mrs. Watson begs to announce that she has secured the services of an experienced teacher for her Kindergarten. Mrs. Watson will be at home on and after Monday, September 3rd, to receive visitors on school business. A few vacancies for Resident Pupils.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Colleges.

SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE.

THE RECTOR, CHURCHY CHURCH, QUE.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RICHMOND, QUE. Four Departments: Art, Preparatory, Commercial and Agricultural. Ten Professors and Teachers. Tuition, \$2.50 per week. Tuition \$5 to \$10 per term. The school is situated in a healthy, beautiful and convenient location. No profit being made on the Boarding Department makes this institution the cheapest Protestant College in the Dominion. Full term opens Wednesday, Sept. 3rd.

CLASSES RESUMED.

CORNER NOTRE DAME STREET AND PLACE D'ARMES.

imparts a thoroughly commercial education, and offers superior advantages for preparing young men for business pursuits. The course includes bookkeeping in all its forms, Commercial and Mental Arithmetic, Correspondence and Penmanship. The progress is rapid and the results beneficial and practical. Special instruction in French and shorthand. For full information apply at the College, or address.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, COBBOURG, ONT.

MATHEMATICS EXAMINATIONS BEGIN SEPT. 19th. LECTURES RESUME OCTOBER 1st. Total expense for board, tuition and incidentals, \$120 per annum. Calendars to be had on application.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY OF ARTS. The Examinations for Matriculation Exhibitions and Scholarships will commence on MONDAY, the 17th September, at 9 a.m.

HELLMUTH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

LONDON, ONTARIO. Board, Laundry and Tuition in English Branches, French, German and Accounts, with medical attendance, \$250 per annum. Apply to REV. H. F. DARNELL, D.D., Principal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

THE CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR THE SESSION 1877-78 IS NOW PUBLISHED, AND CONTAINS ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION RESPECTING THE FACILITIES OF ARTS, LAW AND MEDICINE. Department of Applied Science. Scholarships and Exhibitions. McGill Normal School. Copies may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT LADIES' COLLEGE.

Will Re-open its classes on the 12th Sept. Apply for Prospectus to the REV. H. P. DUGLOIS, St. Hyacinthe, Q.

PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS.

186 Bleury street. Will re-open MONDAY, 3rd September.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A large and efficient staff of Teachers. For Prospectus apply to the Principal.

Seminaries.

MISS PORTER AND MISS BLACKWOODS.

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE BOYS. On MONDAY, 3rd September, at 162 NASSAU STREET.

MRS. LAY'S SEMINARY.

SAYBROOK HALL, 532 DORCHESTER ST. This School will be re-opened on FRIDAY, 7th September.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

will re-open on WEDNESDAY, 5th September. Terms—Board and Tuition, \$100 per annum; music \$50 extra. For further particulars please apply to MAMAM AMARON, or REV. E. McMANUS, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

REV. KLEMENT RICHARDSON, A.M., T.C.D. WILL RE-OPEN TO RESIDE WITH HIM A FEW PUPILS.

Mr. Richardson has been in Canada about eighteen months, and wherever he has resided he has established a character for success in education. His experience is limited as a teacher extends over twenty years. There has been an important change in the Church Education Society, and he has acquired, also, a thorough knowledge of the Irish National School system. He has prepared pupils for the universities of Dublin, Oxford and Cambridge, for the British Army and Civil Service, and for the original competitive examinations which have been adopted by the Medical Colleges, the Law Department and by the Banks of the United Kingdom, and his pupils have invariably succeeded. Parents and Guardians who desire a sound education for their children and who can count on their receiving such from Mr. Richardson, both instruction and education guaranteed. The healthfulness of the climate is well adapted to his study, and his society has only to be known to be appreciated. Terms of reference, &c., shall be gladly furnished on application to THE RECTORY, Churchy Church, Que.

Academies.

MOUNT ROYAL ACADEMY, 60 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

From Sept. 1st, instruction will be given by REV. RICHARD SEPTIMUS HAZELAND, B.A., from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 p.m. in Arithmetic, Writing, English Grammar, English Composition, French, and Latin. Tuition, \$10 a term. A form to be paid in advance. French acquired in Paris. R. S. HAZELAND, B.A., Principal.

BERTHIER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

will re-open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September. Terms—Board and tuition, \$170 per annum. For further particulars apply to REV. E. McMANUS, Principal.

MOUNT ROYAL ACADEMY, 60 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

From Sept. 1st, instruction will be given by REV. RICHARD SEPTIMUS HAZELAND, B.A., from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 p.m. in Arithmetic, Writing, English Grammar, English Composition, French, and Latin. Tuition, \$10 a term. A form to be paid in advance. French acquired in Paris. R. S. HAZELAND, B.A., Principal.

French.

THE EXHIBITION OF PARIS.

being near, persons not knowing the French would do well to read the whole of the following—A Special French Practical and Easy Course for Ladies and Gentlemen in business, and those wishing to go to the Paris Exhibition next year, will be opened at the rooms of M. MANSAET, 100 St. James St., Sept. 3rd, to continue till Dec. 31st.

A French Advanced Course for Young Ladies, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 4 to 6 p.m., will be opened Sept. 17th. Terms, \$4 per month.

A Recreative French Kindergarten, on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2.30 to 4 p.m., for English children between the ages of 4 and 12 years, will be opened by Monsieur and Madame MANSAET, Sept. 10th, till May 31st. System of instruction interesting, amusing and instructive. Terms, \$3 per month.

M. MANSAET will give two French Lectures each month on the History of France. The first on THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 8 p.m., subject: "Les Gaulois et les Romains." 2nd, Oct. 18th, same hour. Subject: "Alliance des Hautes." The several lectures to be given at the rooms of M. MANSAET (Professor of French at St. Watson's School and Mrs. Lay's Seminary), 1389 St. Catherine Street.

Tuition free for ladies in advance. Any person may attend at a lesson gratuitously.

Railways.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, 1877. EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run daily (except Sundays) as follows:—

Leaves Point Levi 7.30 a.m.
do Rivière de Loup 12.40 p.m.
Arrive Trois P'toles 1.35 p.m.
do Rimouski 2.15 p.m.
do Campbellton 7.45 a.m.
do Dalhousie 8.40 p.m.
do Moncton 9.57 a.m.
do Miramichi 11.15 p.m.
do Moncton 1.50 a.m.
do St John 6.25 a.m.
do Halifax 9.30 a.m.

These Trains connect at Point Levi with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 9.45 o'clock p.m.

Pullman Cars leaving Point Levi on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, run through to Halifax, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday to St John.

For information in regard to Passenger Fares, Tickets and Rates of Freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Agent, 177 St. James St.

LEAVE MONTREAL AT 3 P.M., ARRIVE IN NEW YORK AT 6.30 A.M.

BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE. SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY LINE.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Express cars attached to Day Trains, and sleeping cars to Night Trains.

PHASES LEAVE MONTREAL: DAY EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 10 a.m. for Boston and Waterville. Also for White Mountains and Saratoga Springs, with connection as directed.

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Montreal at 11.50 a.m., via Lowell, for Boston and New York, 3 p.m. arriving in New York at 6.30 a.m. morning.

GOING NORTH: DAY EXPRESS leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8 a.m. Troy

6 P.M. EDITION.

New York, August 25, 3 p.m.—Gold, 104; Exchange \$4.82 1/2.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BAYLIS-DRUMMOND CASE.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BAYLIS' DEPOSITION—MR. CHARLES S. DRUMMOND TESTIFIES.

The Judge in Chambers yesterday afternoon ruled the following question to be legal: "Do you know of any reliable property of the firm apart from their office furniture, or whether either of the partners keeps house?"

Ans. (By Mr. Baylis): No, I know of nothing but their office furniture, and that would be held for the rent; neither do I know that either of the partners are keeping house; they are living in the house of relative, Sherbrook, at 1141 St. Lawrence St. I did not think that the deposition of Hibbard could be presented until September 1st. It was a fact that he, Baylis, was informed by his counsel that the execution was ordered and issued on the Saturday previous to the twentieth; he signed the demand of assignment on Saturday and swore to it on Monday morning; at that time he had no knowledge of Mr. Justice Tonnore's order as referred to; he had an intention in issuing the execution to proceed against Messrs. William Angus and E. H. Goff, the security for Drummond Bros., in case of non-payment of the money or non-delivery of the bonds.

Q. Look at defendant's petition or answer to your demand stating that the proceedings of the said James Baylis was "instituted by malice and a desire to extort money from your petitioner," and say whether or not you had any such intention or a desire to injure Mr. Drummond or his credit? A. I had no such desire to injure him or his credit; all I want is to recover my own, illegally held by him, and I consider the allegations alluded to in said petition slanderous and highly injurious to me.

Re-examined: I do not know what property the defendant possesses, neither do I know what property the said partnership firm possesses. Defendant was not in partnership with his transactions with him occurred.

This forenoon the enquiry was continued, Mr. S. L. MORRIS examining.

Mr. CHARLES S. DRUMMOND, merchant, 35, who deposed that he had been in partnership with his brother since 1873; at the time of the demand of assignment made by Mr. Baylis, Mr. A. T. Drummond had no liabilities he could not meet, and always met his liabilities as they came due, to the best of witness' knowledge; defendant did not satisfy the judgment in favor of Baylis because of the opposition served upon him by Ashley Hibbard, and because advised not to do so by counsel; Hibbard informed them that the opposition would prevent any proceedings in the meantime.

Q. Are you aware that the plaintiff at the time held good personal security for the satisfaction of the judgment? A. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS: The question is illegal. It was withdrawn.

Q. Have you any doubt that at the time of the demand, your brother was able to satisfy said judgment if it had not been for Hibbard's opposition? A. To the best of my knowledge it was in his power to satisfy it.

Cross examined by Mr. ROBERTSON—To the best of his knowledge Mr. A. T. Drummond conducted no other business outside of that carried on by the firm. He presumed that his brother would withdraw from his own account to meet any such liabilities as those created by the judgment. His brother never parted with the control of the bonds, and was in a position to meet any liabilities. Last saw the bonds in the Ontario Bank. Could not remember the date when he last saw them; they were placed there for safe keeping and not for collateral. He was unable to say where the bonds were at the time of service of judgment. He had heard from his brother the names of Messrs. Goff and Angus mentioned in connection with these bonds, but being so frequently out of town, he could not say positively that they were in those gentlemen's hands, or are now, but he understood them to be perfectly under the control of his brother. He understood that his brother could control the bonds out of the hands of Goff and Angus. Personally did not know why the bonds came into their possession.

Q. Are you aware of the bonds having been placed in their hands by your brother, and the object of their being so placed? Ans. Personally I am not aware.

Q. Do you mean to say your brother did not explain or make you aware of the bonds having been placed in their hands, and with what object? Ans.—I cannot for the moment recall any explanation. I am not aware where the bonds are; I am not aware either personally or from my brother that the bonds were handed to Goff and Angus as security for their bail in the Court of Appeals. I presume they were handed to Messrs. Goff and Angus for some purpose.

Q.—For what purpose? Ans.—My impression is that they were handed over in accordance with some conversation or agreement between my brother and themselves. Anything that I know about that conversation or arrangement is purely hearsay.

The rest of the examination elicited nothing fresh, witness repeatedly stating that he had no personal knowledge of his brother's arrangements about the bonds.

Mr. MORRIS said he had offered to place the bonds in the hands of a third party, until the result of Hibbard's opposition could be learned, and Mr. Robertson refused, saying Mr. Baylis wanted the money and not the bonds.

Mr. ROBERTSON—It comes to be a very grave question now whether Mr. Baylis would accept the bonds or not.

Mr. MORRIS reiterated his offer to put the bonds in the hands of a third party.

Mr. BAYLIS said he only desired to get possession of his own property, and reflected on Mr. Drummond, who retorted.

THE OKA AFFAIR.

A petition was presented this morning before Mr. Justice Monk in Chambers by Mr. Robinson, of the firm of Douth & Co., on behalf of Jose Onasawana, Chief of the Okonasho tribe of the Lake of Two Mountains, now detained in the common jail of St. Scholastique on three charges of arson, praying for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus. This petition alleges four reasons why the prisoner should be discharged: First, because the warrant of commitment is not directed to the proper officer; second, because it does not set forth the domicile of the justice who signed the warrant; thirdly, because the justice of the peace who signed the warrant never resided, and does not now reside, in the District of Terrebonne, where the enquiry in the case against the petitioner was carried on; and where the commitment was signed; fourth, because the Justice of the Peace never took the oath required by law to qualify him as such.

Mr. Robinson for the petitioner said: First, that the officer now in charge of the prisoner had no authority to detain him as he was not the officer directed; secondly, the warrant of commitment was directed to the keeper of the common jail at St. Scholastique, whilst according to the 32-33 Vic., 30 Chap., 56 Sec. 2, and to form T, to which that section refers, it should have been directed to the keeper of the common jail of the District of Terrebonne, the keeper of no other jail but this one having the right to detain the prisoner; secondly, the warrant of commitment did not state where the domicile of the magistrate was situated, as required by Form T, above mentioned.

The reason of this requirement was obvious, as the prisoner was entitled to ascertain, in order to identify him, where lived the Justice of the Peace who committed him, inasmuch as his authority was questioned, as it was at present. Thirdly, because Justice Counsel, who acted in the preliminary investigation in the present case, and who signed the warrant of commitment never resided in the District of Terrebonne, as required by the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chap. 100 and Section 1, which says in substance that Justices of the Peace shall be chosen amongst competent persons resident in the districts for which they are appointed. That Mr. Counsel never resided, as he could show by affidavit, in the District of Terrebonne. Fourth—That Mr. Counsel was not a Justice of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne, having never taken the oath required by the 3rd section of chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, which says that no person shall act as Justice of the Peace before he shall have taken it before some Justice of the Peace for the district or county where in said Justice intends to act. Mr. Counsel, upon his being appointed Justice of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne; never took the oath above referred to, as must be concluded from the fact that the certificate of such oath having been taken, had never been deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne. Mr. Counsel was bound by section 4 of the same chapter to deposit immediately in the hands of the said clerk a certificate showing he had been sworn as a Justice of the Peace. He had never deposited such a certificate, and therefore he had a right to conclude that no such oath had ever been taken. To establish that no certificate had ever been deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne, Mr. Robinson produced before the petition a certificate from Mr. J. R. Berthelot, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne.

The affidavit of Mr. N. O. Green was also annexed to the petition establishing that Mr. Counsel never had a domicile in the District of Terrebonne, and corroborating Mr. Berthelot's certificate. Mr. Robinson in conclusion said that in view of these facts the prisoner be brought before His Honor and be discharged.

Mr. CARTER rose and said that he appeared for Mr. Justice Counsel.

Mr. ROBERTSON objected, stating that his petition had been served upon the Attorney-General, and that Mr. Counsel had nothing to say in the case.

Mr. Justice Monk said that he would first hear Mr. St. Pierre, who represented the Crown.

Mr. St. Pierre argued in answer to the first point that it was not necessary that the commitment should be addressed to the keeper of the common jail for the District of Terrebonne, but that it was sufficient that it should be addressed to the keeper of the common jail at St. Scholastique, as the common jail of the District of Terrebonne was situated at St. Scholastique, which was the chief lieu. On the second point, he said that the Form T did not require that the domicile of the Justice of the Peace should be stated.

Mr. CARTER rose to discuss the other two points in which Judge Counsel's jurisdiction was attacked. In regard to the third point he said that it was not necessary that Mr. Counsel should have resided in the District of Terrebonne. Although the authority quoted from Paley, on Summary Convictions, p. 18, who himself quoted Dalton, was in point, it was evident from the same Paley's quotation of Hawkins that a Justice of the Peace might perform ministerial acts, but not judicial acts, whilst his abode was outside of the district or county for which he was commissioned. On the second point he said that it was not denied that Judge Counsel held a commission as Justice of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne, and that that was sufficient to warrant the commitment issued by him.

He quoted Hawkins and Alderson, 261, to show that a Justice of the Peace, in the same condition as Judge Counsel was said to be in the present case, could act legally, and that the only result of omitting to deposit the certificate of the oath of qualification would be to render Judge Counsel liable to a fine of \$100, but that his acts under such circumstances would not be null and void, and moreover, petitioner did not prove that the Judge had not taken the oath.

A register of the office of the Clerk of the Peace was now produced to show that the oath required by law had been taken by Judge Counsel, and it was examined by the counsel interested.

His Honor now called upon Mr. Berthelot, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne, who, in presence, to explain in regard to his certificate.

Mr. BERTHELOT said that in 1867 he had a deputy who was not now attached to his office, and that Judge Counsel's certificate of qualification might have been deposited with him without his (Mr. Berthelot's) knowledge.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied more particularly to Mr. Carter's arguments. In order that the petitioner should be detained in jail, he should have been sent there by an officer properly appointed and legally exercising his powers. Judge Counsel had never been legally appointed for the District of Terrebonne as he was not a resident of said district at the time of his appointment, as required by section 1 of chapter 100 Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and even if he had been a resident of said district at the time of his appointment, he was not a resident there now, he could not legally exercise his powers as such Justice of the Peace. He referred to Dalton as already cited. Alluding to Hawkins, as quoted by Mr. Carter, he asserted that that authority was in his favor, inasmuch as according to Hawkins a Justice of the Peace was empowered to perform only ministerial acts whilst living out of the county for which he was commissioned, but not judicial acts.

What was the act of signing a commitment? Was there a more coercive act? and if a Justice of the Peace according to Mr. Carter could not perform a coercive act whilst having his abode out of the county for which he was appointed, how could he cite Hawkins in his favor, to justify Mr. Counsel, who never lived in the District of Terrebonne. How could he then say that his having performed the act of signing the commitment against the prisoner was legal? In answer to Mr. Carter on the last point he continued that Mr. Counsel having never been sworn as a Justice of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne, he was not a magistrate for that district.

Mr. Justice Monk asked the learned counsel if he had not seen the register.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he had, and that it furnished an argument in his favor. What did the register show? That Judge Counsel had been sworn before Mr. Schiller as an officer per delictum potestatem; and what did the law require? Section 3rd of Chapter 100 of Consolidated Statutes of Canada enacted that no person should act as a Justice of the Peace before he had taken an oath, the form of which was given in the statute, before some Justice of the Peace for the district or county where the Justice of the Peace was appointed him to exercise his authority. The register produced showed that the oath taken by Judge Counsel was not the oath required by law. As to the pretension of Mr. Carter that it was for the petitioner to prove that Mr. Counsel had never taken the oath required by law, it fell to the ground in presence of the register now produced, but it could have no strength as negative, as the petitioner could not prove a negative, and as it was not to be supposed that the law would fix upon him the obligation of going round the District of Terrebonne and enquiring of every Justice of the Peace who was sworn in 1869, and asking him if perchance Mr. Counsel had not taken the oath before him at that time. The petitioner had done what he was bound to do, and the certificate of the Justice of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne

was enough to justify his pretension that Judge Counsel never took the oath required by law.

Mr. CARTER said that since he had been at the bar he had not listened to a more absurd argument.

Mr. ROBERTSON—You never listened to yourself.

Mr. CARTER repeated his first arguments and said that Mr. Counsel having been sworn before an officer per delictum potestatem, it was equivalent to his having been sworn before a Justice of the Peace for the District of Terrebonne. What was the difference between an officer per delictum potestatem and a Justice of the Peace? Could the learned lawyer tell that?

Mr. ROBERTSON rose to tell him, when Mr. CARTER said that he was being interrupted.

OUTREMENT NEWS.

A special session of the Municipal Council of Outremont was held on Thursday. There were present Mayor Edwards and Councillors Ward, Horgan, Bremner, Dunlop, Imbault, and Horne.

A letter was read from the Turnpike Trust, offering to commute the toll for the whole of the municipality, including the running of an omnibus and from the city, the whole free of toll, for the sum of \$500 per annum, payable half yearly.

After some discussion it was moved by Councillor Horgan, and seconded by Councillor Imbault, that the letter be received and laid on the table. Carried.

Mayor EDWARDS said some of the proprietors of the old St. Laurent (or Rocky) Road, in the municipality of St. Laurent, had made an application to him for assistance to repair said road.

Councillor WARD said he thought the road should be repaired by those who used it, as they were not in their municipality, and thought the Council had no right to repair it.

It was moved by Councillor BREMNER, seconded by Councillor WARD, that the Council cannot entertain the application. Carried.

A petition was presented from J. B. Emond, signed by a number of the rate-payers, praying the Council to reconsider their former decision with regard to his license. There was considerable discussion, and Councillor WARD moved, seconded by Councillor HORNE, that the prayer of the petitioner be granted. Although he (Councillor HORNE) would have much preferred that the Council had carried out its former decision, viz.: to have no tavern, but inasmuch as the Council had already granted two, he thought that it was only fair to Mr. Emond that he should get his license also. The vote was then taken and resulted as follows: Yeas—Ward, Horne, Imbault, and Horgan. Nays—Dunlop and Bremner. The Mayor declined to vote. The motion was carried, 4 to 2.

A report from the Committee appointed to revise the by-laws was then presented, read and adopted.

The amendment to the Assessment Roll, was then considered, there being some objections to it. Councillor HORNE moved, seconded by Councillor WARD, that the passing of said Roll be deferred till next meeting, and the assessors be requested to be present. Carried.

The sanitary state of the municipality was then gone into. Councillor WARD said he had been annoyed by smells from the pike on Mr. Hemley's premises. Mr. Hemley promised to have the matter attended to.

Council then closed.

The usual Sunday evening service will be resumed in a week or two. The Protestant School Commissioners are getting the school room renovated for the opening term.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Stakes competition was concluded this morning; the following is the result:

COMPETITION IX.—LADIES' STAKES.

Open to all comers; rifles optional, small bores or Sniders; ranges, 500 yards for Sniders and 600 yards for small bores; number of comers, 16; entrance, 75c for Sniders, and \$1 for small bores; 1st prize, \$30; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$12.50; 5th, 10; 5 prizes, \$7 each; 5 prizes, \$5 each, and 5 prizes, \$4 each.

Mr. A. Bell, 1st. 43
Lt. Colonel Gibson, 2nd. 47
Lieutenant Adam, 3rd. 47
Mr. F. Scherer, 4th. 46
Private Peddie, 5th. 46
Captain Anderson, 6th. 45
Mr. G. B. Patte, 7th. 45
Sergeant Holley, 8th. 45
Sergeant Edwards, 9th. 44
Captain Bailie, 10th. 44
Sergeant B. Mitchell, 11th. 43
Mr. Croft, 12th. 43
Private R. Campbell, 13th. 43
Gunner Jamieson, 14th. 42
Mr. Jos. Mason, 15th. 42
Sergeant Major Smith, 16th. 42
Captain McKenzie, 17th. 42
Major Cotton, 18th. 41
Vet. Sergeant Harris, 19th. 41
Ensign Vaughan, 20th. 41

CONSOLATION STAKES.

Capt. Rolfe, 53rd Bat. 41
Capt. Lawless, 5th Royal 41
Sergeant Thornburn, 6th Fus. 40
Capt. Sully, V.V.R. 40
Pte. Shepherd, Joliette. 40
Lt. Loomis, 53rd Bat. 39
Pte. Kenna, P. of W. 39
Pte. Sweet, 60th. 39
Sergeant Schafe, 51st. 39
Capt. Sewell, 5th. 39
Pte. Besier, Three Rivers. 38
Pte. Cooke, P. of W. 37
Private G. A. Shaw, 54th. 37
Private T. E. Edgar, Engineers. 37
Ensign Vaughan, 60th. 36
Mr. G. Margate, V.R.C. 36
Private Aymer, V.R.C. 36
Lieutenant Wright, 54th. 36
Lieutenant Adams, V.R.C. 36
Sergeant Demers. 36
Gunner Jamieson, O.R.G.A. 36

The meeting has in every way been a great success. The greatest good feeling was exhibited on all hands, and disputes were a rarity. This was owing, in a great measure, to the excellent executive staff, and to Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Bacon, B.M., Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. Aylmer, B.M., Lieut.-Col. Hanning, and Lieut.-Col. Fraser, M.C.A., the thanks of all are due for their zealous endeavors to make everyone pleased. The press are especially indebted to those gallant officers for their courtesy and the information willingly imparted.

The Wimbledon men are now shooting; the results will not be known before they have passed the Dominion Rifle Association. The caterer of the meeting, Mr. Lomas, has won golden opinions for the able manner he has fulfilled his duty. Taking it on the whole this 1877 meeting will be always thought to be the best yet gotten up.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S ATHLETIC SPORTS.

22ND ANNUAL CATERING.

The Caledonian Society held their annual athletic sports to-day on the Montreal Lacrosse Ground. The weather was favorable, at least until three o'clock p.m., and there was a large attendance of spectators. The competitors in the several games were well primed and trimmed for the contests. The excellent band of the Fifth Fusiliers were on the ground, as well as the pipers of the Society, and discoursed sweet music. The following gentlemen acted as judges of the games, which began at 10 a.m.:—Col. Fletcher, C.M.G.; Col. Stevenson, Col. J. H. Isaacson, A. W. Ogilvie, Esq., M.P.P., and Alex. McGibbon, Esq.

The following is the result of the competitions up to three o'clock p.m.:—

Quits.—W. Ogilvie, 1st prize, \$4; D. Rothwell, 2nd, \$3; D. Christie, 3rd, \$2.

Throwing Heavy Hammer.—J. Mundie, 76 ft. 2 in., 1st prize, \$4; Luke McKay, 72 ft. 10 in., 2nd, \$3; A. Kennie, 71 ft. 3 in., 3rd, \$1 1/2.

Throwing Light Hammer.—Luke McKay, 89 ft. 7 in., 1st prize, \$4; A. Kennie, 87 ft. 1 in., 2nd, \$3; Mundie, 85 ft. 7 in., 3rd, \$1.

Throwing Light Stone (14 lbs.).—A. C. Rousseau, 39 ft. 7 in., 1st prize, \$4; Wm. Ryan, 33 ft. 2nd, \$3; Wm. Judge, 31 ft. 7 in., 3rd, \$1.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.—James Newton, 41 ft. 1st prize, \$3; A. C. Rousseau, 40 ft., 2nd, \$2.

Highland Fling.—(in Highland costume).—R. J. McDonald, 1st, \$4; Alex. Niven, 2nd, \$3. Vaulting with Pole.—Rousseau, 9 ft. 9 in., 1st prize, \$4; John Anderson and Thos. McManis, equal, 9 ft. 8 in., 2nd and 3rd prizes, \$3 and \$1.

The games are continuing as we go to press. The bayonet exercise, in which the best squad of 20 men will receive a prize of \$30, the "tag of war" between Highlanders and Lowlanders, and a donkey race are among the sports yet to come off.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROMPTON.

DRINK THE CAUSE.

Our Eastern Townships exchanges give accounts of a horrible case of homicide, alleged to be self defence, which took place near Windsor Mills, P.Q., on Wednesday morning last. The victim was a man named Robert Colby, wood-surveyor and explorer, employed by Mr. Clark, of Brompton Falls, who, on Tuesday evening, went to the house of William H. Jackson, about a mile and a half from Windsor Mills, and remained all night, drinking heavily with Jackson. Clark returned to the house again about nine in the morning, and after demanding and being given some dinner by Mrs. Jackson, attempted a criminal assault upon her, while her husband, who is said to be in feeble health, was lying down in another room. Jackson being called to her assistance, took down a loaded gun and ordered Colby out of the house, threatening to shoot him. The latter rushed at Jackson, who then deliberately shot him through the neck, killing him instantly.

Coroner Woodward held an inquest the same afternoon, the result of which was a verdict of "death by a shot from a gun wilfully fired by William H. Jackson."

Colby's wife is said to be residing in New Hampshire State.

CITY ITEMS.

—Mr. Langlois and wife, of Quebec, are in town.

—"The Claxton silk robbery has fired off into a 400 theft." That's the way Western papers allude to it.

—Mrs. Worme, wife of Charles Worme, denies that her husband has been in town, or that fresh produce have been taken against him for illegal practices.

—Mr. Caldwell, the chief witness in the case of Michael Quinn, accused of Hackett's murder, was arrested this afternoon for neglecting to appear to give evidence. She is the second witness in this case now in custody.

—The next mail for Great Britain by the Cunard SS. "Rensla," from New York, 29th August, will be closed at the Montreal Post-Office on Monday, 27th inst., at 2 p.m. Letters for registration should be posted half an hour previously.

—At the Grand Trunk regatta this evening there were four entries for the single scull race, two miles. It resulted as follows: 1st, Louis Leroux; 2nd, J. Laing, G.T.R. For the double scull race, two miles, there were seven entries, 1st, Leroux and Pitt; 2nd, Laing Bros. Races in progress.

—Hopes of RECOVERY.—John McCulloch, the unfortunate young man in the General Hospital who accidentally shot himself in the leg a few weeks since and has not been expected to live, has somewhat improved in condition, and although not yet out of danger, it is thought that if he continues to improve as at present for a few days to come, his recovery may be expected.

PERSONAL.—His Honor Judge Brown, of Maryland, is in town as a temporary delegate, and is collecting the opinions of persons in responsible positions, on the subject of temperance legislation. He has already consulted His Honor the Recorder, who from his position is most capable of counselling wisely on the subject.

THE PULPIT TO-MORROW.—Montreal is highly favored at present in having in our midst several noted clergymen. The Rev. W. B. Wright, of the Berkley street Church, Boston, will preach in the Episcopalian Church, St. Rev. Mr. Marling, of New York, formerly of this city, preaches in the Emmanuel Church, and the Rev. Joseph Cook, who gives the Monday noon sermons in Boston, preaches in the Wesleyan Church, St. James street.

IS FATHER CHINIQUE GOING BACK TO THE CHURCH OF ROME?—A correspondent states that several friends have informed him that Rev. Mr. Chinique, during his recent illness, had made application to the Roman Catholic authorities to be received back again into the bosom of his Church. After careful enquiry, it is almost needless to say, that we have been unable to learn that there was any foundation for such a rumor.

A SAD SIGHT.—The mate of the horse which was burnt to death in Mr. Gilmour's stable yesterday morning, also received very severe burns and appears to suffer much, its ears, head and neck being especially sore. The poor brute made a desperate charge from the stable, burning buildings by leaping through an aperture in the stable over five feet high. To-day its eyes are completely closed up and the head considerably swollen, but the veterinary surgeon attending it has hopes of its recovery.

ANOTHER SICK WITNESS.—Miss Campbell, who recently gave evidence concerning the shooting of Elliott, is now very sick. She has been delicate for some time back and the fear of another attack upon the family preyed on her mind, which she recently expressed to the doctor, to shift their quarters. Since then a doctor has been in attendance and doubts are now entertained of her recovery. The parties interested in the Elliott case have been notified in order to have another deposition taken if necessary.

DROWNED.—Last Wednesday evening, a young man, apparently about 20 years of age, was drowned at Longue Pointe, Island Reneau, who resides in the vicinity, saw him throw off his clothes and jump into the water, whether with the intention of drowning himself or not would be difficult to say. A pair of grey pants, a blue cotton shirt, an old pair of shoes, and a black felt hat, were found on the bank. Reneau was drawing water at the time, and did not recognize the man. The body has not been recovered as yet.

WATER FOR THE SUBURBS.—It has been suggested by several proprietors in Notre Dame de Grace, that a large reservoir be built in that place, which might supply the towns of St. Henri, St. Cuneude, Cote St. Paul, and Cote St. Antoine. Its capacity would be about 600,000 gallons, and the rate per thousand gallons would be less than the City Water Works' charge these municipalities, for 30,000 gallons might be supplied at 35c per thousand. The water might be forced through a tube from Lachine, and supplied by pipes to the consumers.

RECORDED'S COURT.—Saturday.—There were only eight offenders before His Honor this morning, the following fines and alternatives being imposed:—Annie Smith, 31, drunk and disorderly in DuRoi street, and Susan Kennedy, 21, drunk and disturbing the peace off St. Martin street, \$5 or one month each. Norbert Malo, 28, tailor, drunk and breaking a carriage window, \$2.50 or 15 days. Michel Delisle, 22, rafterman, drunk and refusing to pay carrier, \$1.50 or 10 days. Patrick Gillin, 40, and Mary Keam, 40, drunk and fighting, was discharged, there being

no complainant. Joseph Papineau, 39, farmer, selling off the market without a license, took out a license and was discharged. Joseph Hackett, 16, refusing to work and absconding himself from his service, was discharged on payment of costs, his employer not wishing to prosecute him. His Honor Judge Brown, of Maryland, was a visitor at the Court, and sat beside His Honor the Recorder.

A MONUMENT TO HACKETT.—There is on exhibition in Dawson's window the sketch plan of a grand monument to the memory of the late Thomas Hackett. It will cost, as designed, about \$5,000. While elegant and airy in design, it seems substantial and imposing, and it is very richly ornamented. It is to be 45 feet high, on a base of 12 feet. In the words of a gentleman who takes a great interest in the monument: "It is the intention of the subscribers to petition the City Council to have the monument erected in Victoria Square, near the spot where the deceased was murdered, in order to show strangers that the citizens will not be ruled by ruffians and outlaws, and to show that life was lost in consequence of the Mayor and Corporation not being ready to protect the same." The plan of the monument attracts general interest. The monument is to be of Ohio stone. The base will have two buttresses, and a deeply recessed panel, with a figure and an open Bible, with the inscription, "Thomas Hackett, shot in Victoria Square, and above a richly carved pediment, with the words, 'July 12th, 1877.' Over this rises an octagonal shaft, 17 feet high, supporting a canopy and cross. On each side will be polished granite columns.

—Loyal Orange Lodge No. 159, Tamworth, Ont., has passed a series of resolutions against the murder and sends five dollars for the monument.

TRAIN WRECKING.—The Sherbrooke Gazette states that a diabolical attempt was made on the evening of the 11th instant, to wreck the outgoing express train, which was crowded with passengers. At the lofty trestle work near St. Mary's a heavy log had been laid across the track, and a little further on three of the rails had been torn up. Fortunately, both obstructions were discovered and time to prevent what would have been a fatal accident, with probably large loss of life. It is reported that the guilty villains are known.

—The Money Market continues quiet, but is steady as to rates. Sterling Exchange is quoted between banks at 108 3/16 for round amounts of sixty-day bills. The counter rate is 108 1/2 to 108 3/4; business small. Gold Drafts on New York are quiet and steady at about par. Gold in New York, \$104. Sterling Exchange in New York, \$4.82 1/2.

There was no business in stocks to-day, both boards having taken a holiday.

—To-day a demand of assignment was made upon Isidore Dragon, merchant tailor, St. Lawrence Main street, by Messrs. A. Roy & Co. Mr. L. J. Lajoie assigned.

—The Ottawa river is clear of timber between Ottawa and Grenville. There are but two more rafts to run the slides this season.—Lumberman's Gazette.

—Messrs. Anderson, McKenzie & Co., agents for the brigantine "J. D. Tupper," have received a telegram from Sydney, C.B., that the vessel put in there on Wednesday on account of the sickness of Captain Pottle, who has since died. She was loaded with deals from this port to Liverpool.

—Mr. Coen, the junior partner of the wholesale hardware firm, in this city, of Messrs. McNab, Marsh & Coen, is believed to have absconded. This gentleman, for many years, was book-keeper for the firm, and lately was admitted partner. How he managed to support his family, fast horses and sporting dogs, out of his income, has long been a mystery. His books are in a bad condition, and there are good reasons for believing that he has been systematically defrauding his employers for a considerable time. In consequence of this, it was thought best for the firm to suspend payment until a careful investigation of its affairs can be made.—Toronto Monetary Times.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The Flour Market this forenoon was steady, but business was inactive. Provisions are quiet, but Cheese is firm at quotations in sympathy with the advance in Liverpool to 55c.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 2,420 barrels. Market steady, but not active. Superior Extra, \$6.20 to \$6.40; Extra, \$5.90 to \$6.10; Fancy, \$5.70 to \$5.85; Spring Extra, \$5.70 to \$5.80; Superfine, \$5.40 to \$5.50; Strong Bakers, \$6.00 to \$6.25; Fine, \$5 to \$5.10; Middlings, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Polarids,