

Those who want to get advertisements in these columns must have them in our hands on the previous day, otherwise they will have to be put on other pages.

Situations Vacant.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS for the Remington Sewing Machine and the National Publishing Co.'s new Illustrated Family Bible, both versions of New Testament. Sells easily. Terms liberal. Apply to J. DOWLER, General Agent for Canada, 112 St. Peter, corner Notre Dame streets, Montreal, Canada.

LADIES OR YOUNG MEN in City or Country to take nice, light and pleasant work to their own homes. \$4 to \$5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address RELIABLE MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 40 Donegan street.

WANTED, a young Girl as General Servant. Apply at 32 Fort street.

WANTED, a Teacher for the Dis-sentient School, at Chateaugay Basin, must have a first-class Elementary diploma. For particulars apply to Captain ALEX. FULLERTON, Chateaugay Basin, P.Q.

Employment Wanted.

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

WANTED, by a French Woman, work in a farm house, thoroughly understands milking cows and dairy work. Address M. A., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a Situation as Coach-man or Groom, by a respectable man, late of the 13th Hussars; has a first-class discharge and other references; is a total abstemious; just arrived from Belfast, Ireland. Apply to EDWARD ATKINSON, 1366 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, situations together by two young English girls, well recommended; country preferred. Also, situation for a young lady as Lady's Maid or Nursery Governess; has been some years in Paris. Apply 131 Mansfield street.

WANTED, by a middle-aged widow, a situation as Housekeeper or General Servant, in a small family; references if required. Address WIDOW, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a middle-aged widow, a situation as Housekeeper or General Servant, in a small family; references if required. Apply 54 Laurier street.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, work by the day, washing, ironing, and scrubbing. Apply at 62 Murray street.

WANTED, by an Express Driver, thoroughly acquainted with the city, situation; strictly temperate and a careful driver, and a perfect master of horses; first-class certificate from last employer. Apply at 307 St. James street.

WANTED, situations for Message Boys and others as apprentices to trades. These boys can be indentured if desired. JAS. H. DICK, Sept. Boys' Home, 115 Mountain street.

YOUNG MAN desires situation as Traveller. Address TRAVELLER, "Witness" Office.

Board and Rooms.

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

BOARD, transient or otherwise. 1155 St. Catherine st.

BOARD Vacancies. 40 Laurier street.

BOARD Vacancies. 253 Bleury street.

FURNISHED Rooms to Let. 22 Montreuil st.

FURNISHED ROOM. 606 Palace street.

FURNISHED Room for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 40 Laurier st.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to let. 141 Bleury st.

LARGE Front Bedroom, furnished, suited to one or two gentlemen. 67 McGill College avenue.

LARGE Double Room to let with board. 22 Argyle avenue.

NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms with board, for gentlemen. 77 Bleury street.

ROOM with good Board. 11 Victoria street.

ROOMS Vacant. 68 Cathcart st.

ROOMS, Furnished. 25 McGill College avenue.

ROOM to let, furnished, to a lady or gentleman. 14 Vallee street.

ROOMS and Board. 135 Mansfield st.

ROOMS Furnished, use Dining-room, Kitchen, Bath, W.C., Hot water. 335 St. Antoine street.

ROOMS, with Board. 18 Brunswick street.

TO LET, Room, Furnished or Unfurnished. 293 St. Martin street.

TO LET, Furnished Rooms. 15 Richmond Square.

VACANCIES for Boarders. 45 Berthelet st.

VERY superior accommodation for permanent or transient boarders, also table board. 18 University street.

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 Sunday, the 13th inst., a Braquet, by way of Prince, Mill, Fort, Etienne and Wellington sts. to Farm st. Finder will please return to 429 Wellington st.

LOST, on July 14th, 1884, Milch Cow with a darker head, and the top of the horns taken off, and a white spot in her flank, and white and black string around her horns; the under will be rewarded. 221 Grand Trunk street. Point St. Charles.

Business Cards.

R. W. STODDART & CO., 41 and 41 1/2 BLEURY STREET. FACTORY-13 RED LION ST., London Eng.

Purchasers of Gold and Silver Watches will find our stock the largest and best selected in the city. Goods all marked in plain figures. Also, an enormous stock of Gold Rings set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, Pearls, Turquoises, Emeralds, Garnets, Corals, &c. SOLID GOLD RINGS from \$1.00. SOLID SILVER NAPKIN RINGS, \$1.50. PLATED, 25c. A large assortment to choose from. ALARM CLOCKS, \$1.00. STRIKING, \$2.00. SOLID SILVER LADIES' WATCHES, \$5.00. NICKEL \$3.00 to \$4.00. 18K LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, \$25.00. 9K \$12.50. WALTHAM WATCH CO.'S LEVER WATCHES, from \$9.00. ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.'S LEVER WATCHES, from \$9.00. BOSS GOLD FILLED GENTS' SIZE CASES with Waltham or Elgin movements, \$30.00. These cases are warranted 20 years by the Factory. Everything else in proportion belonging to a well-established Jewellery Store, at fully 10 percent lower than wholesale rates, and strictly during the Holidays only. All parties wishing to avail themselves of the above enormous low rates can leave a deposit on any goods they choose to select and obtain a receipt for the same.

R. W. STODDART & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, 41 and 41 1/2 BLEURY STREET.

IN GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF NERVE POWER, -USE- PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

WHICH IS RECOMMENDED AS A STANDARD PREPARATION BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. Clergymen, Professors, Lawyers, Public Speakers, Students, And all whose duties cause a strain upon the BRAIN and NERVOUS SYSTEM are recommended to use

PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. IT WILL PRODUCE NEW VIGOR IN MIND AND BODY.

For sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

PUTTNER EMULSION CO., Laboratory, Ordnance Square, Halifax, N.S. Post Office Address, Box 101.

Medicines, &c. To Let.

TO LET, Coach-house and Stable, with three Stalls. 77 Bleury street.

TO LET, in a healthy part of the city, on line with the City Passenger Railway, and facing Fletcher's Field a nice lower Tenement in good order, containing 4 apartments, within 15 minutes walk of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at 635 St. Lawrence st.

TO LET, a large Yard, suitable for Lumber. Apply at 44 German street.

Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, In the West End of the city, two splendid Lots, suitable for a private residence, no better place to be had in the West End, the only two available Lots to be sold in that charming spot. Apply at 1793 Notre Dame street.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Elegant new Residence, 164 & 166 Drummond st. Splendid new House, Sherbrooke, near Drummond st. Detached Villa, 1709 St. Catherine st., very attractive. First-class Houses, 359 & 360 St. Denis st., St. James Square. Central Houses, 569 & 571 LaSalle street, close to Bleury street. Houses on Shuter st., Lorne avenue and Crescent. Detached Villa with Garden, 234 University st. Two fine Cottages, on St. Catherine st. Valuable property on St. Nicholas st., near Victoria Square. Handsome House, 268 & 281 University st. Tenement Houses and Cottages, on Drummond st. Paying Tenements, 19 to 25 Alexander st. Two fine Properties, Riverside, near the city. Two pretty stone Cottages, 23 & 25 Windsor st. Beautiful Double Tenements, 30 to 45 Mackay st. Valuable Building Site, 174 x 9', corner Dorchester and Drummond sts. Handsome Cottage and Extra Lot, 49 St. Mark st. Charming Detached Villa, Leclercq st. Beautiful Grounds and Cottage, 607 Guy st. Also several other properties, of which a Catalogue and particulars can be obtained at my Office.

H. H. GRIDDEN, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 207 St. James st., Northumberland's Hall.

Business Cards.

\$15.00 to \$100.00 will buy a LADIES' GOLD WATCH, warranted, at WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 1979 Notre Dame street, (formerly 143 St. Joseph street).

R. J. McNALLY & CO., Successors to T. STARR. ROYAL VICTORIA STABLES. Office and Stables: 97 and 99 Jurons street, Montreal.

LIVERY, BOARDING and SALE STABLES. Light Expressing done. We guarantee satisfaction. Our livery stock is new. We guarantee satisfaction. Specialty made of buying and selling horses. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

CABINET PHOTOS, \$2.00 per dozen. All other sizes in proportion. BEST FINISH. At 105 Vitre street, cor. St. Lawrence street. J. T. LAMBLY, Photo Artist.

NOTICES.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of four per cent. for the current half year ended 30th June last, upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and the same will be payable at the Bank House, in this city, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st AUGUST next. By order of the Board, H. BARBEAU, Manager.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years." W. H. MOORE." Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

Financial. MONEY TO LEND -OR- REAL ESTATE. at lowest rates. STUART & FAIR, Notaries and Commissioners, Issuers of Marriage Licenses, 18 HOSPITAL STREET. ERNEST STUART. JOHN FAIR JR.

Wanted. STORE Wanted, north side of Notre Dame or St. James streets, between St. Peter and St. Francois Xavier streets preferred. A. R. "Witness" Office.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LYING ABOUT "CIRCULATION."

Does not the publisher who lies about the circulation of his paper defraud his advertisers and obtain money under false pretences? Is it not as dishonest for the publisher to sell a fraudulent circulation as it is for the baker to give short weight in a loaf of bread? Why do we not sue and punish the baker? These are questions we would ask some of our politicians to answer.—The Free Lance.

SLEEPING CARS.

One of the things with which ladies who travel have reason to find fault is the present style of sleeping car. This is the season of the year when people go off to the seaside, and the objectionable sleeping car has to be endured. There is no other country in which ladies travelling are subjected to greater discomfort and annoyance than they are in this. Such a thing as absolute privacy is out of the question. In Europe the sleeping compartments are so divided as to preserve the privacy of the gentler sex. Even the Russians have their sleeping cars so arranged that no woman's modesty is subjected to the slightest shock. It should be the case in Canada.—Toronto Telegram.

BUSINESS ALARMISTS.

One of the most mischievous species of alarmists, all things considered, is the business alarmist. It is he who circulates all manner of disturbing reports calculated to unsettle confidence in the commercial world, and by his unthinking garrulousness liberates unscrupulous speculators, or actually produces, the disasters he apparently deprecates. It is idle to ignore the fact that in the stock market, for example, there are plenty of speculators who deliberately circulate rumors, destitute of the slightest foundation, in order to enrich themselves by the ruin of others. There is a law to punish such iniquitous conduct as this, and measures should be taken to secure its vigorous enforcement.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

THE BURDEN OF PAUPERISM.

The shifting of the burden of pauperism on to the shoulders of our colonies is very properly resented by the Canadians. Canada wants labor, not people who cannot or will not work. There is as much difference between sending her workers and loafers or idlers to the colonies as there is between sending a life-belt or stone to a struggling swimmer. To hard-working Irish peasants who cannot get a living out of their miserable potato patches an assisted passage to Canada, where employment is plentiful, is a blessing. In another way it is a blessing to those who are left behind, as it gives them room and opportunity to earn a subsistence. Such emigration is beneficial to both Ireland and Canada, and the infirm, and the lazy must be dealt with in the Old Country. The action of the Dominion Government is a warning that will have to be kept in view by those who are charged with the superintendence of assisted emigration.—North British Mail.

RECKLESSNESS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

The stupidity of the United States Navy in getting in the way of English steamers is clearly reprehensible. According to all international precedent an English steamer never turns out of her way for American vessels before or after she strikes them. And with this knowledge there is something criminally reckless in leaving the United States Navy lying about anywhere that an English passenger craft can reach it. It ought to have been known to the commander of the "Swatara" that the "Aurania" or some other packet would, in its customary use of the entire bay, be very likely to annihilate the Navy, and a proper consideration for the lives of his men should have made him keep our forces out of sight. There is, too, a degree of arrogance in placing the Navy just outside of the channel, and then expecting an English steamer to get in the way of both Ireland and some other packet would, in its customary use of the entire bay, be very likely to annihilate the Navy, and a proper consideration for the lives of his men should have made him keep our forces out of sight. There is, too, a degree of arrogance in placing the Navy just outside of the channel, and then expecting an English steamer to get in the way of both Ireland and some other packet would, in its customary use of the entire bay, be very likely to annihilate the Navy, and a proper consideration for the lives of his men should have made him keep our forces out of sight. 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Meetings, Amusements, &c.

MONTREAL BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY. A special meeting of the Brigade will be held at the Armory on WEDNESDAY next, at 8 p.m. Business—To select detachments to compete against British troops. Plain clothes. By order, T. ATKINSON, Lt.-Major and Adj.

ROYAL SCOTS. The Battalion will parade on THURSDAY (to-morrow) the 17th inst., at 8 a.m. Every man to be present. Uniform full order, with kit. Officers—address, (By order) FRED LYBON, Lieut., Adj.-Adj. R.S.

MIZPAH LODGE, NO. 3, L.O.O.F. The regular weekly meeting of this Lodge will be held in the Oddfellows' hall, No. 3, St. Paul street, on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th July, at 8 o'clock. Business—Initiation and Third Degree. Visiting brethren welcome. By order of the W. V. WILSON, Rec.-Sec.

1ST PRINCE WALES RIFLES. ANNUAL DRILL. The Regiment will parade at the Armory in Review Order (idolnets), on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Every member must be present. Drill will attend. E. BOND, Lieut.-Col. Com'd.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE. Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. ADMISSION Non-members, 25c. Members free. SATURDAYS FREE.

Excursions, Pic-nics, &c.

PICNIC TO ORMSTOWN. The Point St. Charles Methodist Sunday School will hold their Annual Picnic at ORMSTOWN ON THE 19th JULY, on Mr. Donald Abernethy's beautiful Grove. Splendid Boating, Fishing, &c. Train leaves Bonaventure station at 8 a.m. Point St. Charles, 8.15 a.m. Refreshments at City Prices. Tickets, Adults 50c. Children 25c.

ROYAL SCOTS. GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION ON THE CAMPELL and CO. of the Regiment, on the Steamer "FIDELITY," on MONDAY, 21st July, 1884. Leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf at 8 a.m. Tickets 25c. May be secured at G. St. Roland's, 1758 Notre Dame St., G. Rosser, 1225 St. Catherine St., and at the Boat. Music by the Band.

SIXTH FUSILIERS. MOONLIGHT EXCURSION! Under the patronage of Lieut.-Col. Gardner and Officers of the Regiment. ON THE STEAMER "THREE RIVERS," THURSDAY EVENING, July 24th, 1884. Leaving the Richelieu Co's Wharf at 7.45 o'clock. Ticket admitting lady and gentleman, 75c; single ticket, 50c. Brass and String Bands will be on board.

CANADIAN RAILWAY SHARES. A REMARKABLE DEPRESSION—37 1/2 PERCENT IN SIX MONTHS AND OVER 50 PERCENT IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS—WHAT THE "ECONOMIST" THINKS THE CAUSES ARE. A good deal has been said recently here about the depression in the values of bank shares, but it appears that it is hardly greater than that in Canadian railway shares. The London Economist presents the following table showing the results of the depression during the first six months of this year:—

SCHOOL TRUSTEES ELECTED. At a meeting of the Protestant Board of School Trustees of the municipality of St. Louis de Missisquoi, Mr. Richard Rogers was elected chairman, and Mr. R. Reinhold elected secretary-treasurer. At the recent election Messrs. Richard Rogers and Frank Schneider were elected trustees. Mr. A. T. Nurse, who has been for many years one of the trustees, and a most efficient chairman resigned. The annual financial report laid before the trustees was a most satisfactory one. The Protestant Board of School Trustees of the municipality of Cote St. Louis met last evening and elected Mr. W. S. Humphreys chairman, and Mr. Richard Perry secretary. At a recent election Messrs. J. Tarrion and E. Bishop were elected trustees. The yearly report was submitted, and proved satisfactory.

PERSONAL. The Rev. S. J. Perry, S.J., F.R.S., etc., who is about attending the meeting of the British Association in this city, is well known in Europe as a distinguished scientist. He was one of the observers sent out by authority of the British Government to view the transit of Venus in the years 1874 and 1882. Dr. Robert Bell, of the Hudson's Bay Expedition, is a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall. Judge Mousseau, of Rimouski, is staying at the St. Lawrence Hall.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Saturday, July 12th, 1884, and the corresponding week of last year:—

DAILY.		DAILY.	
July, 1884.	July, 1883.	July, 1884.	July, 1883.
Monday	7 12,944	Monday	9 13,381
Tuesday	8 12,843	Tuesday	10 13,283
Wednesday	9 12,824	Wednesday	11 13,287
Thursday	10 12,805	Thursday	12 13,303
Friday	11 12,807	Friday	13 13,447
Saturday	12 13,321	Saturday	14 13,749
Total	77,541	Total	80,580
Weekly	35,000	Weekly	32,500
Messenger, fortnight	50,000	Messenger, fortnight	46,402

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$3; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reductions to Clubs; Northern Messenger, 20c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; 25, \$5; 50 \$11.50; 100, \$22; Weekly Messenger, 50c. 5 copies to one address, \$2. These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion, United States or Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES. DAILY WITNESS. Five lines and upward, 10c per line first insertion, and all subsequent insertions on pages 3, 4 and 7; 5c per line each subsequent insertion on page 1 and 5. Annual Contracts on favorable terms. WEEKLY WITNESS. When set in usual small type, 10c per line each insertion. For large type or cuts 20c per line first insertion, and 15c per line all subsequent insertions.

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

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1884.

OUR CORRESPONDENT "Dreamer" is not, we presume, propounding a plan in which he believes himself, but has given shape to the conceptions of such theorists as Henry George for the pleasure of keeping up the controversy on political economy. Suppose everyone's savings and those of his father were confiscated and all men were allowed an equal share of the world's land on which to work for the public good, who is going to make people work? What all men work for now is to make money, that is, to gain what money will buy. If all good things are provided free and no one is allowed to accumulate the fruits of his toil, what is to make men work? The competition, instead of being who would make most money, would then be who would do least work. Honest labor, as our correspondent says, is the mother of all comfort and prosperity, but if her children are stolen from her she will die.

THE PEOPLE OF TOULON and Marseilles have become simply insane from terror of the cholera. A couple of weeks after the outbreak of cholera in Toulon over forty thousand of the seventy thousand taxpayers of the city had fled, and it is safe now to say that, with the exception of the garrisons, the medical authorities and the clergy, no one who could possibly get out of the city now remains in it. In Marseilles the panic commenced only a few days ago and already thirty thousand people have fled. For all the more well-to-do classes of a city to desert it at such a time is simply to increase the horrors of the plague. The markets become deserted and the supply of food almost ceases, so that people fall easy victims. It has been the almost invariable rule, too, that where great stampedes have taken place and the people afterward returned, it has been only to suffer a new outbreak of the disease among themselves. The change of living and of habit only apparently results, in too many cases, in taking from them the advantages of acclimatization which they before possessed.

THE OLD CRY OF "BRITISH GOLD," which was raised upon the Continent by England's enemies whenever a war was declared, is now about as effectively used for the purpose as to stir up commercial enmity against her. When the people of any country cry out against the taxes which are levied in order to pay subsidies to manufacturers, these subsidized manufacturers immediately cry out that the complainants have been bought with British gold, and that the movement was got up by British manufacturers. The absurd tariffs of the United States and of some of the European nations have helped England greatly to hold the markets of the world by enhancing among her rivals the price of raw material and of labor, and she is really the least interested in their removal. This cry was heard in the United States and is now being raised in Germany. When a great depression, unmitigated by expenditures of large amounts of public money upon railways, for which the country has run into debt, occurs, and people begin to cry out against the heavy taxes, the cry of British gold will be heard in Canada too.

WHAT ARE THE FRENCH demanding in indemnity of China? We had supposed that it was for a piece of patriotic supererogation on the part of certain Chinese warriors who fired on the French troops after the treaty of surrender. Even that is an act that Frenchmen who appreciate patriotism have been known to admire. The French poet laureate, in his jubilee poem published for the fête of St. Jean Baptiste, eulogizes such an act, said to have

been committed by a Canadian hero against a party of English troops on the Cote des Neiges road after the hero in question had been duly informed of the signing of the treaty. Taking the worst view of it, then, it would seem that it was an act not without an element of nobility if only the ox is ours and the cow belongs to the other party. It seems, however, now that it is a debatable question whether the attack was not made by the French on the Chinese. That is what the diplomatists are now trying to settle. Supposing it turns out that the outrage was on the part of his own forces we presume the chivalrous chief of a chivalrous people will at once offer to China with an apology the indemnity he but now demanded.

NEW YORK has begun to enforce the strictest quarantine with regard to vessels arriving from the South of France, where cholera now, without doubt of the true Asiatic type, is raging. A vessel from Marseilles has been ordered into quarantine and the whole cargo will have to be unloaded and the vessel disinfected thoroughly, though during the passage no signs of cholera have been observed on board. It is well to be on the safe side, and without strictly enforced quarantine regulations the germs of the disease may be imported at any time. We think that it is not too soon for the Canadian authorities to follow the example of the Americans and take all possible precautions. The authorities at the quarantine station of the St. Lawrence, under charge Colonel Montzambert, should be instructed to exercise more than ordinary vigilance at the present time. Ships direct from the South of France may arrive now almost any day, and the utmost care should be taken to discover and overcome any danger which these arrivals may cause. The cholera first reached this continent by way of the St. Lawrence and the port of Quebec, by an emigration ship. If the Government do not exercise proper precautions in this matter, not only our own people, but also the people of the United States will have grave cause for complaint.

BERBERA. Why England has determined to annex Berbera there is nothing yet to show, and the place itself does not seem to explain anything. It is a seaport, or rather harbor, on the coast of Africa, exactly south of and opposite the British Arabian seaport of Aden. It is hardly a seaport, inasmuch as there is no permanent town there. During five or six months of the year—from the beginning of November until the end of May—it is the encampment of a great multitude of Africans and Asiatics, who to the number of over twenty thousand, usually hold a great bazaar there. From all parts of Sumal, and even from interior Africa, Arabs assemble with cattle, sheep, precious metals, coffee, myrrh, ostrich feathers, elephant tusks and gum-arabic, which they exchange with merchants from India, Arabia, and other parts of Asia for all kinds of cottons and silk fabrics, beads, wine, sugar, rice, copper, iron and zinc. As a trading post, therefore, it is one of the most important places on the coast of Africa. This may account for England's determination to annex it, as India's commercial interest may demand as much. Some months ago the French annexed a little seaport, a few hundred miles north of this point, and it may be in order to prevent their extending their annexations that England has been compelled to protect Indian interests by annexing it. England and France have seized almost every little port on both the Arabian and African coasts of the south end of the Red Sea and of the Gulf of Aden, England having, so far, secured the most important points.

VIS INERTIE. If anything were required to show the incompetence of the Montreal Health Department to deal with an emergency, Alderman Mooney supplied it at the City Council meeting on Monday. He took the ground that the press was needlessly alarming the people, and held that Montreal in 1884 was healthier than Montreal in 1883. Being asked to prove it he submitted hospital returns from three hospitals. Admitting that this is a correct method of proof, the Alderman is hoist with his own petard. He shows that in the Montreal General, Hotel Dieu and Notre Dame Hospitals there were 1,128 patients admitted in 1883 from April 1st to July 1st, and for the corresponding period in 1884 no less than 1,162—or thirty-four more. The figures which show diphtheria and typhoid in these hospitals are apparently not all given, as in the Hotel Dieu there appear no figures for typhoid this year, and in the Notre Dame no case of diphtheria for this year. Notwithstanding this we find fifteen cases of diphtheria in 1883 against twenty in 1884, and nine cases of typhoid in 1883 against eight in 1884. First, be sure of your figures; then give advice. None would more cordially welcome the truth of Alderman Mooney's assertions than the press. But the question is not whether we have had less illness this year or last. This has been a wholesome summer and frequent heavy rains have kept our drainage comparatively pure, and there was no reason to expect that it would show a worse record than others. The question is whether Montreal is prepared as well as she can be prepared to face a

invasion of pestilence. To this we can only say that much that might be done remains undone. As for the press, where would the city be if our authorities were influenced only by private interests and the personal relations of aldermen and never heard of the public's claims?

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST. Lord Adalbert Cecil held a Gospel service last night in the Weber Hall, which was filled with a thoughtful audience. His discourse, which occupied an hour, was largely devoted to an exposition of the doctrines which are supposed to relate to the second coming of the Saviour. He took the parable of the ten virgins as the basis of his remarks. In the days of the apostles, when a man accepted Christ, did he become a citizen of the world? Did he straightway emigrate to Jerusalem? Nothing of the kind. He became a heavenly citizen, and daily looked forward to the coming of the Lord. But then a lethargy fell on the Christian world. A horrid sleep benumbed it, and from the days of Constantine to the Reformation it was spiritual death. The name of Christ was used, indeed, but the Christian in the world had practically gone back to Judaism. Look at the Greek, Roman and Anglican Churches of the present day. Were they not smothered in forms and ceremonies, not one of which could help the sinner? There were numerous other Scriptures proving the coming of Christ in power, as the king of the Jews; but this parable referred to Christ's coming as the Heavenly Bridegroom. The parable was based upon a well known Oriental custom. A traveller had related how he came across an eastern marriage scene. The virgins were all assembled at the bride's house, waiting for the bridegroom, but as he tarried they all fell asleep. Suddenly they heard the tread of cars in the water; they knew it was he, and, with one accord, they rushed forth to meet him. What meant this uneasiness all over Christendom, this religious excitement, this almost universal revival of religion? What appeared before the dawn? The morning star. Midnight was passed, the dawn was approaching. The cry had already been heard, "Behold, the Bridegroom cometh!" Let them not be like the unfaithful servant, who said in his heart, "The Lord delayeth his coming." Five of the virgins were foolish. They had their lamps—the Word of God—but they had no oil in them; they had not the Holy Ghost. A great many professing Christians of the present day were like the foolish virgins; they had a name to live while they were dead. "Were they waiting for the coming of the bridegroom, or did they think of such an event only with dread? The dead in Christ should rise first, then they which were living would be caught up to meet the Lord in the air. The wise virgins would meet the bridegroom with gladness; the foolish with confusion of face. They certainly went to meet the bridegroom, but they were not prepared; and they read that "the door was shut." They exclaimed, "Lord, Lord, open unto us." But the Lord replied, "I know ye not." A lady attended one of his meetings in England. She had lately arrived from Alexandria. He was speaking of the coming of the Lord. She was stricken with terror at the thought of meeting Him unprepared, and she then there gave her heart to Him. Oh, every person in the hall might meet Him with joy; but there must first be faith and belief in Him. He believed that more than 3,000 years ago the cry of the angels forth formed, consisting of Mr. John Kerry, the President, Mr. Drummond, Vice-President, and Mr. Munderloh, the German Consul. Mr. Munderloh, in conversation with our reporter this morning, said that the committee would meet to-morrow. He had taken the question up as it was his duty as Consul to do so. To allow such a policy to continue on the part of the owners he believed would be disastrous in the end, not only to Montreal, but Quebec, as ships would refuse to come here. He had taken a good deal of pains to obtain a copy of the tariff of 1873, and found on comparison that for a ship of 1,100 tons, drawing twenty feet, the rate by it would be slightly more than that by the tariff of 1874 it would only be forty-two cents or about half. Such discrepancies, he thought, ought to be put right at once.

A TOWAGE "DISCREPANCY."

A meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade, yesterday, discussed the question of overcharge by the owner of the tug "Champion" when towing the ship "Gomer." A committee of the Board, consisting of Mr. John Kerry, the President, Mr. Drummond, Vice-President, and Mr. Munderloh, the German Consul. Mr. Munderloh, in conversation with our reporter this morning, said that the committee would meet to-morrow. He had taken the question up as it was his duty as Consul to do so. To allow such a policy to continue on the part of the owners he believed would be disastrous in the end, not only to Montreal, but Quebec, as ships would refuse to come here. He had taken a good deal of pains to obtain a copy of the tariff of 1873, and found on comparison that for a ship of 1,100 tons, drawing twenty feet, the rate by it would be slightly more than that by the tariff of 1874 it would only be forty-two cents or about half. Such discrepancies, he thought, ought to be put right at once.

MILITARY NOTES.

A very pleasant evening was spent by the members of No. 3 Battery, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, on the occasion of their annual supper, held at the City Club last night. The members of Nos. 1 and 2 batteries, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, held a meeting last evening and decided to adopt the new white helmet already agreed upon by the men of No. 6 battery.

PROGRESS IN MAIL SERVICE.

The extensively looked-for mail from St. John's, Newfoundland, despatched from that place on the 9th inst., reached here this morning.

THE ONTARIO CONSPIRACY.

(Special to the Witness.) TORONTO, July 16.—In the bribery investigation yesterday Mr. Balfour, M.P.P., was the chief witness, but he added nothing important to his former testimony. The other witnesses examined were Messrs. Cascarden, M.P.P., Graham, M.P.P., and Goldie, of Guelph. Col. Gillman, Clerk of the House, testified that the form in which the enactment authorizing the commission to appear in the statutes of the session is the correct form. The funeral of the late Mrs. W. W. Robertson took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of the family, No. 245 Mountain street. The Rev. Dr. Wilkes conducted the burial service. The chief mourners were Mr. W. W. Robertson, J.C., and his three sons, Mr. Jas. R. Gibb, nephew, and the Hon. J. G. Robertson, of Sherbrooke. Several well known citizens also attended.

LACHINE CANAL.

The following vessels have obtained clearance through the Canal since yesterday morning:— PASSED WEST. Steamer Bohemian, passengers and general cargo; barge James A. Verill, 130 tons coal; propeller America, passengers, and cargo of soda ash, tin and other merchandise; steamer Beaufort, passengers and general cargo; barge J. H. Darke, clay, lime and sand; barges Lepine, Gauthier, Girard, Philippe, Oude, Della and O. E. Owens, light steamer Owens, general cargo; barge Hyra, sugar; steamer Prince Arthur, passengers and furniture; steamer Prince of Wales, general cargo; tug Jessie Hall, light; barge Victor, light; barge Minnie, 191 tons coal; steamer Maxwell, passengers and general cargo; steamer Ontario, passengers and general cargo; propeller Canada, 150 tons railway iron, glass, sugar and other merchandise; steamer Algeria, passengers, and cargo of nails, sugar and other merchandise; barge A. G. Chandler, light; tug Mink and barge Olive, Bertha, du Lieve and Galtneau; barge Idoan, seven tons coal; barge Mark Twain, 200 bags salt and 20 tons coal.

A JUDGE ON TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUIRY INTO CHARLEBOIS' DOINGS.

The following is a continuation of the evidence of Mr. Bergeron, the first part of which was published in the Witness of Tuesday:— He saw Mr. Mousseau in his room in the St. Louis Hotel frequently. Mr. Mousseau did not, he thought, know why he (Mr. Bergeron) was in Quebec. He once asked Mr. Mousseau if he thought Mr. Charlebois would get the contract, when he said he thought not. He believed the letter which had been published beginning "My dear Jean" was written on the 25th of December, 1882. At that time Mr. McMillan had obtained the contract and after receiving this news Mr. Charlebois was satisfied. The words "Notre affaire" which appeared in the letter referred to a sum of \$100, which he, Mr. Bergeron, expected from Mr. DeBeaufort, and received from him several days after. He had no knowledge of any contract between Charlebois and DeBeaufort, except that of December. DeBeaufort paid his expenses only. He received \$1,000 from Mr. Charlebois to attend to his business in Quebec. He only received \$300 from Mr. Charlebois while at Quebec. Mr. Mercier asked who was the person meant by "B" in the letter in which it was said by Charlebois, "at the suggestion of our first friend I have sent \$300 to B." Mr. Bergeron said he had received his money about that time, but could not swear if Mr. Charlebois referred to him. Mr. Charlebois could better explain this. He knew nothing of the relations between Charlebois and DeBeaufort, but when he had applied to DeBeaufort for money the latter had said he had no money to give him, and then he would arrange with Charlebois and then he would arrange with Charlebois. This might account for the remark in Charlebois' letter to DeBeaufort that "B" is opposed to your receiving more money." Several times he had invited people to dine with him at Quebec, and he and Mr. Mousseau had frequently dined together. He had with him ministers, journalists and others, among them Mr. Foot at the Garrison Club. At these dinners the subject of the contract was not discussed. He had never received money from or given money to Mr. Mousseau. Apropos to his own letter of 9th April, 1883, Charlebois had said that he had first to settle with De Beaufort, but he could not see why this should be a reason for not settling with him. He never gave Charlebois a receipt for the money he had received from him. He had sent a telegram "Tenez look well—Horsace" on 14th December, 1882; also, "Don't send fifty, going up to-night." When he had seen the contract it was only a proposal, and the session having closed in December, Mr. McMillan had the contract and it was his duty to see about its revision. He had suggested to Mr. Elliott, who had gone with him to Quebec, certain changes. Mr. McMillan had the contract it was because he was the lowest tenderer. This was in a conversation he had with Mr. Mousseau about the Mathieu suit. By Mr. Teller—Mr. Elliott went with him to Quebec to help him as a friend. By Mr. Mathieu—He did not know that the notes were in the hands of Mr. Darocher on his return from his third journey to Quebec. By Mr. Lacombe—Mr. Mousseau came very seldom to his office in this city and he (Mr. Bergeron) only saw him there once or twice. By Mr. Joly—He had advised Mr. DeBeaufort to destroy the notes, because he did not think he would be able to get any thing on account of them, and he anticipated that suits would in all probability arise. When Mr. DeBeaufort told him that if Mr. Charlebois got the contract he (Mr. DeBeaufort) would get \$10,000 he laughed at him. This being the conclusion of Mr. Bergeron's evidence, the Commission adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE. Wednesday, July 16. WHOLESALE PRICES. The British grain markets are somewhat improved though still very dull. Values are if anything firmer. Berbera's cable advices to-day are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat, firm; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, firmly held; do., corn, dull. Mark Lane wheat, firm; do., corn, dull. Red Winter wheat, off coast, for shipment present and following month, and for prompt shipment, 4s. 6d. Spring wheat for prompt shipment, 3s. 6d. English country wheat markets, turn dearer; French do., quiet. Imports into the United Kingdom during week ended 15th July: Flour, 235,000 cwt.; wheat, 335,000 to 340,000 cwt.; corn, 215,000 to 220,000 cwt., against 135,000 to 140,000 cwt. Flour, 135,000 to 140,000 cwt., corn, 193,000 to 200,000 cwt., of previous week. Liverpool wheat, spot, firm, but quiet; do., off coast, steady. Wheat and flour in Paris, quiet. Weather in England, unsettled. Liverpool, 2.30 p.m.—Choice cheese, 4/9 1/2; shoulders, 3/2s. Berbera's second despatch—No. 1 July: Flour, 235,000 cwt., off coast, or nearly due, 3/8; do., just shipped or promptly to be shipped, 3/9. Chicago wheat is about 3/4 of a cent per bushel lower than at the close yesterday, No. 2 being quoted at 51 1/2c July; 52 1/2c August, 53 1/2c September and 54 1/2c October. The receipts were 34,000 bushels and the shipments 150,000 bushels. Corn is about 1/4 of a cent per bushel lower at 51 1/2c July, 51 1/2c August and 50 1/2c October. The receipts were 235,000 bushels and the shipments 205,000 bushels. The local grain markets remain dull and without change as to values. Winter Wheat is quoted at \$1.08 to \$1.15; Red do., \$1.14 to \$1.17; Canada Spring, \$1.14 to \$1.16; Pavia, 91c per 46 lb.; Oats, 40c per 33 lbs.; Barley and Rye, nominal. FLOUR—Receipts, 375 bbls. The market remains dull so far as the city and export trade is concerned. There is rather more demand from the country at the moment, principally for superfine and Extra. The stocks of Superior continue small, but the demand being comparatively light, it can hardly be said that a scarcity exists. No sales were reported on "Change." The quotations are: Superfine, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Fancy, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Spring Extra, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Superfine, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Strong Bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Strong Bakers (American), \$3.25 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Middlings, \$2.80 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.65 to \$2.75; Ontario Bags (bags included), \$2.25 to \$2.35; Spring Extra, \$2.15 to \$2.20; Superfine, \$1.65 to \$1.75; City Bags (delivered), \$2.80. DAILY PRODUCE.—Butter continues dull and prices are, to a great extent nominal. The following are the quotations: Creamery, 15c to 19c; Eastern, 12c to 17c; Western, 12c to 14c. Cheese is quoted to-day at 8 1/2c to 9c, though it would take something extremely fancy to fetch the top quotation. The public cable is sixpence higher to-day at 4 1/2c; and Berbera quotes the same price. EGGS are steady at 15c to 16c per dozen for good stock. HOG PRODUCTS are quiet. We quote as follows: Western Meat, \$19 to \$19.25; Canada Short Cut, \$21.00; Ham, city cured, 14c to 14 1/2c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Lard, in bulk, Western, 10c to 11c; do., Canadian, 10c to 10 1/2c. SHEEP.—Wool is unchanged at \$4.00 to \$4.10; there is nothing doing in Perils, the last sale of which was made at \$5.15. REFRIGERATORS.—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 do.; Flour, 375 bbls.; Ashes, 25 do.; Butter, 305 packages; Cheese, 8,514 boxes; Pork, 173 bbls.; Leather, 69 rolls. TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Ont., July 16.—Fall wheat, No. 2, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 3, \$1.05 to \$1.06; Spring No. 1, \$1.09; No. 2, \$1.06 to \$1.07; Barley, No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; No. 3 extra, 60c; No. 3, 50c to 52c. Peas, No. 2, 73c to 74c. Oats, No. 1, 40c; Flour, superior, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Extra, \$4.75. Flour and grain unchanged. No. 2 Fall held at \$1.10, and would probably bring \$1.08. Oats sold at 40c, Rye sold at 62c. Butter offering more freely, best going at 14c to 15c, shipping lots with white out worth 12c to 13c. Eggs abundant at 15c. Hens quiet, clear at 10 1/2c. Wool more active, round lots fine fleece sold at 18c to 19c, coarse at 16c.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 16.

LAST EDITION.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CABLE NOTES.

Messrs. Blake Bros. & Co. of London, offer for subscription £800,000 bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, bearing five percent interest.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, July 15.—A Cairo despatch says the Mudir of Kassala reports that Gen. Gordon was safe on April 27th, when he repulsed a rebel attack.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

LONDON, July 16.—The Duke of Argyll has been decorated with the Order of the Garter.

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, July 16.—The striking weavers at Burnley have agreed to compromise their demand.

THE CHOLERA.

PARIS, July 15.—Both houses have passed the credit for the relief of the cholera sufferers.

MARSEILLES, July 15.—The exodus from this city is increasing. It is estimated that 30,000 persons have fled since the epidemic appeared.

Several of the ministers have arrived here on a tour of inspection. It is said by the prefect that forty or fifty thousand inhabitants fled by railway and twenty thousand by other roads.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamer "Burgundia" arrived from Marseilles to-day. She is at quarantine. The health officials have decided that the cargo must be disinfected there.

MARSEILLES, July 16.—There were 20 deaths from cholera last night.

TOULON, July 16.—The deaths from cholera last night numbered 22. Admiral Fiquet's wife was among the victims.

MARSEILLES, July 16.—Eight deaths took place from cholera between nine this morning and noon.

LONDON, July 16.—The News states that at yesterday's meeting of the Conservative peers and commoners at the Carlton Club a suggestion that the Prince of Wales be invited to mediate between the two houses on the subject of the Franchise Bill was received with pronounced disfavour.

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A RAILWAY HORROR.

AN ENGLISH PASSENGER TRAIN STRIKES THE REAR CAR OF A GOODS TRAIN AT A STATION—TWENTY PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY INJURED.

LONDON, July 16.—News has just been received of a terrible railway accident at Farnstone, a railway junction near Barnsley. From the information received, which is meagre, it seems an express train, while dashing past the station at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour, struck the rear car of a goods train which had not been properly shunted, completely wrecking the express, killing twenty and wounding forty of the passengers.

(Via Great North-western Line.) LONDON, July 16.—It is now reported that twenty persons were killed by the wreck of the express train on the Manchester & Sheffield Railway.

AMERICAN.

A PROPANE PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT. WASHINGTON, July 15.—Gen. Butler arrived this morning. He positively declined to be interviewed by any "official" reporter, but as to his political attitude or future policy, but said when he had given the subject proper consideration he would declare himself over his own signature in unmistakable terms.

A FEMALE RUMSELLER IN GAOL. MARSHALLTOWN, Ga., July 16.—There is great excitement here over the arrest of a woman for violation of the prohibition law. A mob threatened to demolish the goal when the woman was released on bail. Dire threats are made against the lives and property of informers.

POISONOUS BEEF. PORT JACOBSON, N.Y., July 16.—Ten families have been poisoned here by eating pressed corn beef made by a local butcher. The beef was prepared in a copper kettle. Some of the cases are serious.

THEY WANT TO KNOW THE REASON. NELSONVILLE, O., July 16.—The citizens held a meeting last evening and appointed a committee to determine if possible what right armed police have to invade the county and obstruct the highways. The local authorities have sworn in a number of constables. There may be an outbreak at any moment.

UNHAPPY PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The health officers say the sanitary condition of the city is such as to make any thinking man tremble at the mention of the word cholera. They say it is not their fault, as they are allowed only \$10,500 to abate the nuisance.

THE HORRORS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM. SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 16.—Ex-policeman Michael Uhlman, of Geddes, who has been released from the insane asylum at Utica, after a confinement of three months tells a frightful story of the cruelties practised upon him and other patients.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, July 16.—The Herald's financial article says:—It begins to look as though the half-holidays on "Change" would not be limited to Saturdays, but be extended to other working days of the week, so restricted is business and so devoid of interest are transactions. One day the bulls have their innings, on another the bears; but as they are all simply board room traders and represent no public interest of the moment, it matters little which scores a victory.

NO MORE PAUPER EMIGRANTS. The Emigration Commissioners have decided no more assisted pauper emigrants shall be permitted to remain in the country, if objection be made by one member of the board.

BUSINESS TROUBLES. NEW YORK, July 16.—Edmund Yard & Co., lace merchants, have assigned. The preference amount to \$550,000. The House was rated at half a million. Among the preferred creditors are Heppmann and Alexander for \$340,000; the Central National Bank, \$110,000; Hanover Bank, \$80,000.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S SUICIDE. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—Lizzie Emmerich, aged 20, shot and killed herself in Franklin township yesterday because unable to keep up with other scholars at school.

COAL MINING. PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The officials of the Reading Company state two of the most prominent anthracite producing Companies of New York have expressed themselves against further suspensions in coal mining this year. There will probably be no suspension in August.

CANADIAN. OTTAWA. (Special to the Witness, July 16.) A writ was served on George Johnston, ex-treasurer of the defunct Press Colonization Company, last night, for a claim of Mr. H. E. Smallpiece, journalist, who transferred his stock to one Murphy, of Quebec. The company wound up its affairs some time ago and it is not known how this claim was overlooked.

A SON OF MR. T. WHITE, M.P. FOR CARDWELL, has been appointed a draughtsman in the new architect's branch of the militia department.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that in future all the employees of the Militia Department will have to speak French. The Hon. A. P. Caron has a newly appointed official who cannot speak English.

THE HON. J. H. POPE expects to leave for Toronto to-night to give evidence before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Ontario bribery case.

TORONTO. (Special to the Witness, July 16.) THE CAMPAIGN has begun in Muskoka. The Hon. Mr. Pardo is there now, and the Hon. Mr. Hardy goes to-day, as do also Messrs. Meredith, Creighton, Carnegie and other private members of the Assembly.

THE CUSTOMS SEIZURE IN QUEBEC. QUEBEC, July 16.—Mr. Edmund Trudel, special Customs officer, seized yesterday afternoon the schooner "Ardora" Capt. Charette, which has just arrived here from Riviere du Loup. She had on board 700 gallons of French liquor, 243 gallons of gin, 12 cases of vermouth, six baskets of champagne, six cases of brandy and other small effects. The schooner has been confiscated and the cargo transported to the examining warehouse to await the decision of the Commissioner of Customs. The effects were taken at sea from a vessel whose name is unknown. The cargo was intended for a couple of merchants of this city and sent up by a merchant of Riviere du Loup. The enquete has already commenced.

OCEAN PASSENGERS. List of cabin passengers per Beaver SS. Lake Manitoba, Captain William Stewart, hence to-day 16th inst.: Dr. Brewster, the Rev. J. A. Newham, Mr. Goch, Mr. L. Drew, Mr. Beck, Miss Jerdon, Miss Newham, Miss Perrin.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

Ladies' Jerseys in all the leading colors at reduced prices during our July Clearing Sale. LADIES' JERSEYS, \$2, reduced to \$1.50. LADIES' JERSEYS, \$2.75, reduced to \$1.90. LADIES' JERSEYS, \$3.25, reduced to \$2.25. LADIES' BRAIDED JERSEYS, \$3.50, reduced to \$2.50. LADIES' BRAIDED JERSEYS, \$3.75, reduced to \$3.25.

The cheapest place in Canada for Ladies' Jerseys is JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

CHILDREN'S JERSEY DRESSES!

A few Children's Jersey Dresses left, to be cleared out at the following low prices:—CHILDREN'S JERSEY DRESSES, \$1.15. CHILDREN'S JERSEYS, \$1.35. CHILDREN'S JERSEY DRESSES, \$1.65. CHILDREN'S JERSEY DRESSES, \$2.90. CHILDREN'S JERSEY DRESSES, \$3.25.

These are all reduced to below cost, and as we have only a few left call early.

BOYS' JERSEY SUITS!

BOYS' JERSEY KILTED SUITS, \$1.25. BOYS' JERSEY KILTED SUITS, \$1.75. BOYS' JERSEY KILTED SUITS, \$1.85. BOYS' JERSEY KILTED SUITS, \$2.00. BOYS' JERSEY KILTED SUITS, \$2.25. BOYS' JERSEY SUITS (Pants and Caps), \$1.75. BOYS' JERSEY SUITS " " " \$1.85. BOYS' JERSEY SUITS " " " \$2.00. BOYS' JERSEY SUITS " " " \$2.25. BOYS' JERSEY SUITS " " " \$2.50. BOYS' JERSEY SUITS " " " \$2.75. BOYS' JERSEY SUITS " " " \$3.00.

The Emporium for all kinds of Jerseys for ladies and children, at less than wholesale prices.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, 105, 107, 109, 111 St. Peter street.

CURTAINS! LACE AND STUFF CURTAINS!

Opened splendid value and styles. LIGGET & HAMILTON, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street, Old St. George's Church.

JOHN McD. HAINS, ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

Special attention given to Cases of Insolvency, Trust Estates carefully managed. Rents and debts collected.

THURSDAY Morning, July 17th, At TEN o'clock.

Handsome Rosewood and Black Walnut Furniture removed from private house, several Cottage and square Pianos, one very fine Organ, Black Walnut and Rosewood Bedroom Sets, 2 Massive B. W. Wardrobes, Parlor Sets, B. W. Trunk, Leg Dining Tables, (by Thomson), 2 Seissors, Patent Refrigerators, 3 Safes, Garden Vases, 2 Glass Cases, Soda Water Fountain, Stoves, Bannocks, Mattresses, &c. We will offer at the same time a consignment of perforated Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Bedsteads, &c.

THOMSON & GOWDEY, Auctioneers, 245 and 247 St. James street. At 12 o'clock, 4 Cedar Skiffs.

MR. CHAS. M. SAWELL, Secretary London (Eng.) City Mission.

Will give an address at the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LECTURE-ROOM, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All interested in Mission Work among the masses are cordially invited.

THE LUNCH COMMITTEE of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for the Dominion Exhibition will meet on FRIDAY, 18th July, at 5 p.m., at the Rooms of the Y. W. C. A., 101 Metcalfe street. Any ladies willing to aid are cordially invited to attend.

QUEBEC. (Special to the Witness, July 16.)

THE MEGANTIC ECHOES have scarcely died away ere another event has occurred to set the political pot boiling furiously again in this district. Mr. Belleau, the Commons member for Levis, who was elected in the last election to represent that county on the resignation of Mr. ex-Speaker Blanchet last year, has, it is understood, resigned his seat which was contested before the Courts here by members of his own party belonging to the Chapeau-Senechal wing. Yesterday, while acting as his own lawyer, he excitedly threw up his case because Judge Caron ruled against him in the admissibility of certain evidence and withdrew from court in high dudgeon; enquete was, however, continued when sufficient proof of corrupt payments by his agents was elicited to invalidate the election. His resignation to-day is understood to be in consequence of that proof. It is said that he will not run again, but allow the county to go by default to the Opposition, who carried it last winter through Mr. Lemieux for the local. Speculation is already rife as to his successor. Mr. Tarte's, of La Canadian, name is freely mentioned and it is said that he will receive the Opposition's hearty support if he runs, owing to the marked stand he has taken of late against the Ottawa Government's railway policy, his warm support of Mr. Laugelier in Megantic and his pronounced preference for Mr. Blake.

MR. PREMIER ROSS, of the Quebec Cabinet, leaves to-day for Prince Edward Island, with the Hon. Mr. Malhot, Mr. Gilmont, M.P., and others.

THE HON. H. STARNES has arrived in town. (Press Despatch, July 16)

THE DIRECTION of the Bureau Veritas has just published the following statistics of maritime disasters reported during the month of May, 1884, concerning all flags:—Sailing vessels reported lost: 5 American, 2 Austrian, 38 British, 3 Chilean, 1 Danish, 1 Dutch, 10 French, 2 German, 2 Greek, 1 Italian, 11 Liferian, 8 Norwegian, 1 Portuguese, 1 Russian, 3 Swedish; total, 85. In this number are included 15 vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost: 1 American, 12 British, 1 Chinese, 1 Greek; total, 15.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

BLACK! BLACK!

Every piece of BLACK DRESS MATERIAL of every kind in our store is reduced in price during our Annual July Cheap Sale at reduced rates. S. CARSLEY.

EVERY ONE!

Every Summer Garment in our Gentlemen's Underclothing Department is reduced in price during our Annual July Cheap Sale at reduced rates. S. CARSLEY.

CHENILLE AND ARRASENE

As our lady friends tell-us these patterns ARE BEAUTIFUL GOODS and SIMPLY PERFECT. We have them in

- WILD ROSES. MOSS ROSES. TEA ROSES. SUNFLOWERS. CARNATIONS. POND LILIES. FORGET-ME-NOTS. HEATHER. FUCHSIAS. PANSIES. DAISIES. ROSE LEAVES. MAPLE LEAVES. OAK LEAVES. BIRDS OF PARADISE. HUMMING BIRDS. EAGLES. ROBIN RED-BREASTS. HORSE SHOES.

We also keep a full line of WOOL and SILK ARRASENES in stock, from which ladies wishing to make their own designs can select to advantage at S. CARSLEY'S.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

- ORIENTAL LACE COLLARS reduced from \$1.35 to 75c. LADIES' EMBROIDERED COLLARS reduced from 45c to 25c. EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SCARFS reduced from 35c to 25c. LACE-TRIMMED SILK BOWS reduced from 27c to 13c. COLORED LACE FICHUS and SCARFS, reduced from 85c to 60c. COLORED LACE FICHUS and SCARFS, reduced from 50c to 25c. COLORED LACE FICHUS and SCARFS reduced from 25c to 15c. NECKERCHIEFS, Silk Embroidered, in all colors, reduced to 15c. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, ladies', in great variety of colors, reduced to 12c. LACE APRONS reduced to 20c. COLORED SATEN APRONS reduced to 40c. BROCADED SILK APRONS reduced to \$1.00. LADIES' LEATHER BELTS reduced to 25c. LADIES' LEATHER BELTS reduced to 20c. BOYS' COLORED COLLARS reduced to 3 for 10c. CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED SAILOR COLLARS reduced from 40c to 20c. COLLARS, CUFFS, BELTS, APRONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKERCHIEFS, SILK SCARFS, LACE SCARFS, MUSLIN SCARFS, SILK FICHUS, NET FICHUS, MUSLIN FICHUS, TULLIES, BEADED NETS, BRUXELLES NETS, STIFF NETS, MOSQUITO NETS, SILK LACE, COTTON LACE, BEADED LACE, LACE FICHUS, COLORED LACE, SPANISH NET, ORIENTAL NET, CHANTILLY NET, BRIDAL NET, and every one reduced. S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD!

Use Clapperton's Thread. You will find it far superior to the common makes. Their name is on every spool.

S. CARSLEY. Our new street numbers are 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

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

BIRTHS.

NELSON.—On the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. James Nelson, Sorel, of a son. FRASER.—At 109 Stanley street, on 13th inst., the wife of D. Torrance Fraser, of a daughter. WALES.—At Robinson, P.Q., on Sunday, July 13th, the wife of B. N. Wales, M.D., of a son.

MARRIED. MCCRIMMON—McCUIG.—At Kishill, on the 5th of July, by Rev. Wm. Ferguson, Malcom McCrimmon, of Kenyon, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Rook McCuig, Esq. of Lochell. SMILEY—WALLACE.—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Powkes, Methodist Minister, Osgoode, Mr. Richard Smiley, of Cumberland, to Miss Margaret Ann Wallace, of Osgoode.

DIED.

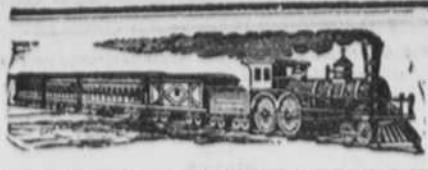
AVELING.—Suddenly, on 3rd July, Rev. Thomas W. Aveling, D.D., of London, England, father of Mrs. George W. Ford, of this city. FRASER.—In this city, on Tuesday, 15th inst., in perfect peace, of a slight stroke of paralysis, the Rev. Thomas Fraser, in his 93rd year. Funeral on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2.30 p.m., from 12 Mance street, the residence of his son-in-law (John Caldwell).

FRASER.—At East Hawkesbury, on the 7th inst., Mr. Angus Fraser, after a long illness, deeply regretted by friends and neighbors. MCCUIG.—At Lochell, on the 10th inst., Mr. Donald McCuig, aged 46 years, greatly missed by friends and neighbors. KELLY.—Suddenly, at her residence, fifth concession of Mara, Ont., July 7th, 1884, Janet Ritchie, aged 79 years, relict of the late Peter Kelly, Greenock, Scotland. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." New York Weekly Herald please copy.

PIERCE.—At St. Johns, P.Q., on Wednesday, 10th inst., Charles Stewart Pierce, Esq., in his 71st year. Funeral on Friday afternoon. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. JOHNSTON.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Frederick Sandham, infant son of Thomas Johnston. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—In this city, on 16th inst., John Charles, son of Charles Baker, Jr., aged 13 months and 17 days. Funeral from the residence, 114 1/2 Forfar street, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

TABB.—In New York, July 15th, 1884, Charles Smith, aged



SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.

The direct and best route to Boston and all New England points via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c., and the only line running through the

WHITE MOUNTAINS

TO PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD BEACH. On and after Monday June 30th, trains will leave Montreal as follows:

9.00 a.m.—WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS, with Pullman Parlor Car attached, arriving in Portland at 8.25 p.m., with through connection for Old Orchard Beach, arriving at 8.45 p.m.

9.09 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, with Parlor Car attached, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, and Boston.

5.10 p.m.—(Except Saturdays) local train for Newport, Knowlton and intermediate points.

7.40 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached.

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

On Saturdays passengers for Springfield and Connecticut River points will take 7.00 p.m. train, and for Waterloo, Bedford, St. Germain, and Freightsburg take 7.40 p.m. train.

Connection for Stanstead by 9 a.m. train, arriving at 2.00 p.m.

Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Beauport Depot.

For tickets and all information apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, or Beauport Station.

T. A. MACKINNON, General Manager for the Trustees.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA SHORT LINE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT, in effect WEDNESDAY, April 23rd, 1884.

Table with columns: TIME-TABLE, Local Express, Fast Express, Local Express. Rows for Montreal to Ottawa and Ottawa to Montreal.

The celebrated Colinet, Lachine and Carillon, three of the grandest Drawing Room Cars in America are run on the express trains between Montreal and Ottawa.

Close connections at OTTAWA with trains to and from BROCKVILLE, PEARL, SUDBURY, SORRENTO, BAY, PEMBROKE, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, apply to the Ticket Office, or apply to the Company's New City Ticket Office.

ST. JAMES STREET, corner McGill. Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, and Quebec Gate Station.

GEO. W. HIBBARD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent

W. C. VAN HORNE, ARCHER BAKER, General Manager, Gen. Supt.

CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Fast Train, arriving at St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.40 p.m., Boston via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, and Boston 10.00 p.m., and New York via Springfield, 11.10 p.m. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston and New York without change.

9.30 p.m.—Night Express, arriving at St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Montpelier 11.20 p.m., Troy 12.05 a.m., Albany 1.25 a.m., New York 3.00 a.m., and Boston 4.30 a.m. Wagner Sleeping Car through to New York.

9.40 p.m.—Boston Night Express, arriving at St. Albans 8.40 p.m., Burlington 10.00 a.m., Montpelier 11.10 a.m., White River Junction 1.00 p.m., Concord 1.55 p.m., Manchester 2.55 p.m., Nashua 3.55 p.m., Lowell 4.55 p.m., and Boston 5.30 a.m.

Below Falls 4.15 a.m., Northampton 6.28 a.m., Holyoke 8.45 a.m., Springfield 7 a.m., New York via New Haven, 11 a.m., and Boston via Providence, 12.30 p.m., and Worcester via B. & O. R. R., arriving 9.30 a.m.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 5.25 a.m.

Day Express leaves Boston via Fitchburg 8 a.m., via Lowell at 8.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal 8.40 p.m.

FAST TRAIN leaves Boston via Lowell at 8 a.m., New York via Springfield, 9 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 11.30 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Montreal and sleeping Car to Chicago, 7:40 P. M. CHANGING.

Night Express leaves Boston via Lowell, at 7 p.m., via Fitchburg 9 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.40 p.m. Via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 10.10 p.m.

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

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent

J. W. HOBART, S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen'l. Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt.

June 30th, 1884.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains Arrive at the Beauport Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, and intermediate stations, 7.15 a.m., 7 and 9 p.m. Cornwall, 8.15 a.m., 8.15 and 10 p.m. Brockville, 8.15 a.m., 8.15 and 10 p.m. Ottawa, 7.50, 8.45, 10 a.m., 1.35, (2.55 Saturdays) only 4.25, 5.55, 7.25 p.m.

EAST—Portland, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 6.00 a.m., Quebec mixed, 10.40 p.m., Lyster and Island Pond and way stations, 12.00 noon and 9 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.25 a.m. Fort-Lacombe Express, 11.45 p.m.

SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland, St. Albans, 8.25 a.m., Boston, 10.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3.30 and 11.30 p.m. New York, via Route's Point, 8.05 a.m. and 10.50 p.m. Hemmingford, Hamilton, Ft. Covington, 8.20 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 4.35 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Waterbury, 10.25 a.m. Boston, via S. R. R., 8.25 a.m., 10.10 a.m. and 9.30 p.m. Portland, 8.30 p.m.

Newport, Waterbury, &c., and way stations, 10.10 a.m. Trains Leave Beauport Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, and intermediate stations, 9 a.m. and 11.55 p.m. Cornwall, 8.15 a.m., 8.15 and 10 p.m. Brockville, 8.15 a.m., 8.15 and 10 p.m. Ottawa, 7.50, 8.45, 10 a.m., 1.35, (2.55 Saturdays) only 4.25, 5.55, 7.25 p.m.

EAST—Portland, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 6.00 a.m., Quebec mixed, 10.40 p.m., Lyster and Island Pond, 12.00 noon and 9 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.25 a.m. Fort-Lacombe Express, 11.45 p.m.

SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland, St. Albans, 8.30 p.m., via Springfield, 8.30 a.m. and 8.40 p.m. Boston, via C. V. R. R., 8.30 a.m. and 9.00 p.m. New York, via Route's Point, 8.15 a.m., 8.10 p.m. Hemmingford, Howick, Ormslow, Hamilton, Ft. Covington, 4.30 p.m. Granby, Waterbury, and way stations, 10.10 a.m.

Boston and Portland via S. R. R., 9 a.m. Boston and New England Points, 7.40 p.m. (except Saturdays). Newport, Waterbury, Springfield, 8.10 p.m. On Saturdays for Newport, Knowlton, &c., 2.00 p.m.

North Shore Railway, Dalhousie Square For Quebec, 8 and 10 p.m. For Joliette, 6.15 p.m. Arrive from Joliette, 6.30 a.m. and 4.05 p.m. Arrive from Joliette, 6.40 p.m.

Trains arrive at Dalhousie Square as follows: Ottawa, 12.40 a.m., 8.15 p.m., 10.58 p.m. Brockville, Paris and Ottawa, 12.40 p.m., 10.58 p.m. Pam broke and Ottawa, 8.15 p.m. and 10.58 p.m. St. Jerome at 8.30 a.m., St. Lm at 8.35 a.m. St. Emabache, 8.35 a.m.

Trains Leave Dalhousie Square as follows: Ottawa, 7 a.m., 8.45 a.m., 5.40 p.m. Ottawa, Pembroke and North Bay, 7.00 a.m. and 8.45 a.m. Ottawa, Paris and Brockville, 7.00 a.m., 8.45 a.m. and 5.40 p.m. St. Jerome at 5.00 p.m., St. Lm at 5.00 p.m., St. Emabache, 5.00 p.m.

Suburban Train Service between Montreal and St. Lambert:

Or St. Henri, Pt. St. Charles and St. Lambert, 5.30, 6.45, 9.00 a.m., 12.10 p.m., (3.00 p.m. Saturdays only), 6.25 and 8.40 p.m.

For Longueuil, 6.20 and 8.45 a.m., 12.10, 6.25 p.m., and 7 p.m. Saturdays only.

Or St. Lambert, Pt. St. Charles, St. Henri and Montreal at 6.15, 7.35 and 8.45 a.m., 1 p.m., (2.40 p.m. Saturdays only), and 8 p.m.

Leave Longueuil, 6.05, 7.25 a.m., 12.45 and 7 p.m., 2.25 p.m. Saturdays only.

City Ticket Office, 143 St. James st.

W. D. O'BRIEN, Agent

GORDON'S EARLY CAREER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STORY OF CHINESE GORDON.

BY A. EGMONT HAKE

A STRIKING SCENE.

On his first day he held a levee at the Mudirah to which the entire population of all classes were admitted. On his road a crowd pressed forward to him, kissing his hands and feet and calling him "Sultan," "Father," "Saviour of Kordofan." Then a striking scene took place. The Government books in which the outstanding arrears of taxes were inscribed were dragged out and burned publicly in front of the palace. As the flames from these records of years' ghastly tyranny rose high, the Kourbashas, the whips, the implements of the bastinado, all the apparatus of torture and cruelty, were hurled into the blazing pile. The records of injustice and the instruments of extortion perished in the same pyre.

He visited the hospital, the arsenal and the prison. The prison was a den of unutterable woe. Two hundred wretches lay there in chains, prisoners of all ages, boys and old men. Many of them had never been brought to trial; many had been proved to be innocent, but had been forgotten; some had been in the dungeons for years on mere suspicion; some were prisoners of war; one woman had been confined for fifteen years. This bastille Gordon destroyed, and at once struck the chains off scores of captives. The town was at night a blaze of illuminative woe. The bazar was hung with cloth, and lit with colored lamps, while the natives celebrated the happy event by a grand display of fireworks. "The people," wrote an eye-witness, "are devoted to Gordon." He organized a council of Notables, all Arabs, and Afresh Bey Shillook, a gallant soldier who had won the Cross of the Legion of Honor under Bazaine in the French expedition to Mexico, was made commandant of the place, in the room of Iassin Cheri, the late Governor, whose treachery and incompetence had been proved. "This vivid picture of the solitary Englishman acclaimed as a saviour and deliverer will not be soon effaced from the memory." It calls up the scene of enthusiasm which characterized the great moments of the French Revolution, then the wrongs of ages were swept away amid the rejoicing of a grateful people. Yet in the scene around the historic waters of the Nile, the dusky faces, the barbaric arms, the traces of the splendor and the havoc of the East, brought back to the Christian spectators memories of Old Testament history, and of the days when Jehovah raised up deliverers for his people. Gordon stood among them like some judge of Israel, a heaven-sent redresser of wrong.

GORDON IN KHARTOUM.

In the preceding chapter we mentioned the proclamation which had been affixed to the walls and houses of Khartoum by Gordon's orders on the day before his arrival at Berber. The part of it relating to slavery excited in Cairo and in Europe considerable comment, of a nature highly unfavorable to Gordon. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"PROCLAMATION.—To all the inhabitants: Your tranquility is the object of our hope. And as I know that you are sorrowful on account of the slavery which existed among you, and the stringent orders on the part of the Government for the abolition of it, and the punishment of those who deal in them (slaves), and the assurances given by the Government for its abolition, so joining up and punishing those concerned in the trade, the punishment of those who trade in slaves, according to Imperial decrees, and the promises forwarded to you—all this is known to you.

"But henceforth nobody will interfere with you in the matter, but every one for himself may take a man into his service henceforth. No one will interfere with him, and he can do as he pleases in the matter, without interference on the part of anybody, and we have accordingly given this order.

"GORDON PASHA."

The British Anti-slavery Society issued a circular denouncing the policy; the French journals remarked that while Gordon had set out like a hero of romance, yet on his arrival he allowed British selfishness to override his humanitarian generosity. In fact every where, in every land where slavery has been abolished, signs of disappointment were manifest; yet what had Gordon done but follow the logic of facts, and accept the inevitable? It ought to have been seen that from the moment Gordon acquiesced in the policy of leaving the Sudan, he tacitly agreed to a withdrawal of his local opposition to slavery. It may be asked, then, why he accepted a policy which he must have foreseen would have these results? The answer is, he believes Egyptian rule a worse evil than slavery. He cannot abolish both; he does what is possible, and attacks the great cause of the country, the Turkish rule.

His reasons for an act so surprising to many who did not know either his views or the situation in which he was placed, may be best given in his own words. In reply to some inquiries made on the subject of the proclamation by the British Consular Agent at Khartoum, General Gordon gave a full statement of the motives that led him to issue the permission to hold slaves.

THE SLAVE TRADE INEVITABLE.

He said: "I answer you thus: Her Majesty's Government, with full consent of the Khedive, has decided to separate the Sudan from Egypt, and both Governments have sent me to carry out the evacuation of the Sudan and to restore native government. I ask you what your answer would have been to the people of the Sudan when they asked me whether Her Majesty's Government was to hold by the treaty which I have read, that the slaves must be liberated in 1889.

"I answered that the treaty would not hold good, so far I was concerned; and that I should not interfere with slave-holding.

"As to the exact words of the proclamation when translated from the Arabic, I cannot speak, for I distated merely the sense of it.

"This I shall have to say: and I would ask you, if, taking your view of the dangers of a retirement to Cairo into account, etc., I was not justified in telling the people what was self-evident to them—merely that the separation of the Sudan from Egypt abrogated all the treaties made between Cairo and foreign governments.

"I would add that I have ever condemned the liberation of the slaves without compensation, or without some gradual registering system, or robbery; and I am supported in this view by the action of Parliament in 1853, when it granted £20,000,000 to liberate the West Indian slaves.

"Further, I say, you will never carry out the treaty of 1877 in Egypt, by which the slaves are to be liberated in 1889.

"Had I said that I would allow slave-hunt-

ing, then you might have complained. What I stated was in re slave-holding. As for hunting, rest assured I have not forgotten it, and, God willing, I will take such measures as will prevent it.

"I wonder if you are aware of the fact that when I was Governor-General here I never interfered with slave-holding, and that in fact, till 1889, no one could do so even under the old régime. All my work was against slave-hunting. So much did I regard the existing slaves as property, that I have often bought individual myself and given them their liberty."

During all the time he had been Governor of the Sudan his letters from day to day bear witness that he believed slavery to be ineradicable. He hated slavery with a bitter hatred, but he knew what he can do and what he can not do. What had fostered the slave-trade was the grinding oppression of the Egyptian officials, and he believed that if the ports from which slaves were exported, and the frontiers of Egypt were well guarded, the slave-trade and its attendant horror, slave-hunting, would die a natural death.

(To be Continued.)

LEGAL.

All persons asking questions in this department are particularly requested to state distinctly in what Province they reside, to set forth the facts of the several cases clearly and concisely, and to write on one side of the paper only.

(ONTARIO.)

U. S. PATENT LAW.

READER, Quebec, Que.—Q.—I procured a patent in Canada's two years ago, made an improvement on it and procured another issue. Then I took out a patent of the same thing in the United States, then made another slight improvement and took out another issue of the Canadian patent. The Canadian patent has been taken out for five years and then I intend renewing it. Will the United States patent continue good after the renewing of the Canadian patent? Ans.—We cannot undertake to say what the United States law is upon this point. You had better apply to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. U. S., for the desired information. This does you likely receive from the Patent office a copy of the patent laws and regulations, and the usual printed official circular.

ACTION FOR INSTALMENTS.

R. B. Ancaster, Ont.—Q.—A lends B a sum of money at ten percent interest, and B signs an agreement to pay the whole back in weekly payments, but for some reason fails now and again. A threatens to put it into a collector's hands to recover prompt payment. Can he do so? B having offered to pay any extra interest, and to charge for his getting behind in his payments? Ans.—A is entitled to have the amount of each instalment as it falls due; and if the same be not duly paid him, he may immediately upon the default commence an action for the recovery of the amount so in arrears.

MILITARY MATTERS.

CONSTANT READER, Montreal, Ont.—Q.—1. Can a volunteer soldier be made to do road work, he only being assessed as a farmer's son? 2. Can he be made to do road work when he is going out on his annual drill after he comes home? 3. My horse got kicked very badly while in camp at London last June, and he was barely able to hobble down to the train when the camp broke up, and was unable to do any work for two months after. I want to charge for his getting behind in his pay, and for the veterinary surgeon, and so has my major, but they have done nothing for me about it. Can I recover any damages? If I can, what steps should be taken to recover them? Ans.—1. I have written to the collector to charge for his getting behind in his pay. 2. You cannot legally recover damages for the injuries sustained by your horse.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

FAIR PLAY, Port Hope, Ont.—Q.—A sells B a lot and tells him to go on and put in a crop, and he (A) would get the deeds in his hands in a few days of potatoes, but when A gets the deeds ready to find that A's title is not good. Can B by paying a fair claim possession of the lot until he gets his crop of potatoes dug? Ans.—No, but he is entitled to the price of the lot for his failure to carry out the contract, and in the amount of such damages would be included a sum by way of compensation to him for the work performed, and expense incurred by him in the putting in of the crop.

ADoption OF LEGACIES.

ESQUIRE, Woodstock, Ont.—Q.—Supposing A in his will bequeathed to each member of his family a certain amount. Will it be illegal, or affect the will in any way, if A, while living, pays to certain members of his family a part of said amount with the understanding that said amount shall be retained as part of their share stated in will, or can the whole amount stated in the will be claimed by said members after A's death? Ans.—A may make payments to his children, and the amount of such payments is not restricted by law, but if the legacies be bequeathed such children by his will, and at his death the children who have received such payments will only be entitled to obtain from the executors of B the amount of their respective legacies less the sums so paid to them respectively by A in his lifetime.

SCHOOL FENCE.

TRUSTEES S. S. ELME, Newry, Ont.—Q.—Is it legal for the trustees of Rural School Section Elms to build the whole fence around the school grounds, or has not the party who owns the adjoining land, each acre legally his part of the fence and keep it in repair? Ans.—It is the duty of the trustees to see that the school premises are properly fenced. As between the trustees and the owner of the adjoining lands, each acre legally his part of the fence and keep it in repair. A very good article of the line fence and if the person owning the adjacent premises, will not perform his share of the work, then the trustees may by proceeding under the "Fence Act" (R. S. O. c. 129) compel him to pay for the construction by them of his proportion of the fence. We are assuming, of course, that there has been no express or implied agreement between the school section and such adjoining proprietor which could affect the question.

STOCK WINTERING.

SUBSCRIBER, Sydney, C. B. N. S.—Q.—Last fall two young men who have taken up land in the North-west left their place for the winter, and agreed with a neighbor to winter their stock of oxen. They returned in April, and found the oxen in very bad condition—some dead shortly afterwards, and the others gradually regaining strength and flesh. Parties living near the person who had the oxen all state that their condition and the death of one of them was owing to want of care, want of food, and exposure. Is the person who agreed to winter them liable for the price of the ox which died? 2. Can he make the owner of the oxen pay him for wintering them? 3. Ans.—The party who undertook to winter the cattle would not be entitled to collect pay for such wintering if the same was not performed by him according to the contract, and he would, moreover, if the circumstances of the case are as stated by the neighbors, be liable in damages for the death of the one ox, and the depreciation in the value of the other, to the amount of the loss thereby occasioned to the owners of the cattle.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McCrackan, F. R. C. V. S.)

"CORKED."

ANXIOUS, Paris, Ont.—The object aimed at in answering veterinary questions is to benefit those who cannot avail themselves of the service of regularly qualified surgeons. Such does not appear to be the case in your instance, and I am sure you can remove the corns from your horse, and you can see the animal you describe, then I can give you from merely reading your report.

ENLARGEMENT OF TENDON.

R. C. Pittsburgh.—Q.—I have a valuable young mare which got a small out on the back tendon of the hind-leg, midway between the hock joint and pastern, which looked very insignificant at first, but there gradually formed a lump. In the evening, some very proud feet, others not, I positioned it with lashed mare for three or four days and then used an ointment composed, I think, of nitrate of silver and lard, to remove it, but it does not seem very effective. If you know of anything more effective, would you please publish in Weekly Witness as soon as possible. Ans.—If the wound is merely cured, blister the enlargement with biniodide of mercury made up with lard, one part to eight. If it is not cured, heat it over a fire with caustic (nitrate of silver) every second day.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

"MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB."

R. Neel, N. S., writes to us as follows: "I send the following for the satisfaction of the correspondent who several months since, asked for the name of the author of the poem 'Mary's Little Lamb.' The poet who thus immortalized the name was John Rolstone, of Boston, who lived in the town of Hingham, Massachusetts, and was born in 1815, and in the same year followed her to school. It grew to be a sheep, had three lambs of its own, and soon after was killed by a cow. Of the fleece Mary's mother made yarn from wool. These stockings, which were her beloved daughter's, she knitted stockings for her, which she knitted until 1878, when she revealed them out, and sold the yarn in small lots to aid a benevolent object in Boston."

ELECTRO-PLATING.

H. S. M., Trent River, N. Y.—Q.—What are the ingredients used in making a bath for silver-plating with a battery? Ans.—The bath contains cyanide of potassium, and the bath contains cyanide of potassium, which latter, it should be borne in mind, is a very dangerous poison. Theoretically, electro-plating is an art of great simplicity, but it requires in the successful employment of the solution, a certain amount of skill. There are now a-days so many electro-plated articles in use, we think that a short description of the process may prove interesting to our readers. Electro-plating was introduced very soon after the discovery of electricity, and the earliest investigators belong Messrs G. R. and H. Elkington, Mr. Alexander Park and Mr. John Wright, in England, and M. de Ruolz in France. It was Mr. Wright who first employed the solution here mentioned. The articles to be plated are cleaned, and the electro-plating is done in a bath of cyanide of potassium, iron, zinc or lead are electro-plated, they must first be cleaned with sulphuric acid, and then they are immersed in cyanide of potassium. Great care must be taken in cleaning the articles previous to electro-plating, for any surface impurity would spoil the success of the operation. They are first boiled in caustic soda, then they are immersed in cyanide of potassium, then they are immersed in dilute nitric acid, to dissolve any rust or oxide that may be formed on the surface; and they are lastly scoured with fine sand. Before being put into the silvering bath, they are washed with nitrate of mercury, which is a thin film of mercury on them which acts as a cement between the article and the silver. The bath where the electro-plating takes place is a large trough of earthenware or other non-conducting substance, and contains the solution here mentioned. A plate of silver forms the positive electrode; and the articles to be plated, hung by pieces of wire to a metal rod lying across the trough, constitute the negative electrode. When the plate is connected with the copper or positive pole of a zinc or more called galvanic battery, according to the strength required, and the rod is joined with the zinc or negative pole, chemical decomposition immediately begins in the solution, and the cyanide begins to deposit itself on the suspended objects, and the cyanide, liberated at the plate, dissolves it, re-forming the cyanide of silver. According, then, as the solution it weakens, the cyanide of the metal going to the cyanide of silver formed at the plate, the thickness of which depends on the time of its immersion. The electric current thus acts as the carrier of the metal, and the metal is first immersed. In this way silver becomes perfectly plastic in our hands. We can by this means, without mechanical exertion or the craft of the workman, convert a piece of silver into a plate, which is put in its way defects, objects even of the most complicated and delicate forms. When the plated articles are taken from the bath, they appear smooth and shining, the silver first formed by a small coil and white; if the silver is first removed by a small amount of nitric acid, the silver is driven by a lath, and the final polish is given by burnishing. Success is attained by proper attention to the strength of the battery and of the solution, the temperature, and the purity of the materials. A very good article on "Electro-Metallurgy" will be found in Vol. VIII of the Encyclopedia Britannica (9th Edition).

POULTRY AND PETS.

(Conducted by S. J. Andros, Montreal.)

LOPE-EARED RABBITS.

A. M., London, Ont.—Q.—1. Where can I get a good pair of lop-eared rabbits? 2. Are there any more of the kind? Ans.—1. Write to E. T. Taylor, 239 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, 2. Write to F. Castle, Montreal, Rev. W. H. Knowles, Lac-des-Quatre, or N. Boulter, Castleguay Basin, Que., for what you want.

INCUBATORS—PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MRS. G. H., Stratford, Ont.—1. Will you kindly tell me if the incubator seen in the Witness, made in Elmira, is to be depended on? 2. Where can I get Plymouth Rock eggs, or the best of the kind? 3. Write to F. Castle, Montreal, Rev. W. H. Knowles, Lac-des-Quatre, or N. Boulter, Castleguay Basin, Que., for what you want.

CAPONS—POULTRY WOOD.

H. W.—Q.—1. Can you give me any information upon the raising of capons? 2. Where can I get the "American Standard of Excellence" Ann.—1. The object of caponing is to improve the qualities and increase the quantity of the flesh of fowls. A capon will outgrow a cock of the same age as an ox will exceed a bull in weight, and for the same reasons. The operation is not a difficult one, and is quickly performed after a little practice. The proper age for castrating is when the fowls are three to four months. H. M. Stoddard, of Hartford, Conn., manufactures instruments for the purpose, and will furnish full directions for their use. 2. Send one dollar to him also for the book named.

BEST HENS FOR LAYING.

A FAITHFUL READER, Fort Erie, Ont.—Q.—1. Which are the best kind of hens for laying purposes? 2. Where could I get the pure breed? Ans.—1. If you want a large bird, Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Langshans are good for flesh and laying. For eggs alone, though a small bird, the Leghorn is best. I know of no better man to recommend for the Leghorn than Thos. Hall, of Oshington, Que. If you want to buy some A 1 birds cheap, He proposes to give up raising them and confine himself to Brahma entirely, and he has a number of birds for sale, scoring up in the nineties all fully up to the scoring. Having had the pleasure of visiting his yards, I have seen the birds and know what I speak. Write to him for white Brahmas as well.

THE BEST FOOD.

W. G., Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Q.—What is the best food for your chicks, also the best for old fowls in winter? I should like to get water to drink, and would it be given to them, cold or lukewarm? Ans.—For the first week bread crumbs mixed with hard boiled eggs; after that you may use a cake made by mixing together equal parts of corn, wheat and oats ground together, wetted with cold water and baked in a slow oven for three hours, when it is then quite dry and crumbly. Feed it for two or three weeks; after that use soft wheat, cracked corn, and milk when you give them water, cool and clean, but milk is better when it can be had. Keep all food clean and sweet. Feed no sour mash or meal of any kind. For old birds give solid grain of all kinds. Corn must, however, be fed sparingly

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A GREAT REFORMER. [Translated from the German.] There was a man who thought he could excel the Creator in his work, and who openly proclaimed that "everything in the world seemed to be topsy turvy."

A LONDON GAMBLING CLUB SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The operations of London clubs now-a-days, say an exchange, are on an almost contemptible scale compared with the gambling at Crookford's sixty years ago, and then, be it remembered, all transactors were in ready money, except in the case of customers of known wealth.

DYING WORDS.

Jeanne d'Arc ended her eventful, stormy life by uttering the sweet name of "Jesus." Dr. Arnold—"Thank God for giving me this pain! How thankful I am that my head is un-touched."

SPEAKING JACKDAWS.

In modern times, parrots are almost the only birds that have the gift of speech, though connoisseurs are not ignorant that starlings and jackdaws have good abilities in that way, when properly educated.

CEDAR BOATS FOR Sale or Hire.

MARK TWAIN AND THE HORSE.

Mark Twain is considered by some of his admirers to be a good judge of a horse, and to do some remarkable things when he is on horseback (necessarily but for a short time). This is his last horsey contribution:—"I have a horse by the name of Jericho. He is a mare. I have seen remarkable horses before, but none so remarkable as this. I wanted a horse that would shy, and this fills the bill. I had an idea that shy indicated spirit. If it is correct I have got the most spirited horse on earth. He shies at everything he comes across with the utmost impartiality. He appears to have a mortal dread of telegraph poles especially, and it fortunate that these are on both sides of the road, because, as it is now, I never fall off twice in succession on the same side. This daredevil bravery of mine will be the death of the horse some day. He is not particularly fast, but he will do all the work I want. He has only one fault—he tries to kick a fly off the top of his head with his hind foot. He is going to get himself into trouble that way some day. He reaches around and bites my legs, too. I don't like to see a horse too sociable."

REV. J. McLAURIN, Canadian Baptist Missionary to India, writes:—"During our stay in Canada, we have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil with very great satisfaction. We are now returning to India, and would like very much to take some with us, for our own use and to give to the diseased heathen."

"MAMMA, is papa a bull or a bear?" "O dear, Willie, don't ask so many questions! Go and ride your velocipede!" "Well, I just wanted to know whether I was a cub or a calf, because—"The sentence is finished the other side of the door, and Mrs. Bion Margin returns to her book."

A MAN'S first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next to escape the censures of the world. If the last interferes with the former it ought to be certainly neglected, but otherwise there cannot be a greater satisfaction to an honest mind than to see these approbations which it gives itself seconded by the applause of the public. A man is more sure of his conduct when the verdict which he passes on his own behavior is thus warranted and confirmed by the opinion of all that know him.—Addison.

THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD.—The entire Western hemisphere pronounce Murray & Lamm's Florida Water the most delicious perfume for the boudoir, the hall-room, and the bath, that chemists has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"What has our lesson taught us?" "Little boy—"That we must shun evil." "Teacher—"But we are told money is the root of all evil. Now what further does it teach?" "Little boy—"That we must shun the evil and grab the root."

MR. PARETUS BOLLEAU, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eucalypti Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and on retiring to bed. In one week I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my life."

THEY TELL of a very cultured divine in Belgravia who, instead of saying, "The collection will be taken up," impressively remarks, "The accumulation of money will now ensue."

Business Cards.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS and COPY-RIGHTS properly secured in Canada, United States, European and Foreign Countries with promptitude. Working Drawings a specialty. All matters relating to patents transacted upon reasonable terms by J. A. KENNIE, Solicitor and Exporter, 242 St. James st., Montreal.

DAVID REA, Jr., Importer of English, French and German Manufactures. 30 HOSPITAL STREET MONTREAL.

SPARHAM ROOFING CEMENT New Roofs laid and guaranteed for ten years. \$1.75 per square. Any Roof under fifteen squares, \$5.00. Old Metal Roofs, covered with Cement and guaranteed for seven years. \$4.00. Old Gravelled Roofs re-coated with Cement and guaranteed for five years. \$3.50. Old tiled Roofs re-coated with Cement and guaranteed for five years. \$3.00.

JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., Sole Agents Sparham Fire-Proof Roofing Cement Company. 309 ST. JAMES STREET WEST, Near Victoria Square, Montreal.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE Perfumery, Blending, Jockey Club, Lotens and other perfumes. Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Laine and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Pilsa, Transparent, Coal Tar and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ointment, a Natural Air Perfider, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose. 98 Strand, 125 Regent street, and 24 Cornhill London.

DESTROYER OF HAIR.—Alex. Ross' Depilatory removes hair from the face, without injury. Price \$1, sent securely packed, by post, from Alex. Ross, 142, Rue St. Louis, Montreal, or direct from Alex. Ross, 21 Lamb's Conduit st., High Holborn, London, England.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

SWEET AND LOW! Lump Sugar, 9c per lb. Granulated sugar, 7c " Fine White Sugar, 7c " Brown Sugar, 6c "

JOHN FARRAT, West End Italian Warehouse, 1045 St. Catherine st.

No Boiling NECESSARY. Time, Labor and Fuel SAVED! No injury done to the clothes, and no discoloration in fast colors if you use this Wonderful Soap.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COMPANY.

For Sale.

CEDAR BOATS FOR Sale or Hire, of all sizes; also, Oars of all sizes on hand. Repairing done cheap and neatly. Boats supplied and rented for the season at a low rate. JOE ST. VINCENT & LANAHAN, Olmoo, Beaubien Pier.



THE OTTAWA RIVER THE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MAIL LINE DAY STEAMERS. MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. Passengers for OTTAWA and all intermediate ports take the 7 a.m. train for Lachine daily to connect with steamer.

Summer Resorts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—3 or 4 nice Rooms left; pleasant location, plenty of shade, large grounds, fine mineral spring on the grounds; but a few steps from Post Office and Churches. Address JOHN B. WILLS, P.O. Box 103, Keewauke, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD obtainable, fine boating. Address, QUEBEC, "Witness" Office.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS HOUSE is now open for the season. The S. E. Ry. gives reduced rates over its entire route to Yamaska; also the Itchenou Co. to Springs via Sorel. Our coaches meet all trains and boats. Hot and cold mineral water baths. Address SNOW, CASSIDY & LEITH, Abenakis Springs.

HOTEL EVERETT, OLD ORCHARD BEACH (Maine). Mrs. M. F. LIBBY, Proprietress.

LITTLE METIS.—Green Hill House is now open to receive boarders. Terms moderate. Apply to WM. TURKIEFF, Little Metis, Que.

THE BELLEVUE MOUNTAINS, ST. HILAIRE, P.Q. "THE IROQUOIS HOUSE"

ST. LEON SPRINGS HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON. St. Leon Springs Water nature's great remedy for Rheumatism. If your rheumatism is curable, St. Leon Springs Water will cure it. Hot and cold baths of the mineral water in the house.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS. RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA. SUMMER RESORT. Grand Hotel open from 11th June. Comfort and moderate charges. Send for guide.

PLEASANT HOUSE, OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, will commence its second season June 25th. Contains all modern improvements, and is drained by the new sewerage system. S. D. MOULTON & SON, Proprietors.

NARRAGANSETT HOTEL. BLOCK ISLAND, R.I., U.S.A. Three minutes walk of the wharf, fifty feet from the Ocean, within convenient walking distance to the Bathing Beach. The house has been thoroughly renovated and improved. Opens June 16th under new management who, by providing a first-class table, and by an form courtesy, will aim to promote the comfort and enjoyment of the Guests. Terms \$9 to \$14 per week. Liberal discount to permanent guests. REUBEN P. RANDALL, Prop. Block Island is twenty-five miles in circumference, twelve miles from the mainland of Rhode Island, surrounded by the broad Atlantic, and always has an ocean breeze. There is fine surf bathing without the danger usually encountered upon ocean beaches. Two steamers ply daily between the Island and mainland, via New London and Newport. Write the Proprietor for Circular.

OLD SUMMER RESORT, RAWDON, P.Q. Good Board, comfortable rooms, healthy locality, good boating and fishing. Croquet Lawn, &c. Terms moderate. Please apply to WM. BURNS, Rawdon, P.Q.

Professional. MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPHERD, BARRISTERS SOLICITORS &c. Union Loan Buildings. 28 and 30 Toronto street, Toronto.

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

MACLAREN, LEET & SMITH, ADVOCATES &c. 103 St. James street, Montreal.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE WITNESS OFFICE



ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., NORTH and SOUTH SYDNEY and COW BAY, C.B.

FOR EASTPORT, DIGBY, YARMOUTH, ANNAPOLES, HALIFAX, AND all points in Nova Scotia. MT. DESERT ROUTE. THE SHORTEST CHEAPEST AND BEST. NEW ENGLAND AND ACADIA S.S. CO. Leave Montreal via Grand Trunk, Tuesdays and Thursdays, arrive Portland, 12.35 p.m., Mt. Desert Ferry, (Steamer "Frances") 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Fridays. Annapolis 12 p.m., Halifax, 7.25 p.m., Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays.

THE STATE LINE OF FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMERS. New York, Glasgow, Liverpool and Belfast.

HAMBURG American Packet Co. The magnificent iron steamships of this well-known line carry the U.S. and European mails and New York EVERY THURSDAY for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG, and BREITENBURG (London). This line forming a direct line to England, France and Germany.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE. SUMMER EXCURSIONS IN THE RIVER AND GULF. 3,000 miles on salt water for \$50 (Meals and Steerage included). \$30.00 rooms included.

DAMPFSCHIFF-Rhederei-Hansa (HANSAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY), OF HAMBURG. Canada, Antwerp and Hamburg Mail Service.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Call from New York every Saturday for GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

WHITE CROSS LINE. STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Owners and General Agents, Antwerp.

THOMSON LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. MONTREAL AND QUEBEC VIA LONDON-TYNE. Via London.

TEMPERLEY LINE OF STEAMERS. FORTNIGHTLY FROM MONTREAL. Ocean Line. 2,445 tons. Ed King. 2,175 tons. Scotland. 2,500 tons.



GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL and AVONMOUTH DOCK, near Bristol. Cornwall. 2,000 tons register. Gloucester. 2,000 " " Bristol. 2,500 " " Warwick. 2,500 " " These steamers have superior accommodations for a limited number of cabin passengers.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

DATES OF SAILING. From Quebec: TORONTO. 19th July. "ORRHO". 20th July. MONTREAL. 21st July. "ONTARIO". 22nd Aug. BROOKLYN. 10th Aug. "VANCOUVER". 23rd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE. From Quebec, \$50, \$60, \$65, \$80. Return, \$90, \$105, \$117, \$144.

RED STAR LINE. R. U. S. and Royal Belgian Mail Steamer. Direct Route to Paris and the Continent.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Carrying the United States Mails.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GERMAN AND U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTH AMPTON AND BREMEN.

DONALDSON LINE OF STEAMERS. WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE.

DOMINION LINE. PASSENGER SERVICE. The magnificent steamer "Vancover," "Sarnia" and "Orango" will form a fortnightly line between Quebec and Liverpool, sailing as under:—

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. Dispatch two Steamships weekly from New York as follows:—For LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY. For SOUTHAMPTON and LONDON direct every WEDNESDAY. Largest vessels in the world. Accommodations unsurpassed. Steerage (with through railway tickets to New York) to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, at very low rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS. THE BOSS OIL STOVE! BEATS ALL! MORE ROOM TO COOK UPON! MUCH MORE HEAT THAN OTHERS!

COLE'S IMPROVED MONITOR, 1884.

NOT MADE TO LOOK AT, BUT MADE TO WORK. WILL COOK MUCH FASTER AND QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER SAME NUMBER AND SIZE OF BURNER.

COLE'S LAMP STORE, 1792 Notre Dame st.

VICTORIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION. FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING. Point St. Charles Range. SATURDAY, July 19, 1884.

CASTOR-FLUID.—Registered. A delightful refreshing preparation for the hair.

\$15 REWARD.—Lost from 113 Diamond street, on June 21st, a small black and tan terrier bitch, blind in one eye.

WANTED, by married couple, no family, unfurnished room, suitable for stove.

WANTED, by first September, House of five or six rooms, via—Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen and two or three Bedrooms.

WANTED, good Cook, to wash and iron, for small family; good wages. Apply with good references, 151 Mountain st.

WANTED, a first-class Housemaid. Apply 151 Mountain st.

WANTED Employment as General Servant, by a good Cook, city or country; no washing. Apply 20 St. Bernard st.

WANTED, good Plain Cooks, General Servants, Nurses and Housemaids; good wages. Apply Mrs. BRIEN, 63 St. Antoine street.

ROOMS, furnished. At 750 Palace street.

VACANCIES, also Day Board. 10 Jorvis street.

The City.

COMMERCIAL.

Money is loaned on bank stocks at between 4 and 5, and on the miscellaneous list at 5 to 6 percent. Commercial paper is discounted at 7 percent.

The stock market was very dull this afternoon and there was a slight reaction from the advance this morning. Most bank stocks were about 1/2 cent lower. Commerce closed at 112. Federal offered at 35, 25 bid. Dominion Bank stock was offered to-day at 86 1/2, 75 bid. Richelieu and the miscellaneous list steady.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST—JULY 16. (Furnished by J. E. Meeker.) Opening and closing prices—10.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

LIVERPOOL. July 15. 12.40 a.m. July 16. 5.00 p.m.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1.00 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 81 1/2 cash; 82 1/2 nom. July; 82 1/2 to 83c Aug; 83 1/2 to 84c Sept; 84 1/2 Oct. Corn, 51 1/2 cash; 51 1/2 nom. July; 52 1/2 bid August; 52 1/2 bid Sept.

A JUDGE ON TRIAL. QUITE A GATHERING OF THE CONSERVATIVE CLANS.

This morning the Royal Commission assembled under the presidency of Mr. Desjardins, all the members being present, also Messrs. Mercier, Laocote, Mathieu, Teller, Elliott, Lafamme and Archambault. Among others in attendance was the Hon. R. Thibaudeau, the Hon. J. G. Robertson, Messrs. White, M.P., Bergeron, M.P., Vanasse, M.P., Barnard, M.P., McShane, M.P., Joseph Dalgic, C. P. Davidson, Q.C., Alphonse Oulmet, Alderman Beausoleil, Mr. Joseph Poupard, F. X. Frieur, L. A. Roberge, A. Dussereau.

Mr. Charlebois asked permission to make certain explanations. Mr. Nantel thought these explanations should be allowed. Mr. Robidoux held that the answers should be direct and specific. A SHORT ANSWER WANTED. Mr. Asselin considered explanations would be proper.

THE EXHIBITION. A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE THIS MORNING.

A meeting of the Exhibition Committee took place this morning at No. 76 St. Gabriel street. The Vice-President, the Hon. L. Beaubien, in the chair. Messrs. Gagnon, M.P., Gagnon, B. J. Coghlin, W. Wilson, John Lesperance and the secretaries, Messrs. S. C. Stevenson and G. Leclere, were also present.

THE LATE REV. THOMAS FRASER.

The death of the Rev. Mr. Fraser, which took place last night at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Caldwell, 81 Mance street, reminds one who will be much missed in the large circle of friends, to whom his unselfishness, geniality and tender heartedness warmly endeared him.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The Citizens' Committee of the British Association will hold a meeting this afternoon. The principal business likely to be introduced is the receipt of His Excellency the Governor General on his proposed visit to the meetings of the Association and the private hospitality arrangements.

HEAVY LOSS IN CATTLE.

Cattle shippers are again grumbling because, by cable this morning, it is learned that the SS. "Brooklyn," out of a total of 506 cattle, lost 54, or over 10 percent. The usual average loss during a season is stated as about two percent.

SHAREHOLDER & DIRECTOR. THE ENQUIRY INTO THE UNDUE PREFERENCE CHARGE.

The investigation into the charge against Mr. Henry Bulmer of unfair preference was continued this morning. Mr. Varey, cross-examined by Mr. Atwater, testified as follows:— Question—You say you had cognizance of the payment of certain checks—have you the check for \$500 which you say you accepted on the 22nd September last, and if so, state what you know of the payment?

HUDSON'S STRAITS EXPEDITION.

THE "NEPTUNE," HER OFFICERS AND CREW.—A WINTER EXPEDITION—LONG TALK WITH DR. BELL. Upon learning that Dr. Robert Bell, of Ottawa, recently placed in charge of the natural history section of the Canadian Government Expedition to Hudson's Straits, was at the St. Lawrence Hall, our reporter sent up his card and was very cordially received.

After preliminary greetings, the reporter learned that Dr. Bell intended leaving this evening for Halifax, having visited Montreal to purchase supplies not easily obtainable elsewhere. He would join the SS. "Neptune" at the former port. This vessel Dr. Bell described as one of the strongest and largest of the Newfoundland sealing fleet, having a capacity of 600 tons, and well equipped for sailing as well as steaming.

MUST PAY THE BANDSMEN.

Mr. Rolland J. P. Barnett, manager of the Crystal Palace Opera House, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on a capias issued at the instance of Mr. Edmond Hardy, director of Hardy's band. The amount of the action is \$40 due for services of the band and the affidavit alleges that the defendant is about to abscond with intent to defraud.

CLERKS IN TROUBLE.

In the police Court this morning Charles Galante and William Fullum, described as clerks, were put forward in custody, charged with having stolen a sum of money from J. B. Labelle, dry goods merchant, St. Catherine street. Detective Lapointe had charge of the case.

ALL QUIET ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Mr. A. Milloy, traffic manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, has returned from a tour of inspection West. He reports all "going on nicely."

CITY ITEMS.

Another Raymond excursion party from the United States, composed of about 50 persons, is expected to arrive in the city this evening.

AN ACTION FOR \$5,000.

Mrs. Dugas, widow of Charles Dugas, has taken an action against Messrs. Henry Dobell, steamship agent, and George and Thomas Brown, assessors, for \$5,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed while assisting to unload the SS. "Pensher" at this port on the 11th of June last, through the fault and negligence, it is alleged, of the defendants.

THE GALLANT FIRST.

The inspection of the Prince of Wales Rifles—the oldest regiment of volunteers in Canada—takes place on July 26th.

ARE WE READY?

THE QUESTION THAT MUST BE ANSWERED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE—OUR CITY'S HEALTH—PAST EXPERIENCES.

It has grown to be the duty of the daily journals to watch public interests with a jealous eye, and more or less faithfully the trust has been accepted and the duty done without fee or emolument. There are gentlemen who deem a caution to the public an unnecessary alarm. It is not, however, to sound the tocsin when the enemy is upon us. We must be prepared for an emergency should it visit us. Methods of warning are speedy nowadays; so also are means of communication. Twice since the last visit of the Asiatic scourge to America has Canada escaped it, while the United States suffered. It may be that the exercise of due vigilance will again keep cholera from our doors. Our immigration is not of the miscellaneous cast of that of the neighboring republic and therein lies one source of strength. The Asiatic takes not kindly to our climate; perhaps this is a good reason why his favorite disease and its microbes can be kept at bay. But in any case we cannot be too vigilant. While looking ahead, where the cholera is concerned, we must not forget that there are local diseases, and conditions that stand in the way for the dread visitor. These should be met with and destroyed. Our Health Committee will do well to exercise the utmost vigilance as to these local conditions.

With a view to finding out something concerning our real condition a witness reporter a few days since received from an eminent authority some very reassuring testimony as to the city's position, compared with what it was during the cholera times of 1854. We now submit further testimony gleaned from other sources:—

WHAT THE HEALTH INSPECTOR SAYS.

Our reporter yesterday called at the office of the Board of Health to learn how that department was prepared, should any epidemic visit the city. Mr. Radford, the Sanitary Inspector, stated, "The Board have made special arrangements and will be prepared at any moment to meet the emergency, should it arise. The city is cleaner than ever, and has been at any previous period during the past eight years. A house to house inspection has been going on for some time, from seven o'clock a.m. to seven o'clock p.m., two hours too long for men to be engaged in such work. This has, as on previous occasions, resulted in members of the sanitary staff, being laid up through indisposition for some days, but still it is cheerfully submitted to under the circumstances. The staff should be increased, and the number of men placed upon this duty doubled at once."

"Supposing a case of cholera were reported, what would you do, Mr. Radford?"

"We are prepared to either perfectly isolate the place or to remove the patient to the hospital; we can also thoroughly disinfect the premises where such a case may occur, and if it is thought necessary, we have the power to destroy any infected material, such as clothes, bedding, &c. We find a number of people in the city perfectly alarmed over the idea of a cholera epidemic, frightening themselves and others into the belief that the disease will not only be soon upon us, but that its effects will be most distressing. There are no reasons for this, and every thinking person, whilst doing all he can to meet so terrible a visitant if necessary, should do all in his power to dispel an illusion so fraught with certain injury to the general population."

"Will the present slaughtering of cattle in the city have any effect?"

"No doubt the re-introduction of slaughterings within the city, of which numerous complaints have been received, is a very bad factor against any preparations which may be made in opposition to cholera."

In conclusion, Mr. Radford stated that special instructions had been given to the sanitary police to prevent the accumulation of manure in yards, beyond the one cart load allowed by the by-law, and citizens would be considered as greatly in the wrong if they considered as greatly in the wrong if they conveyed information to the Sanitary Inspector concerning such deposits.

ABOUT OUR DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. Brittain, Assistant City Surveyor, stated that in 1854 there were less than twelve miles of sewers in the city, three and a half of which were of wood; the principal remaining portion, with the exception of the Craig street main sewer since taken up, varied in size from 18 to 36 inches, some of which had been constructed as far back as 1840, and still exist.

The annual report of the City Surveyor for 1883 shows that there are 50 4 miles of sewers in the city in the following proportion: Wood, 5 8; brick, 75 2; stone, 0 11; tunnels, 0 25. In regard to drain smells, Mr. Brittain then quotes the City Surveyor's last report as follows: "The effect of bad drainage complained of is more often the result of imperfect house drainage than of the condition of the city sewers, so whatever the condition of the latter may be, if they remove the house drainage effectually, and the house fittings and plumbing are sanitariously correct, sewer air will be excluded from the houses by way of private drains, and the main cause of typhoid fever and zymotic diseases is not so much from street sewers as from imperfect house drains, leaky pipes and foul cess-pits."

"It is the duty," continues Mr. Brittain, "of the Board of Health to see that these house drains are in proper order, and if they are not or are improperly trapped they have power to compel the proprietors to have the same placed in a proper sanitary state."

Mr. Brittain then referred the reporter to the following paragraph in the Board of Health report for 1879: "A fruitful source of disease, especially that of a contagious character, is to be found in the emanations from privy vaults. In the most overcrowded portions of the city a considerable number of these vaults are built of wood, and they are so far from being situated in the most tenacious percolate into the surrounding soil. The excreta of persons afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria or typhoid fever, which has not been disinfected and which is thrown out into these vaults, may infect a whole district. Even when there are no germs of contagion in the excreta, the effluvia exhaled from it predisposes to contagious disease." And further, in the same report: "The contents of a large number of privies are allowed to run into drains, the most part of which are of wood, and pass under the houses. Whenever these drains are defective they become a dangerous source of disease."

Though that report, concluded Mr. Brittain, was for 1879, it still in a great measure represents the condition of a large number of privies at the present time.

QUITE A DIFFERENT STORY.

Wishing to have a talk with Mr. F. W. Boxer, Secretary of the Canadian Sanitary Association, on the health of the city, our reporter walked on that gentleman at his residence, 243 St. Denis street, and found him going out on business, and as the writer was anxious to hear his opinion he accompanied him making his notes as best he could when walking at a rapid rate. Mr. Boxer began: "Yes, I can tell you a lot about that matter. I read Mr. Mooney's statement that 'the city was clean and healthy,' and an able man thinks so, for he is about the only one in Montreal who does. The statement is nonsensical. But what can we expect from such a department in which there is not the slightest organization, and before the city can be put in a good sanitary condition there will need to be radical changes."

THE OFFICIALS ARE DIVIDED.

Among themselves, the medical officer won't speak to the Sanitary Inspector, the medical officer takes a good deal of holding meetings to consult, and the Sanitary Inspector has in consequence too much to do. Then what is the use of five sanitary policemen in a city of over 30,000? The contents of a large number of privies are allowed to run into drains, the most part of which are of wood, and pass under the houses. Whenever these drains are defective they become a dangerous source of disease. Though that report, concluded Mr. Brittain, was for 1879, it still in a great measure represents the condition of a large number of privies at the present time.

THE CHINQUY-LYNCH CONTROVERSY.

A correspondent refers all interested in the controversy between Archbishop Lynch and Mr. Chinquy to a book called "The Hammer-smith Protestant Discussion," being an authenticated report of the discussion between the late Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, and Daniel French, Esq., a learned Catholic barrister-at-law, on the differences between Protestantism and Catholicism, held at Hammer-smith in the year 1839. A new edition in the year 1872—Sixteenth thousand.

"Nonsense; don't tell me that. It is impossible with such a small and inefficient staff. Unless that is greatly increased, a house-to-house inspection is utterly impossible. They may say they are doing it, but it is like the figures they issue—utterly unreliable. The chairman, Alderman Mooney, is more to blame than any one. He is far too weak and vacillating. When the Recorder only inflicts nominal fines and often dismisses cases, why does not Mr. Mooney STAND FIRM, AND APPEAL TO A SUPERIOR COURT."

But no, instead, very often, the cases are withdrawn and never come before the court. What is wanted is a strong independent man at the head of the department, a man who does not care a snap of his fingers for any one. Then we may expect to have the city made clean and healthy. In regard to sewers, vast improvements have been made since the Board of Health are doing the best they can with the money at their disposal, but a number of the old wooden ones are in a very bad condition.

THE SEWERS.

For instance, when the sewer in Cadieux street was opened last fall; in some places it was found completely blocked up, and the sewage had percolated into the surrounding soil and the stench was something horrible, and when the St. George street sewer was opened the same state of things was found to exist. Again, when some new brick sewers were made they were laid in an old wooden one not half the diameter, and the result was the latter was apt to be choked. The great evil, however, was bad trapping, and he could state that there were thousands of drains running into houses in this city not trapped at all. In the event of an epidemic, vast results would befall. What is wanted is for house-holders to see that their drains, baths and sinks are all separately and all properly and efficiently trapped, and for the safety of the population this should be enforced by the sanitary officials. It was not enough when a case of disease occurred in a house; it should be done before even a small one is discovered, and would make that small one discovered an impossibility. There should also be

A SEPARATE PLUMBING INSPECTOR.

With a special knowledge of the subject. It was through these untrapped drains that the deadly germ indisputably entered the houses stealthily doing its poisoning work. It would be better to have no drain at all than to have one insecurely trapped or unventilated."

At this point Mr. Boxer and the reporter were passing St. Lawrence Market and Mr. Boxer, pulling out his reporter's arm, led him into Charlotte street, and drawing his attention to some houses said, "Can you smell anything?" The smell was only too disgusting and obvious, and both were glad to get out of it. Here was a double privy right in the line of the street with a bedroom and sitting room overhead, and when a draught of air entered the privy window it must necessarily be carried up through the roof into the dwelling house upstairs. "This," continued Mr. Boxer, "is your 'clean and healthy city.'"

A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.

You know from the mortality returns that cholera infantum and diarrhoea are very bad in the city. Well, what you have seen is the cause and the cause alone, and that place is only one in a thousand which could be shown. When a young child gets a gulp of that foul air it poisons its life blood. Where the children are kept in pure air seldom or never hear of them suffering from these diseases, and when they are attacked it can almost always be traced to this cause."

SPORTS AND GAMES.

ACQUATIC.

The professional regatta in Connetant Lake yesterday was participated in by over twenty oarsmen and witnessed by 30,000 spectators. The trial heats were, of course, of little importance. The final heat was won by Teemer, who seems to be almost invincible this year; Gaudaur was second; Hamm, third; McKay, fourth; Ten Eyck, fifth, and Friddy, sixth. If the Canadian men did not win in the regatta they at least secured the 2nd, 3rd and 4th places. It appears that the sports where the race took place were overrun by roughs and gamblers, who practised their usual villainous habits.

CRICKET.

The Philadelphia cricketers yesterday defeated the Gentlemen of Derbyshire by 243 to 201. This is the eighth victory of the American team on their trip, only three games have been lost and three drawn. They have still to play the Gentlemen of Surrey, Sussex and Kent.

CHESS.

Only thirty games remain to be played in the journey of the Montreal Chess Club. Mr. Ascher is still leading, not having lost a single game, but playing draws with Messrs. Wildman and Shaw. Following is the position of the players:—

Table with columns: Name, Won, Lost, Drawn, to play.

BASEBALL.

The "Comets," of Point St. Charles, will visit Ormstown on Saturday to play the local club. The Point Club is progressing well, and expect to have a good chance of winning the city championship from the Clippers.

LACROSSE.

The Royal Canaghawana and the Shamrocks will cross sticks on the Shamrock Lacrosse Ground next Saturday.

A meeting of the Independent Lacrosse Club has been called for to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Montreal Handball Court, 53 St. Antoine street.

The employees of Messrs. McDonald, Logie & Co. wish to play any other patent and oil establishment in Canada, and have issued a challenge to that effect.

CYCLING.

Two professional bicyclists, W. J. Moran and T. W. Eck, are challenging each other for the professional championship of the Dominion.

The five mile amateur bicycle championship of England was won by R. Chambers, who covered the distance in 15 min. 36 4-5 sec., considerably faster than the Canadian record.

NOTES.

There are about 3,000 contestants at Wimbledon this year, and the aggregate value of the prizes, exclusive of challenge cups, is \$9,200.

The American National Regatta will be held at Watkins, N.Y., on August 12th and 13th, and the Watkins local regatta on the 14th, on the Lake Point regatta, twenty miles north of Watkins, on the 15th.

Mr. J. M. Fortier's employees will hold their annual picnic and games shortly.

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A correspondent refers all interested in the controversy between Archbishop Lynch and Mr. Chinquy to a book called "The Hammer-smith Protestant Discussion," being an authenticated report of the discussion between the late Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, and Daniel French, Esq., a learned Catholic barrister-at-law, on the differences between Protestantism and Catholicism, held at Hammer-smith in the year 1839. A new edition in the year 1872—Sixteenth thousand.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

A FEW NOTES FROM THE PRIZE LIST JUST PUBLISHED.

The prize list for the Dominion Exhibition, to be held on the grounds, Mile-End, from the 5th to the 13th September next, is a book of upwards of a hundred pages in a tastefully lithographed cover. It is under the patronage of the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, its vice patrons being the Lieutenant-Governors of the various Provinces. The Dominion Minister of Agriculture and the Provincial Commissioner of the kindred department. Among its honorary directors are the Premier of the Province, the Mayor of Montreal, the President and members of the Provincial Board of Agriculture and Board of Arts and Manufactures. The Permanent Exhibition Committee is a strong organization, while the Citizens' Exhibition Committee are gentlemen whose names are guarantees that their work will be done.

The competitions are open to the world, and the fact that the show takes place about the time of the sessions in this city of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is sufficient to give reason to hope that in every respect it will be more than ordinarily successful. The exhibition will be formally opened by the Governor-General and each evening the grounds will be illuminated with the electric light. All entries must be sent in to the respective secretaries in this city, Dr. Leclerc and Mr. S. C. Stevenson, on or before the 23rd August, previous to the opening of the exhibition, and the catalogue, as well as the prizes, will be sent in by the 27th August. On the prepayment of charges to Montreal exhibits will be returned free by the G. T. R. Favorable arrangements have, it is announced, been made for the conveyance of articles and passengers by steamboats and railways, at greatly reduced rates. Medals and diplomas will be awarded in various departments, when desired by exhibitors, while every possible precaution has been taken against fraud or deception.

Ample fire and police protection has been provided; there will be an efficient Enquiry office, the press will have every accommodation and telegraphic, telephonic and postal facilities have been carefully looked after. On the prize list we find for horses 12 classes; in cattle, 9; sheep, 5; in poultry and pigeons, 85 sections, while birds and rabbits have been fully provided for. Agricultural implements have 36 sections; agricultural productions in the field, 47; dairy products, 11; and honey and sugar, 7. The horticultural and industrial classes are unusually numerous, in the latter there being no less than 19 classes.

AN EXCITING BOAT RACE.

BUFFALO, July 16.—The following despatch gives the best account of yesterday's boat race at Connetant Lake, which has been received here:—

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 15.—There was an immense crowd present at the regatta to-day, there was a start at 10 o'clock, and the management an hour or so before the first heat. A majority of the rowers wanted less first prize than \$500, and more to be divided among the remaining five in the final heat. The management triumphed. A breeze began to blow just before the first heat started, and made the water rough, but it subsided before the third heat was finished. This accounts for the great difference between the time of the first, second and third heats.

First heat—J. McKay 1st; A. Hamm 2nd; J. O. Riley, 3rd; H. Sheldon, 4th; G. H. Homer, 5th. A good start was made, and McKay and Hamm dashed away with 38 to the minute. Homer made an unsteady start and was soon half a length behind. The leaders, Riley and Sheldon, were out of the race before half a mile was covered. McKay rowed like a demon, and though Hamm was rowing a pretty stroke he could not hold McKay, who turned the buoy half a length in front. He increased the lead as they went on, and won a good race by two lengths. Riley was third by ten lengths, Sheldon fourth, and Homer stopped half way. The management changed McKay from the second to the third heat. Time 21.48 1/2.

Second race—J. Teemer, first; J. Gaudaur, second; N. Layberger, third. There was some heavy betting on this heat, the odds being about two to one on Teemer. The race was never in doubt as Teemer led from the start to the finish and won easily by three lengths. He rowed vigorously throughout and Gaudaur could never get anything like even with him. Time 21 min. 49 3/4 sec.

Third heat—Priddy, 1st; Ten Eyck, 2nd; Welgerber, 3rd; P. N. Hamm, 4th; Lee, 5th. This was the most exciting heat of the day. The wind had subsided when the rowers started. The start was a good one. Priddy struck out with a quarter length lead from Ten Eyck. Welgerber went off in pretty style, but was soon a length behind. A magnificent race ensued between Lee, Priddy and Ten Eyck. The Pittsburgher, however, had the pace of his men and although he stopped four times near the buoy he broke even with Ten Eyck and won a good race by two lengths. Ten Eyck, 20 min. 35 1/2 sec. Lee broke down half way. Welgerber was a good third and Hamm a close fourth.

Final heat—Teemer, 1st; Gaudaur, 2nd; Hamm, 3rd; McKay, 4th; Ten Eyck, 5th; Priddy, 6th. There was general surprise when the final heat was announced, as few expected it. Priddy and Ten Eyck were unfit to row another race, and it was quite dark when the rowers were at their marks. One could not be distinguished from the other. At the word "go" Teemer got away with the lead, and rowed away from the others. Before the race was half over the passengers on the press boat could not see ten yards in front, and the positions of the scullers could not be ascertained until they finished. The time made is the best on record, being 19.38. During the evening, while the crowd was waiting for the train, a man named Thomas Piffey, of Buffalo, was shot in the thigh by some unknown person. He is not dangerously hurt.

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

THE CASE BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL—THE ONTARIO CASE—THE PROVINCIAL CONTENTION FAVORABLY REGARDED.

(Special to the Witness.)

TORONTO, July 16.—The Globe has the following special from London, under date July 15:—Pursuant to the order of Her Majesty in Council, made on June 28th last, referring to the judicial committee of the Privy Council of the Ontario boundary question, the whole question came before their majesties this morning and was argued during the whole day. The committee was specially composed of Earl Cairns, Lord Chancellor, Lord Cardington, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith and Sir Robert Collier. The Counsel for Ontario occupied the whole day in stating the case. The court gave a decision on the first question submitted to it, viz., is or is not the award under all the circumstances binding? The court decided that the award is not legally binding. The court then proceeded to hear the arguments on the second question propounded to it, which is, in case the award is held not to settle the boundary question then what on the evidence is the true boundary? The hearing of the evidence tendered in behalf of Ontario is expected to consume the whole of to-morrow and Thursday.

It may be added on the authority of a private despatch from London that on the first day the judges expressed an opinion unfavorable to the Dominion contention as to the meaning of the term "northward" in the Quebec Act of 1774.

THE "MIRAMICHI."

The side-wheel steamer "Miramichi," aground at Lake St. Peter, is a vessel of 727 tons gross, built at London, Eng., in 1864. She is owned by the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company, and her agent here is Mr. David Shaw.

Noon Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1839. PRESENTATION GOODS! SOLID SILVERWARE! VIENNA BRASS GOODS! PARIAN STATUARY, DIAMOND JEWELLERY, WATCHES, SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, &c., &c. New Goods constantly arriving of latest and elegant designs. P. W. WOOD, 226 ST. JAMES STREET, 226. WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT RECEIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION.

A "QUEER" DETECTIVE.

HOW HE HOO-DINKED ONE DETECTIVE AND WAS TAKEN BY ANOTHER.

During the celebration of the St. Jean Baptiste festival, a gentlemanly-looking man of portly form, introduced himself to Detective Cullen as a detective from the United States. He called himself Major Slater, and said he was known as the "Rattlesnake." He had come to the city, he said, to look after a gang of thieves, and he was confident of very soon making a big "coop." The "Major" appeared to be flush of money, and he very soon connected himself with the professional thieves who were then in the eager and profitable pursuit of their profession. He spent his money freely with them, and seemed quite happy in their society. He constantly assured Detective Cullen that he was successfully working his case, and that very shortly he would be able to place his hands on the men he wanted. His money, however, ran short, and he left his gold watch in pledge with the proprietor of the hotel in which he was staying in return for the loan of \$50. The "Major" subsequently redeemed the watch and removed to other lodgings, from which he wrote a letter to his first landlord, complaining that he had given him a wrong watch, and threatening him with trouble if the right one was not forthcoming. The hotel-keeper called upon Detective Robinson and explained the matter to him. Both of them then proceeded to the "Major's" lodgings. The watch was produced and the "Major" acknowledged that he had made a mistake and that the watch was all right. Mr. Robinson remarked that it was strange he did not know his own watch. "How long had he had it?" "Eighteen months." "Might he look at it?" "Certainly." The following engraving was taken on the dome, presented to Dr. Slade, December 25, 1877. Hartford, Connecticut. "I will retain this watch," said Mr. Robinson, "as I believe it to be stolen." The "major" trembled and turned pale. Within an hour from this interview the "major" had left the city, though he was suffering severely from dropsy in his legs. The Chief of Police wrote to Hartford, and has now received a reply to the effect that a watch answering to the description given was either lost or stolen a month ago. The detectives are now unanimous in the conviction that the "major" was a fraud, but his confident manner, his credentials and the newspaper articles which he produced evincing his skill as a detective, were all calculated to lull suspicion. The "Dr. Slade" referred to is supposed to be the spiritualist.

Noon Advertisements.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS FOR JULY 16th, 1884. In wrappers ready for mailing, four cents. The Democratic Choice. Portrait of the Hon. Governor Cleveland. Christopher Crayon in Canada. The Church of England in Canada. England (Special Correspondence of the Witness). Canal Tolls. Egypt. The Crop Prospects. France and China. Imperial Parliament. The Choiera. Commercial Review, Markets, &c. Montreal, British and Religious News. Temperance and Canadian News. Sunday-school Lesson. "A Noble Wife," by John Saunders. Agricultural Letter Box. Poultry and Pets. Veterinary. Questions and Answers. Readable Paragraphs. Puzzles, &c. JOHN DOUGLASS & SON, 321 and 323 St. James street.

Noon Advertisements.

THOMSON & GOWDEY. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 245 & 247 ST. JAMES STREET. (Opposite Ottawa Buildings). Liberal advances on consignments. Fire losses adjusted. Valuations made for Estates. Sales conducted in the French language when required. THOMSON & GOWDEY.

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Noon Advertisements.

"OUT OF THE WAY," a most interesting tale. HELEN LOUISA TAYLOR, will be commenced in the DAILY WITNESS of Saturday next, the 19th July. Single Copies—ONE CENT. Subscription—\$3.00 per year.

Noon Advertisements.

HOUSE to let, containing 7 rooms, bath, and w.c., in healthy locality; rent \$12 per month; twenty minutes' walk from Post Office. Household Furniture for sale. Address K. G., "Witness" Office.

Noon Advertisements.

A YOUNG Man who is going to the seaside for two or three weeks, would like the company of another young man similarly inclined. Address SEASIDE, "Witness" Office.

SHORTHAND WRITER, with good education and quick at figures, wants situation; salary \$300; best of references. Address YOUTH, Box 1433, P.O.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, lessons in Book-keeping three evenings in the week. Apply by letter to KATIE, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, Address of Manufacturer's Agent, who travels and has connection with hardware trade in Quebec and Maritime Provinces. Address MANUFACTURER, 130 Winchester st., Toronto.

WANTED, Young Girl, to assist in housework. 271 Henry street.

A GENERAL Servant wanted, to go to Lachine. Apply at 245 St. Antoine street.

EMPLOYMENT wanted, by experienced Cooks; also, by Nurses, Housemaid and General Servants; good references. Apply Mrs. CAMPBELL, 757 Craig st.

ROOM with Board, 58 Cathcart street.

LARGE Front Parlor Furnished, rent \$7; also rooms unfurnished, 40 City Councilors street.

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Auction Sales.

W. E. Shaw.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE! A sale will take place at my Rooms, St. James street, FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, 18th Inst., AT TEN O'CLOCK. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale.

RE WILSON & LAMB, Incor'nts. Will be sold by Public Auction to the last and highest bidder for cash.

On TUESDAY, 22nd July Inst., at 10 a.m., At the premises heretofore occupied by the Insolvents, No. 89 St. James street, the whole of the Stock-in-trade, plant and material, belonging to the said estate, consisting of bound volumes and parts, of "L'Histoire des Canadiens Francais," by Benjamin Salte. Also, Plate Paper, Printing Paper, Engraving, Stereotype Plates, Electrotype, Points of Type, Cases, Counters, Desks, &c., &c.

The whole, amounting to \$11,854.66, as per inventory, will be put up and sold in one lot (together with the copyright of the "Histoire") and orders for same. Bidders will be required to deposit five hundred dollars in cash with the trustee before their bid can be received. The lease of the premises until the 1st May next will also be put up immediately after the sale of the stock. J. M. DUFF, Trustee. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale.

Inventory can be seen at 118 St. James street, Montreal, 9th July, 1884.

Auction Sale.

W. H. Arnton.

Garden Lot.

In rear of THISTLE TERRACE. The Subscriber has been instructed to sell at his rooms on

TUESDAY, JULY 22nd Inst., that BEAUTIFUL GARDEN LOT situate in rear of Thistle Terrace and the Turkish Bath. The situation, for either a carpenter, gardener, up-town BLACK-SMITH or LIVERY STABLE, is unsurpassed owing to its nearness to the WINDSOR HOTEL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC and other places of amusement. TO INVESTORS AND BUILDERS the Lot would also be valuable for the erection of small houses, as no one foot of ground would be wasted, the frontage being 91 ft. x 36. Total area about 3,200 ft. Sale at 7 1/2 o'clock. WILLIAM H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

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NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

Earl Cowley is dead. Earl Granville has refused the request of Spain for a revision of the protocol of the commercial treaty between England and Spain.

The Emperor of Morocco has sent an envoy to the Mahdi to have General Gordon extricated.

The election for senators in Nivellet, Belgium, has resulted in the choice of Liberal candidates.

The Princess William, daughter-in-law of the Crown Prince of Prussia, has given birth to a son.

The Emperor of Germany has arrived in Gasteln and will have an interview with Francis Joseph on August 5th.

The French in Madagascar will not march on Antananarivo, but will seize and occupy points on the coast which are healthy.

The Dutch Cabinet has prepared a bill making the Queen regent if the King dies before the Princess Wilhelmina attains her majority.

The Vatican has issued an appendix to the Freeman's encyclical, suspending for a year the obligation of the bishops to disown secular societies.

The Spanish frigate "Gravina" has been wrecked during a terrific hurricane at the Philippine Islands. Two officers and seven of the crew were drowned.

The Pope has created a residential archbishopric at Carthage, which will be in charge of Cardinal Lavigne, now Archbishop of Algiers. Mgr. Deserre will be appointed Archbishop.

The protectionist papers of Westphalia allege that the German Liberals at the next elections will receive the support of English capital in order to damage the colonial commercial policy of Germany. This the Liberals deny.

Three military officers implicated in the Dublin scandal have fled.

Italy has taken steps to obtain from Spain a disavowal of the recent speech of Senor Pidal y Mon, the Spanish Minister of Commerce, in favor of a restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

The incident will terminate in a manner satisfactory to both nations.

The Lords and the Franchise Bill. The Bill is rejected by the Lords.

The Earl of Cadogan, under sanction of the Conservative leaders, will move in the House of Lords on Thursday that the House present an address to the Queen asking her to summon an annual session of Parliament to consider the Franchise question in conjunction with the question of a redistribution of seats.

The Government is not likely to accede to this. Lord Rosebery, finding six Conservative peers to support his motion, has decided to withdraw it.

The Postmaster-General on Tuesday said the Government would make no further concession on the Franchise question. The question of adjusting the relations of the two houses, he said, promises, next to a redistribution of seats, to be one of the most difficult and momentous questions of the future.

The French National Fete. A Paris despatch says:—M. Ferry has apologized to Prince Hohenlohe for the recent insult to the German flag, and the incident now is considered as ended.

A Berlin despatch says:—The French ambassador has been instructed to express to the German Government the regret of his Government at the action of the Alsatian students who tore down and burned the German flags in Paris, and to state that owing to the quickness with which the incident happened the police were unable to interfere in time to prevent it.

The Berlin newspapers urge the German Government to demand reparation for the offence and the punishment of the Alsatian students who tore down and burned the German flags in Paris, called at the French Foreign Office on the subject.

Their Peculiar Conduct—They will have to pay the bill.

The French Ambassador, Brazilian minister and other diplomats, with a number of French officers, the French consular general and a party of friends arrived on Tuesday in Zaraza, Spain. While the French ambassador, Baron de St. Michel, was paying his respects to Queen Isabella the rest of the party embarked on the French war cutter and took a short sail.

When they returned the Spanish officers there refused them permission to land owing to quarantine, although the cutter possessed a clean bill. Then a scene occurred. Carbiniers with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets threatened the cutter several times. When the Brazilian minister and French consul expostulated the officers insisted upon the cutter to land the gendarmes to arrest them. The cutter finally proceeded to San Sebastian and landed her passengers. The French and Brazilian ministers have telegraphed complaints to the Spanish Government.

American. In Washington it is said that ex-Surgeon-General Wales will be court-martialed in consequence of disclosures of fraud in his department.

In Boston Charles E. Brown has been arrested, charged with buying English shilling pieces, giving them, and passing them for sovereigns.

The Bell Telephone Company is preparing to build thirty copper wires between New York and Philadelphia to be leased as private telephone wires.

Mexico. The grasshoppers are destroying the sugar cane in the State of Vera Cruz.

When the electoral college broke up its session, a military band preceding and crowds following, the members proceeded to General Diaz's house to inform him of his unanimous election. These patriotic speeches were exchanged amid enthusiasm. The city bells rang for hours in honor of the election. He assumes office December 30.

Customs Frauds. A Washington special says dealers in carpets and other goods who have bid on supplies for the Government departments during the last five years have wondered why certain Washington bidders seemed always to have the inside of the trade. An investigation now going on has demonstrated that one merchant has robbed the Government, through collusion with Government employees, of over a hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Assisted Emigrants. The steamships "Furnessia," from Glasgow, and "India," from Hamburg, which arrived in New York Tuesday brought four families of assisted emigrants. The families on board the

"Furnessia" came from the County Mayo, Ireland, their passage having been paid by an emigration union. The others were sent by an emigration committee in Breslau, Germany. They will be sent back.

THE CROPS.

Reports from California show that the loss by the June rains to the wheat crop will amount to a hundred and thirty five thousand tons and to the barley eighty thousand tons. The loss on wheat is equivalent to seven and a half percent. The gross yield was estimated in May at eighteen hundred thousand tons. The loss on barley will be about twenty percent on the July estimate of six hundred and sixty thousand tons. Farmers incur additional loss by the increased expenses of harvesting lodged grain.

CANADIAN.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a recent session of the Ontario Legislature, Wilson Lodge, No. 10, G. R. G., Toronto, has passed a resolution that in future all intoxicating liquors shall be banished from the refreshment table. This is the first lodge to take action.

The Anglican Bishop of Quebec visited St. Andrew's Church, New Carlisle, on Sunday, 6th inst., where there were present in the chancel besides His Lordship, Canon DuVernet, of Chambly, and Rev. Mr. Thorneloe, of the rectory, the Rev. Theobald Blacklock, Notwith standing the rain the church was crowded and fifty two candidates were presented for confirmation, making eighty-three for the whole parish, the largest number yet presented.

In the Lewis contested election case on Tuesday the sitting member, Mr. J. N. Belloan, tendered his resignation, having admitted charges of bribery.

A schooner was seized in Quebec on Tuesday by the customs officers, having on board wine and liquors. An investigation is being held, and some startling developments are expected to be made. The captain was unable to give a satisfactory account of how he came in possession of the cargo.

The Builders' Laborers' Union of Toronto has voted the striking printers \$300, and the Painters' Union a similar amount. Both the Globe and Mail claim to be independent of the Union now, though the latter still shows signs of being short handed.

QUEBEC.

ADVICES up to date report the cod fishery on the north shore a total failure, absolutely none being taken except at Green Island off the Labrador coast, where there is an average prospect. Fishing on the south shore and in the Gulf is also very poor, and the outlook is discouraging. On the 9th inst. heavy rain and an easterly wind set in, which may bring in the fish and improve the fishery, as it certainly will the crops, for the lower St. Lawrence region had been at that date a whole month without even a shower.

TORONTO.

LICENTIATES of dental surgery met on Tuesday afternoon and elected the following board of examiners for the ensuing term:—Willmott, Fisher, Wood and Cesar, Toronto; Martin, Ottawa; Chittenden, Hamilton and Lowe, Cobourg. The Ontario Dental Society then met and unanimously decided to disband the society on the completion of the current session as the only means to get rid of the professional quacks on its membership roll, and that the funds on hand, after paying expenses, be donated to the home for incurables. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution for a new society.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., July 15.—While workmen were making an excavation for a gas tank this afternoon, the bank caved in, burying a number. Two were taken out dead. At last accounts there were still two unknown men under the bank. They are doubtless dead. Three men were severely injured. It is said the contractor did not take adequate steps to guard against accident.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 15.—The boiler in Carter's saw mill last evening exploded and blew the mill to atoms. Over a dozen men were under the bank. They are doubtless dead. Three men were severely injured. It is said the contractor did not take adequate steps to guard against accident.

BRANTFORD, July 15.—Mr. McCarthy, of the Grand Central Railway, who has been in the city during the past week shadowing a man named David Young, on Saturday night last arrested him in company with a son, aged twelve years, on a charge of counterfeiting. The prisoners were caught redhanded, carrying tools and metal. The former comprise two plaques of Paris moulds, one for turning out twenty-five cent and the other fifty cent coins. The man Young, who is about fifty years of age, came to Brantford some three years ago, since which time it is believed he had been continuously issuing and passing bad money. The counterfeit coins are admirable imitations, and have a true sounding ring. The prisoner has already served terms in the penitentiary. A sister of his, who kept a dive in the city, left for other parts last week. She is believed to have been implicated in the swindle. A brother of the counterfeiter exposed the fraud.

ACTON, July 15.—Burglars entered the post office and the residence of A. W. Green here on Saturday night or Sunday morning. From the post office they obtained \$3 or \$4 in small change, and between \$20 and \$25 in postage stamps. The safe was not disturbed. From Mr. Green they obtained some jewellery and a small sum of money. They effected an entrance through a window in both cases. From foot-prints left it is evident they have been at work.

COBURN, July 15.—On Saturday last as Lena Boswell was washing her wearing apparel at the woolen mill, she was approached by a middle-aged man, who took up a bottle lying on the window, and telling her that she would anoint her with holy water, proceeded to pour the liquid on the young girl's head. Boswell commenced to scream, and soon all the mill was in an uproar. The bottle was found to have contained vitriol. The side of the young woman's face, as well as her neck and arms, are seriously burned, and she will be marked for life.

TORONTO, July 15.—An inquest on the body of the boy Martin, alleged to have been kicked to death by two boys named Thompson and Read, during a fight over a lacrosse match, was held last night and to night a number of witnesses were examined, and at 10.30 to-night the jury retired, and returned a verdict, might stating that they could not agree upon a verdict. They were then discharged and the boys released. It is understood ten were for committal and five for acquittal. The case will now be referred to the Queen's Bench.

THE WIMBLEDON CONTEST.

LONDON, July 14.—The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which began today at Wimbledon, is the twenty fourth in the history of the Association, and the interest in the competitions, so far from being on the wane, is increasing so much that there are 600 more contestants this year than last year, when they reached the unequalled number of 2,450. The encampment is larger and more picturesque than any laid out in former years, and the Canadian visitors, who have been received with the greatest courtesy, have their old position near the entrance gate. The contestants have unanimously elected to use the Martini-Henry rifle, and the Snyder will not be used at all on the range. The principal event of to-day was the competition for the Alexandra prize, 325 in number, and of a total of £1,000. The grand aggregate value of the year's prizes, exclusive of challenge cups, is £2,000 greater than last year, and it then exceeded £7,200.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 15.—A meeting of the creditors of Levi Hart & Co., whose difficulties were brought on by the failure of Bremner & Hart, was held at their office this afternoon. The liabilities of the firm were reported to be \$104,000 and assets \$33,000. An offer of seventy-five cents on the dollar, payable in four, eight and thirteen months, was unanimously accepted.

ARTHUR Fordham, leather dealer, of this city, made an assignment to day to Robt. Taylor and G. R. Johnson.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—Fletcher & Sharpe, the oldest and considered the safest banking firm in the city, to day posted a notice on their door that owing to the inability to realize on securities they were compelled to suspend. They say their securities are ample to pay in full. Wm. Wallace has been appointed receiver. His bond is for half a million. The streets are crowded, and depositors are making a run on other banks. The suspension was a surprise even to bankers, and is generally supposed to be the result of large advances to grain and pork dealers. The run on other banks are not serious, excepting that on Reisinger's Bank, which has a large number of small depositors. The receiver says the liabilities are about \$1,800,000; assets, \$2,200,000; individual members worth a million. While there is some anxiety, there is no panic.

ATLANTA, July 15.—At a meeting of the presidents of the largest cotton mills here, it was decided to reduce production 25 percent.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The oil market to-day was buoyant and excited. C. S. Henry and O. Leonard, heavy traders, who were short of the market, have failed.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 15.—Dawson Bros., manufacturers of mills and mill machinery, have failed.

FIRES.

WOODSLEE, Ont., July 15.—The grist and saw mill of James Atneise & Co. were burned to the ground last night, with 1,200,000 feet of lumber and a frame dwelling belonging to Robert Hill. The fire is supposed to have originated in the boiler house in some manner from the sawdust. Loss about \$10,000; insurance \$3,000 in the Mercantile.

BELLEVILLE, July 15.—About two o'clock on Sunday morning the grist mill on Coleman street, owned and operated by Ald. R. B. Cooper, was found to be on fire. The loss is about \$8,000, on which there is an insurance of \$1,500. Incendiarism is suspected. About the same hour a fire was discovered in an out-house in the rear of the Methodist Church, but it was put out before much damage was done.

FAST RAILWAY TIME.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The fastest time ever accomplished between Chicago and Boston is that now regularly made by the limited express, leaving Chicago at 3.21 p.m. via the Chicago and Grand Trunk and New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railways, arriving in Boston via the Pittsburgh Railway at 12.10—less than 33 hours between Chicago and Boston.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Philip II. had promised 25,000 crowns of gold to any one who would murder the Prince of Orange. An attempt had already been made, but had failed, and William refused to take any measures for self-protection, saying, "It is useless; my years are in the hands of God. If the man who has no fear of death has life in his hand, however I may guard it." At length a young man of seven and twenty appeared at Delft, who gave himself out to be one Guyon, a Protestant, son of Pierre Guyon, executed at Basaon for having embraced Calvinism, and declared that he was exiled for religious reasons. He was a bigoted Catholic, but his conduct in Holland soon procured him the reputation of an evangelical saint. The Prince took him into his service, and sent him to accompany a mission from the States of Holland to the Court of France, whence he returned to bring the news of the death of the Duke of Anjou to William. At that time the Prince was living with his Court in the Convent of St. Agatha, where he received Balthazar alone in his chamber. The moment was opportune, but the would-be assassin had no arms ready. William gave him a small sum of money and bade him hold himself in readiness to be sent to France, with the money. Balthazar bought two pistols from a soldier who afterward killed himself when he heard the use which was made of the purchase. On the next day, June 10, 1584, Balthazar returned to the convent as William was descending the staircase to dinner with his fourth wife, Louise de Coligny, daughter of the marshal who fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, on his arm. He presented his passport and begged the Prince to sign it, but was told to return later. At dinner the Princess asked William who was the young man who had spoken to him, for his expression was the most terrible she had ever seen. The Prince asked, "What is the matter with you?" and he answered, "I am a man of God, and I have come to you to ask for a sign." Dinner being over, the family party were about to remount the staircase. The assassin was waiting in a dark corner at the foot of the stairs, and as William passed he discharged a pistol with three balls and fed. The Prince staggered, saying, "I am wounded; God have mercy upon me and my poor people." Balthazar then said, "I have sworn to do this. Do you trust in Jesus Christ?" He said, "Yes" with a feeble voice, sat down upon the stairs and died.—Good Words.

AN ANEMONE'S LIVE MORSEL.

In one of the apartments of the San Francisco Aquarium, the interior being plainly visible through the plate-glass front, are a number of sea anemones, or sea sun flowers, about three or four inches in diameter, clinging to pieces of rock, and among them a young halibut. Near the front, in plain view of the writer the other day, was a halibut about five or six inches long, in a natural horizontal position, with his nose just touching the centre or mouth of the anemone, apparently feeding. Looking closer, it was observed that the anemone was in motion, and in a short space it was doubtful whether the fish or the anemone was the eater. Presently the ineffectual struggles of the fish to loosh himself denoted his capture. It seemed that the finny marauder had pushed his nose against the innocent-looking mouth of the plant in pursuit of food and was caught. The face of the anemone, which had previously been flat and circular, like its namesake, the sunflower, became concave and closed upon and around the head of the fish, elongating itself for the purpose, and in about five minutes the head was covered entirely to the gills. While closing the plant raised the fish to a vertical position. Soon the head was covered to the gills; its respiration almost stopped. At this juncture the writer pity for the fish prevailed over his curiosity and he released the prisoner. In two minutes more it would have passed, or at least so much of it as would have answered the purpose, into food for the anemone.—San Francisco Call.

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

The investigation made into the effect of the Scott Act in the Maritime Provinces seems to establish this fact, that while the Act has not put an end to drinking it has driven the liquor traffic into the back rooms and cellars. Drinking is rapidly losing whatever respectability it ever possessed. If the Act has brought about this result and has compelled liquor to retreat beyond the limits of decent citizenship, it cannot be said that it is a failure. To have accomplished the much is to have accomplished a good deal. But the only way to eradicate the evil is to go to the root of it. It is as certain as anything in this world of uncertainties can be that as long as liquor is manufactured it will find its way to the mouths of consumers. To prevent liquor being drunk the state should have a prohibitory law from being manufactured.—Toronto Telegram.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Having watched with considerable interest the controversy going on in your paper on the Chinese question, for and against their labor, (and I would like to say in the start we cannot overestimate the boon it is to have the privilege of a public paper to discuss these vital social questions), as far as I can understand it the goal of both parties is the same, namely, to elevate human life, the one party by protecting labor, the other by making it as free as the air we breathe. My aim in this letter shall be to show that we will never reach the goal by either way, and to try and point another way by which that happy period may be reached. I think the letter of the 4th inst. clearly proves that protection cannot do anything for who would want to work seven days for what could be done equally well in one! For that's the difference in buying nails at 20¢ per lb. old style from three cents on the new. No, protection may elevate for a little, like our own National Policy, it will ultimately lower it to a lower depth. And now for the very well illustrated before the Royal Commission held on the state of Ireland which ended in the Irish Land Bill, which practically says you must no hire labor as cheap as you can get it, and which saves to the laborers of the soil there this year £3,000,000, which would have been ground out of them in rents, and when minds such as Mr. Gladstone's says free labor may become a curse, we may be sure there is something in it. When, as was shown before the above commission, the tiller of the soil appearing in a new coat it would be excused enough to raise a rent. And just as surely a curse, as brought out by the recent dynamite explosion in the West of Scotland, where girls, working at the most dangerous work possible for human beings to engage in, were rewarded weekly for their toil by the magnificent sum of six shillings. And the shareholders divided 20 percent per annum for furnishing the capital. But who is to blame for this? Is it the girls? No, it is the same old story as had to pay girls more than they could be hired for as to pay 20 cents for nails when they can be bought for three. Where then are we to find a remedy, is there no balm in Gilead? I thank God there are little rays of light beginning to stray in here and there through the darkness. And if there ever was a time for earnest prayer, it is now, when light, that we see the true, the good and the beautiful. Why is there so much misery, groaning, want and wretchedness in such a beautiful, plentiful world?

We have all, instead of trying to develop the world for the good of all, been laying our hands on each other's throats, and crying, like little children, It is mine, it is mine! And until the human race sees they are only stewards instead of owners, I am afraid the cry of oppressor and oppressed will continue to cause discord to human happiness. The one with goat and snail, the other with his godlike mind developed faster than the former, and the one panacea, then, is public ownership instead of private. The rays of light are where it has been carried out as in our post office and public water-works, and in England, besides, taking over from private companies the telegraph lines. What is the difference in public and private ownership? It is this, the one for the other for the public. The benefit is stopping of rings to give false value to the articles. Public service aims to give the best service to the public. It stops undue competition when the weaker knocks his head against a wall. It is only when we shall have arrived at the point where we have no labor, instead of being poor and despised, is mother of all; and that capital is but a means of exchanging one kind of labor for another, instead of eating up the poor wretch as at present. Man has no enemy to conquer but himself. And when the strong shall teach the weak where to seek true enjoyment, when man is found in astronomy and in mineral and vegetable kingdoms, shall be an open book to the poor factory girl and navy, and when literature, music, painting, sculpture and the bathroom become the birthright and amusement of all the poor sons of toil, then, and not till then, should we say we have too much labor. Will anyone be wroth if when labor is recognized as true wealth and all laboring to elevate human life? Will the labor bestowed on the poor navy's mind be thrown away? What makes the difference between the perfect gentleman and the perfect rough? The one has had labor spent on his moral and intellectual nature, the other none. Is the one harder to recognize from the other than the rough cloak of granite from the polished? What makes our flower gardens and our drawing rooms beautiful? It is only labor; neglect them, and weeds and dirt will soon choke the beauty. And so with the human race. If ever we are to reach any great height, it must be with the labor of all, and not prostituted by buying and selling it as in the past and present. There is work enough, truly, not only to feed and clothe but to adorn and beautify the minds and houses of the sons of men. Then, may it be said that we have free labor, when all are laboring, not for their own aggrandizement, but for the good of all, and the spirits that pass to and fro through the universe may point us out as a people who have regained paradise, and instead of the dream of the poet, the reality, when he says:—

Then let us pray that come it may, As come it will for a'that, When man the world o'er Shall brethren be for a' that.

Montreal, July 14th, 1884.

DREAMER.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

President Eliot, of Harvard, discusses the question, "What is a Liberal Education?" in the June Century. Its importance lies in the fact that so prominent a scholar and educator would take so strong ground in favor of making the sciences and the English language leading branches in the college course. While admitting that Latin and Greek are valuable studies, he says of English, "The first subject which, as I conceive, is entitled to recognition as of equal academic value or rank with any subject not honored in the English language and literature. When Greek began to revive in Europe, English was just acquiring a literary form; but when Greek had won its present rank among the liberal arts, Shakespeare had risen, the English language was formed, and English literature was soon to become the greatest of modern literatures. How does it stand now with its immense array of poets, philosophers, historians, commentators, critics, satirists, dramatists, novelists and orators? It cannot be doubted that English literature is beyond all comparison the amplest, most various and most splendid literature which the world has seen; and it is enough to say of the English language that it is the language of that literature. Greek literature compares with English as Homer compares with Shakespeare; that is, as infantile with adult civilization. It may further be said of the English language that it is the native tongue of nations which are pre-eminent in the world by force of character, enterprise and wealth, and whose political and social institutions have a higher moral interest and greater promise than any which mankind has hitherto invented. To the original creations of English genius are to be added translations into English of all the masterpieces of other literature, sacred and profane. It is a very rare scholar who has not learned much more about the Jews, the Greeks, or the Romans through English than through Hebrew, Greek, or Latin. And now, with all this wonderful treasure within reach of our youth, what is the position of American schools and colleges in regard to teaching English? Has English literature the foremost place in the programmes of schools? By no means; at best only a subor-

dinate place, and in many schools no place at all. Does English take equal rank with Greek or Latin in our colleges? By no means; not in the number and rank of the teachers, nor in the consideration in which the subject is held by faculty and students, nor in the time which may be devoted to it by a candidate for a degree. Until within a few years the American colleges made no demand upon candidates for admission in regard to knowledge of English; and now that some colleges make a small requirement in English, the chief result of the examinations is to demonstrate the woful ignorance of their own language and literature which prevails among the picked youth of the country."

A MAINE SKIPPER'S GHOST STORY.

Capt. James T.—, an old Portland ship-master, told the following ghost story to a citizen. He said that one night on the voyage from which he had just returned, while lying off the Battery, at New York, waiting for the crew to come on board, he heard some one on the top of the house calling "James T.—, James T.—." Now, this was not only the Captain's name, but also that of his son, who was his mate on this voyage. Only the captain, mate and steward were on board, and on hearing the voice he went on deck, but saw none. The steward's dog, which slept in front of the cabin door, lay quiet on his rug. The next day the bark sailed for Rio Janeiro, and several strange occurrences took place on the passage. One morning his son, the mate, said to him: "Captain, the ship is haunted. I turned out on my watch at four o'clock in the morning, and as I went out of the cabin door, I saw some one in white, but before I could distinguish whether it was male or female it disappeared around the mainmast. The steward said he saw it also and was frightened." Some days after this the steward called the captain and told him the mate had not yet come on deck. The captain went to the mate's stateroom, and on opening the door saw the mate apparently laughing at him; but on taking hold of him he found he was dead. From his distorted countenance it appeared that he had been frightened to death. Several other strange occurrences happened on board, and on arriving at Rio the steward left the vessel on account of feeling that the ship was haunted. Strange noises continued to be heard on board, such as the working of the windlass in heaving the anchor, but on going forward no one was to be seen. Now comes the strangest part of the story. During the captain's absence on this voyage another son of his, Samuel T.—, arrived home from a voyage, and remained on board going down for his dinner. He came back with it and lay down for a nap. Not coming down to tea, some of the family went to call him and found him dead. This was about the time that the mate and steward saw the figure in white.—Portland (Me.) Press.

Miscellaneous.

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