

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XIX. No. 223.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION.

CAN DO VS. DO DO.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

At Public Exhibitions it is to be seen what manufacturer and others can do, which is of very little importance compared to showing what people really do do.

S. CARSLY'S.

393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

White Shirts to fit men of all sizes, 13 1/2 to 18 inches neck, with body and sleeves rightly proportioned at S. Carlsley's.

Men's White Shirts, with new and improved style of fronts, which will not wrinkle in ironing, at S. Carlsley's.

SHIRTS.

Men's White Shirts, for Spiral or Button Stands, at S. Carlsley's.

Men's White Shirts, to suit tall, stout men, at S. Carlsley's.

Men's White Shirts, with stand up or turn-down collar attached, at S. Carlsley's.

Note this—Men's good quality White Shirts, at lower prices than credit stores charge for common ones.

CARSLY'S SHIRTS:

Men's Regatta Shirts, in choice designs, with either two stand-up, two turn-down, or one stand-up and one turn-down Collar, at S. Carlsley's.

Men's Regatta Shirts, with stand-up or turn-down Collar attached, at S. Carlsley's.

Men's White Shirts, with or without Cuffs, at S. Carlsley's.

Men's White Shirts, open back or front, at S. Carlsley's.

Men's White Shirts, to suit short, stout men, at S. Carlsley's.

S. CARSLY,

393, 395, 397 and 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

OPENING DAY.

THURSDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

BOSTON MILLINERY ROOMS,

14 1/2 Phillips Square.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of Kid Gloves sold last week, we have still a complete assortment.

Alexandre 2-Button Kid Gloves, in summer shades, reduced from \$1.25 to 75c per pair.

A very good 2-Button Kid Glove, in dark shades, a 50c per pair.

Ladies' Antelope Driving Gloves in two buttons, Gentlemen's Antelope Driving Gloves in one and two buttons.

Just received invoice of 100 dozen of new Kid Glove in 2, 3, 4 and 6 buttons.

Large and beautiful stock of Gloves of all kinds in Silk, Kid, Bragazza, Lace, Thread, Cloth, Castor and Buckskin, lined and unlined.

Kid Gloves sold for net cash.

All other Gloves and all other goods at the usual

Five per cent. off for Cash on purchases over one dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

403 and 405 Notre Dame Street, cor. St. Peter.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

DURING EXHIBITION WEEK.

A large lot of

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

Manufacturers' Samples, Slightly of color.

Choice for \$1.25.

Worth from \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Also, a lot of

LADIES' JACKETS,

From \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Worth from \$3.50 to \$10.00.

T. J. DAWSON,

239 St. James Street, Opposite Ottawa Hotel.

Millinery, Mantles and Fancy Dry Goods.

THE GREAT DOMINION EXHIBITION.

A success! 100,000 people visit it in one day, and the 50,000 strangers in the city are

Grooming in for Hats, Caps and Fur at the

OLD HAT AND FUR EMPORIUM,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets,

R. W. COWAN & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

LOOK INTO

CLENDINNENG'S

Immense Warehouse,

LARGEST IN THE DOMINION.

THE "LEADER"

COAL COOKING STOVE,

MADE BY CLENDINNENG,

FIRST PRIZE EVERYWHERE.

Clendinneng's Stoves,

Made at his own Factory here from the FINEST IRON.

BUY FROM THE MAKER.

Wholesale or Retail.

AT CLAGGETT & COMPANY'S.

INDIAN CASHMERES,

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, &c.,

ALL THE NEW COLORS.

—ALSO—

BEAUTIFUL BROCADES,

BROCADELLES, &c., &c.,

And new and handsomely designed

BUTTONS TO MATCH.

Five per Cent. Discount on Cash Purchases.

CLAGGETT & COMPANY'S,

St. James St., opposite Ottawa Hotel.

1880.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Visitors are reminded that they will find an immense

assortment of the cheapest dry goods in the city

at O'GILVY'S.

Hosiery of every description, Scotch and Canadian

underclothing, woollen yarns, and knitted wool goods,

tweeds, coatings and fannelle.

Shawls, Silks and Velvets, Gloves, Umbrellas,

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS.

Full stock of the most stylish and fashionable dress

goods in the city with trimmings to match.

Damask Table Cloths, Linen Glass Cloth,

Huckaback Towels, Roller Towelling, Fringed Towels,

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

All the latest novelties direct from London, Paris and

New York.

USE CLARKE & CO'S ANCHOR COTTON.

JAMES A. OGILVY,

199 ST. ANTOINE ST.

BOARD Wanted.—Two Bedrooms

and Sitting Room for six months in a pleasant

locality, within fifteen minutes walk of Victoria Square,

by a gentleman, lady and three girls, ages 4, 8 and 10;

references exchanged; address, stating terms, &c.,

PROMPT PAYMENT, "Witness" Office.

MILLINERY.

MISS BYRNE'S SHOW ROOM

Is now replete with all the LATEST NOVELTIES in

PATTERN BONNETS and HATS,

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

MISS BYRNE,

662 and 664 Dorchester Street.

Montreal.

CHEAP FARE.

SAILING EVERY FRIDAY

AT 7 P.M., FOR

TORONTO, \$7.00

ST. CATHARINES, \$5.00

Niagara Falls, \$5.00

Meals and Berth included.

Superior Passenger Accommodation.

NORRIS & ROUTH,

24 St. John Street, up-stairs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

6TH FUSILIERS.
The Regiment will meet at the Armory on THURSDAY, 23rd inst., to take part in the Torchlight Procession. Muster at 7.30 p.m. in Plain Clothes.

1ST PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.
The Regiment will parade in Plain Clothes at the Armory THURSDAY, 23rd inst., at 7.30 p.m., to take part in the Torchlight Procession.

DR. DAWSON AND OTHERS
Will deliver addresses
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
At the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., VICTORIA SQUARE.
All are invited.

LACROSSE TOURNAMENT!
SHAMROCKS (Champions) VS. MONTREAL.
For \$200 Prize Cup.
On SHAMROCK'S LACROSSE GROUNDS,
FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

MONTREAL BRIGADE
GARRISON ARTILLERY.
Members will muster in the Armory on THURSDAY, 23rd inst., at 8 o'clock SHIRT, to take part in the Torchlight Procession. Dress—Plain Clothes.

TO LET. A number of those new and comfortable houses, in Thistle Avenue, off St. Montpelier street, near Dorchester; desirable locality; possessing the 1st of October. For terms and other particulars apply to J. M. COLLE, at No. 8, on the premises, on Thursday, the 23rd, and following evenings, between the hours of 7.30 and 8.30.

FLAG POLES FOR SALE.
About Fifty 4 in. x 24 ft. Round Pine Poles, suitable for Flag Sticks. Price \$1 each. JAMES HAYLIN & SON, 450 & 401 Notre Dame Street.

The Daily Witness.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 22.

A VICEREGAL BANQUET.
Yesterday evening His Excellency gave a dinner party at the Windsor, the following gentlemen being among the invited guests:—His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Captain Sheppard, Major General Lauder, Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, Hon. Judge Monk, Hon. Judge Rainville, Hon. R. Laflamme, Hon. G. Baby, Hon. L. Loranger, Hon. J. Ferrier, Hon. E. Peany, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Mr. J. Mousseau, M. P., Bishop Fabre, Mr. Gault, M. P., Mr. T. White, M. P., Mr. Martin, M. P., Mr. Courcel, M. P., Mr. Ryan, M. P., Dr. Hinton, Dr. Leprohon, Dr. Scott, Hon. P. Chausse, Mr. C. Perrault, Mr. J. Smith, American Consul General, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. R. White, Mr. Gilbert Scott, Mr. Gibb, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. T. W. Ritchie, Mr. Smithers, Col. Dyde, O.M.G., Mr. Drummond, Mr. Masson, M. P., Dr. Leclerc, Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Mr. R. Stephenson, Lt.-Col. Stevenson, Lt.-Col. Fisher, Lt.-Col. Bacon, Lt.-Col. Bond, Lt.-Col. Crawford, Lt.-Col. Whitehead, Lt.-Col. Martin, Lt.-Col. Quimet, M. P., Lt.-Col. Fraser, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Lt.-Col. Harwood, Capt. Holbeck, Lt.-Col. d'Orsannes.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.
FATHER POINT, Sept. 22.—Cool, stiff west wind; SS. "Waldensian" inward at 3.15 a.m. SS. "Effective" outward at 7 a.m.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Arrived out "Oder" and "Anchorage."
(Via Montreal Line.)

THE LANDSLIDE DISASTER IN INDIA.
LONDON, Sept. 22.—The following are the names of persons killed by the landslide at Nani Tal, one of the hill stations of North West India:—L. Taylor, Assistant Commissioner of the Road Police; the Rev. M. Robinson, Chaplain; Major Morphy, of the 1st Light Infantry; Mrs. Morphy; Mr. Morgan, Road Overseer; Mrs. Turnbull, Capt. Fred. Goodridge, Surgeon; J. W. Hanna, Capt. Haines, of the Royal Engineers; Capt. Balderston, Lieut. J. H. H. Sullivan, Dr. Hatchell, and second Lieut. J. B. H. Carmichael.

SUMMONED TO PARIS.
LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Vienna correspondent understands that M. Tissot, the French ambassador at Constantinople, has been summoned to Paris.

AMERICAN. A CHALLENGE.
NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Frederick Plafled has challenged Courtney to row a two mile race on Jamaica Bay within twenty days for \$500 a side. He has deposited a forfeit of \$250.

A POLITICAL PROCESSION STONED.
Two hundred members of the Brooklyn Republican organizations, marching to join the procession last night, were stoned by a mob. Many were struck and severely wounded by the missiles, and others had their uniforms torn away. Only 50 of the original 250 were enabled to reach their destination.

DIPHTHERIA.
NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—16 recent deaths from diphtheria among children in an East 33rd street tenement house led to investigation by the Board of Health. The building was found out of repair, water in the cellars at high tide, and the sanitary condition otherwise dangerous. The premises have been ordered vacated within five days.

FIRE.
Boston, September 21.—A fire broke out this evening in the freight house of the Boston and Maine Railroad and destroyed buildings and contents. Twelve cars were drawn out and

saved. A large amount of miscellaneous freight was burned. Loss on building \$50,000. The loss on freight cannot now be estimated.

CANADIAN OTTAWA.
(Special to the Witness, Sept. 22.)

A COMPANY of Canadians have a big sensation on the boards for next year. It is said that Major Walsh, of the Mounted Police, has secured \$100,000 for them for a three years' engagement. They intend bringing him to the United States and Canada in a border life drama.

SEVERAL LUMBERING FIRMS will proceed against the Government to recover damages for timber lost through the alleged bad management in connection with the McEwen's slides. The matter will be brought before the Exchequer Court. The case of the Merchants' Bank vs. the Queen will come up in a few days. In this case timber transferred by the Hon. James Sked, who was in financial straits, was seized for uncollected notes due by Mr. Sked. The question at issue is as to whether this timber can be thus held. The amount involved is some \$5,000.

A MAN named Gibson was yesterday fined \$50 and costs for renting his house to prostitutes.

AT A MEETING of the Ottawa Presbytery yesterday, the Rev. William Glenfield was entertained, and will be installed to the charge of the Richmond congregation on Wednesday next.

THE MARCUS SMITH PARTY has completed the survey of the second one hundred miles of the Canada Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg.

A DELEGATION.—Mayor Macdonald and Ald. Egleston and Lanson, representing the City Council, have gone to Montreal for the purpose of waiting upon the Hon. Mr. Chapleau with reference to the protection of the city interest with regard to the lease of the Q. M. & O. Railway.

MR. CIMON, ex M.P.P., is in the city for the purpose of insuring the Charlevoix election case in the Supreme Court.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DEATHS are said to have occurred among the Tete de Boule Indians, on account of the existence of small pox. The disease has now spent itself.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY is to return to the city to-day.

A WOMAN named Guinan was arrested to-day for creating a disturbance in St. Anne's church last Sunday, by calling the priest names, etc. She was the worse of liquor at the time.

A LARGE EXCURSION party from Prescott is in the city to-day.

THE OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT FIREMEN have gone to Potsdam, N. Y., to take part in the Horse Reel Race there to-day. An alarm of fire was given to-day for a chimney on fire in the Parliament building. This morning an attempt was made to fire the St. Lawrence Hotel, on Rideau street, but the flames were subdued before much damage resulted.

TORONTO.
(Special to the Witness, Sept. 22.)

AN INJUNCTION was granted by the Chancellor yesterday to abate the Toronto "Zoo" as being a public nuisance, and directing that the animals should be all removed before the 2nd of October next. It was started by Mr. Piper, and is near Toronto and King streets, in one of the best business parts of the city.

THE RETURN of letters posted at the Toronto office from 12th to 18th September, both days inclusive, shows that 97,777 letters were posted that week in the city, of which 1,471 were registered. The newspapers posted numbered 16,360, the book packets, 19,731, and the parcels 564.

A COMPLAINT.—Mr. E. E. Horton, official stenographer, has a long letter in the Globe on the manner in which counsel often conduct examinations in Court, making it exceedingly difficult or impossible for stenographers to do their work.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The Globe, commenting on the two articles on the Pacific Railway in the Mail yesterday, says: "It would not be at all surprising if it were discovered that Sir John Macdonald, in order to save his prestige, has made a desperate bargain, which he knows there is no chance of consummating; that on his return he will immediately set to work to wriggle out of it in the best way he can; and that he will postpone the publication of his failure until the high hopes injudiciously raised by him and his press have faded away; or, in other words, that he will find himself precluded by that innate respect for the dignity of Parliament, for which he has always been noted, from telling the people how much or how little, or in what direction he has compromised their interests."

THE EVIDENCE in the Broxton case so far does not show anything against the husband.

INSPECTOR LANGRISH'S REPORT in full shows that there was no cruel treatment of the boy Morgan, who died at Pentagouguens recently. The Mail exonerates the officials.

QUEBEC.
(Via Dominion Line, Sept. 22.)

POLITICAL RUMOR.—The Canadian last night published the following information over its usual editorial matter:—"There is again a rumor respecting the entry of Mr. Mercier into the Government of Quebec. We affirm that we have no information from the most certain sources. We are assured that the visit of several deputies to Montreal is not foreign to a political combination to which Mr. Mercier will be a party."

LIEUT. COL. BART, who has returned from his European mission, states that satisfactory negotiations are in progress with reference to the proposed loan of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company. He intimates that European capitalists are likely to see what encouragement the line receives from the people of Quebec and to govern themselves accordingly.

THE "CANADIAN" believes that Senator Fabre has gone to Europe on a mission relative to the Provincial loan in France.

A SAILOR named Michael O'Neill fell into the hold of the barque "Pepin" the day before yesterday, a distance of twenty-five feet, and broke his arm. He was conveyed to the Marine Hospital.

MR. L. N. CARRIE embarked at Havre on the 11th inst., on his return to Canada. One of the French capitalists interested in the new credit foncier accompanies him to supplement the establishment of the company's agencies in the cities of Quebec and Montreal.

WEATHER REPORT.
METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Sept. 22, 10 a.m.—This morning the pressure is low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and very high over the lake region and the Middle and Western States. Weather generally fine and cool throughout Canada and greater portion of the States. Probabilities for next 24 hours—Lakes, moderate winds, one cool weather. St. Lawrence, moderate to fresh westerly to north-westerly winds, one cool weather. Gulf and Maritime, fresh to brisk westerly to north-westerly winds, one cool weather.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.
THE 88, "CITY OF CHESTER."

The purser of the "City of Chester" states that the crank shaft broke on the 17th instant. Since then the steamer had little wind and made little progress. The purser left the steamer on Sunday, 100 miles west of Fastnet, in a pilot cutter. All were well aboard the steamer. A later telegram states that the "City of Chester" is off Queenstown under sail. Tugs are going to assist her. The break-down occurred in consequence of a gale.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE IRISH CON-
STABULARY.

The letter of instructions issued by the Government to the Irish constabulary authorizes them to send in the names of persons found obstructing legal processes, preventing sales of farm produce from farms from which former tenants have been evicted, preventing the sale and transfer of land, or otherwise deferring owners in the enjoyment of their legal rights. The letter also requires the constabulary to state whether such persons are or are not members of the Land League.

THE NIBBLISTS IN ENGLAND.

The despatch sent stating that Nibblists were the authors of the dynamite plot in an express train on the London and North Western Railway, discovered on the 13th inst., has been confirmed. The intention, however, was presumably not to kill the Grand Duke, but to mortify the Czar, and show the vitality of the revolutionary cause. The Nibblists are very scarce in numbers in London. They reside mostly in the East End, where secret meetings are frequently held. It is said that a meeting held last night the dynamite plot was fully discussed.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Times correspondent at Paris says the real cause of M. de Freycinet's fall was his foreign policy, and it was resolved upon the day he opposed General Thomas's mission to Greece, as also more definitely on the day he refused to discontinue the Oberthur programme, his pacific Montenap programme. Hence the crisis, and everybody here and elsewhere is convinced of this.

All the Paris papers are advocating a pacific foreign policy. Some of the journals demand that the Chamber be summoned for a special session; but it is improbable that this will occur before the usual time. It is announced that as soon as the new Cabinet is definitely constituted a circular of a very specific character will be despatched to the representatives of France abroad. Negotiations to determine upon the selection of a Minister for Foreign Affairs continue. Seven members who have not yet returned to their portfolios. The evening papers say the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been offered to M. Tisot. M. Carnot has accepted the Ministry of Public Works. The Marquis de Noailles has definitely declined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that post has been offered to Admiral Jaurès, whose reply is anxiously expected. The health of Admiral Dulaure is so bad he cannot accept the Ministry of Marine.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Latest reports from Afghanistan state that the wounded in the recent battle near Candahar are comfortably attended to, and are doing well. The total British casualties, killed and wounded, amount to 248. In all, 32 guns have been captured, including two lost at Maiwand. Ayob fled to Khakhsar without stopping, and it is believed that his intention is to go straight to Herat. We hold Ayob Khan personally responsible for Lieutenant Maclean's murder. Lieutenant Maclean's diary, which has been found, ending August 15th, says that he was badly treated until Sirteep arrived at Ayob's camp.

A Candahar despatch says it is reported that the British killed the Afghan leader, the son of the Afghan ruler, who was enormous. The Afghans were employed for eight days after the battle in burying the dead. The health of General Roberts is quite restored. The remainder of his forces leave Candahar shortly, and will be replaced by General Phayre's troops, numbering 13,000.

THE EAST.

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Antivari telegraphs as follows:—"By the courtesy of Vice-Admiral Seymour I have accompanied the British despatch vessel 'Helleon' in its reconnaissance to Antivari Bay. The appearance of the Albanian side are interesting. The commandant at Antivari estimated the number of Albanians on Mount Muzra and about Dulcigno to be 6,000. Riza Pasha, with ten battalions, remains at Goric, four hours from Dulcigno. He will not advance further. A fresh Albanian camp is forming at Satriptok, half way between Satriptok and Dulcigno. Several thousand irregular troops are already there. The Turkish regulars are disguising themselves as Albanians, and are joining the latter. The Montenegrin headquarters are at Sattomari, three hours north of Antivari. The English Commissioners sent by the Vice-Admiral to arrange for combined action, arrived there on Wednesday last. The Montenegrin Commander-in-Chief, Bona Petrovich, a cousin of Prince Nicholas, says the Albanian intrenchments on Mount Muzra can be shelled from the sea, so that the Montenegrins could advance along the ridge overlooking the Adriatic, under cover of a bombardment from the fleet."

A despatch from Corfu to the Manchester Guardian says on Wednesday evening:—"The first Ottoman despatch boat, 'Izzeddin,' with a Commissioner on board, Constantinople, has just called here for coal. She leaves immediately for Dulcigno."

The Porte addressed a note to its representatives abroad on the 17th inst., stating that it desired to cede the territory to Montenegro, in order to prevent bloodshed, but the naval demonstration is an exercise of armed pressure contrary to the rights of the Sultan, and the Porte, therefore, casts upon the Powers all responsibility for the agitation of the Mohammedans and the events which may result therefrom.

It is now confidently asserted in the best informed quarters in London that the united Powers are fully determined to enforce the will of Europe on Turkey, and that the Porte will not be permitted to reap a practical victory from its policy of inaction and timidity, combined with the success of the preliminary negotiations. In order to avoid bloodshed if possible in the settlement of questions at issue, the allied fleet will not bombard Dulcigno, but resort to a method of compulsion which, it is believed, will prove quite as effective in bringing the Sultan to terms. It is understood that the same policy will be adopted as in Egypt, and the Powers will proceed to blockade the Dardanelles and depose the Sultan. In this if the worst comes to the worst, the Powers will, perhaps, receive the aid of disaffected Mohammedans who have for some time felt and expressed a growing dislike to the Sultan, and would be glad to see him overthrown. The British fleet in the Mediterranean will be reinforced by several additional vessels as soon as the requisite preliminary arrangements can be made. The English ironclad "Minotaur" has been ordered to refit and be ready for service as soon as practicable. This new and determined attitude of the leading Powers has created quite a breeze of excitement and comment. In Conservative circles it is confidently said that this aggressive policy on the part of the Powers is a bold and timely step, and that it will result in the restoration of peace and order in the East.

his fierce denunciations of the policy of increasing war debts and military and naval expenses to be paid by the tax ridden people, but Liberals who best know the feeling of the Government on the Eastern situation, affirm that the Ministry has gone so far in the Turkish business that it has no choice but to see it to its logical conclusion or place the Porte on such advanced ground that the reopening of the Berlin treaty negotiation would be practically impossible. It now remains to be seen how far authenticated the report of the intentions of the Powers is to be considered with the announced purpose of both France and Germany to withdraw from the so-called alliance in case hostilities were actually begun.

M. Waddington is reported as saying that no formal proposal was made to him for a Russian alliance against Germany, but a proposal was made to Gambetta, through a Russian Grand Duke staying in Paris at the time, and Gambetta merely replied, "We shall see." Mr. Ferry finds great difficulty in forming a Ministry, as politicians to whom he has applied are convinced that as soon as the Chambers meet Ferry's Ministry will be defeated.

A Paris correspondent says that Count de St. Vallier presented himself to declare that he resigned the Berlin Embassy, but that de Freycinet strongly urged him to reconsider his decision so that their simultaneous retirement might not excite apprehensions in regard to external relations. M. de Freycinet urged the same thing on all French representatives abroad, in the event of any of them retiring. It is probable, therefore, that de St. Vallier's resignation will be deferred, but it may be looked for soon.

There has been a fall of snow in Scotland.

The Grand Duke Constantine will shortly visit Constantinople.

A Cape Town despatch says the Tambouks have combined with the Basutos against the British.

Sir William Harcourt is determined to stop the improvement of children. He declares he practices ruinous to them, and promises fresh legislation.

The Sultan has decorated all of his Ministers, Said Pasha with the first class Order of Medjidie, set in brilliants, and Mahmoud Pasha with the Order of Merit.

A despatch from Calcutta says a land slide occurred at Nainital, Bengal, and thirty-seven civil and military officers, fifteen soldiers and nine civilians were killed and many injured.

Sir Bartholomew, in his valedictory speech, challenged the Government to declare him either a great public servant or a great criminal. This is foolish bravado—neither party will undertake the responsibility of employing him again.

A Geneva despatch to the Daily News says the Catholic members of the Federal Assembly will oppose vigorously the proposed revision of the constitution, and as the measure is highly unpopular in the Protestant Cantons, there can be little doubt that it will be rejected by a large majority.

CANADIAN.
SOUTHAMPTON, ONT.

DEATH SENTENCE.—Judge Sinclair and the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Q. C. arrived here on Tuesday by the steamer "Manitoba," from Algoma District, where they have been in connection with the Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer issued by the Dominion and Ontario Governments for the trial of William Horn for murder, on the 19th of March last, of William Adams at Rat Portage. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged on 8th December next.

TORONTO.

HYMNICAL.—On Tuesday morning the marriage of Mr. Granville Pennington and Miss Annie Beatrice Crawford was celebrated with all the solemn and impressive ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by Bishop Mahoney and Mr. Proulx, performed the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of the late Hon. John Crawford, second Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and the groom is the son of Captain Elliot, late of Her Majesty's 15th Foot.

THE BURRARD INLET ROUTE.—The Mail has a long article in reference to Principal Grant's deliverance in regard to the selection of the Burrard Inlet route in British Columbia in which he characterized the selection as "immoral," apparently on the ground that there was not yet sufficient information on the subject. In concluding it says: "We think the science of public affairs demands an apology from Principal Grant for his obviously hasty and improper condemnation of the Burrard Inlet route."

THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS are overcrowded, and hundreds of children have been refused admission.

NEW ENGLAND LIFE.

THE YANKEE AS SEEN BY A SOUTHERNER.—WAYSIDE SKETCHES.

The Baltimore Sun correspondent, who is travelling through New England, and writing a series of letters headed, "New England Through the Back Door," prints the following:—"About the time of my leaving New York we breakfasted at 7.30, and at 12.30, and supper at 6 or 6.30; at the hotel in Litchfield the hours were much the same; here in Lebanon we breakfasted and dined just half an hour earlier, that is 7 and 12, which I presume are the hours for those meals in all the farming towns. Coffee and tea are used in all meals; my landlady in Cornwall was both equally well. Milk is much less used than with us in the country towns, and this is true also in the farmhouses in the dairy districts. You will hear strange questions at dinner-time: 'Will you have some tea this noon?' and 'Should I season (sweeten) your tea for you?' or should you like to season it for yourself?' Of bread there is nothing like such variety as with us, nor is the bread so well risen or so fine in texture, but it is generally sweet and wholesome. That served to me at the farm, however, was heavy and sobby, but not sour. The high, hot loaf is unknown, but hot rolls, invariably called biscuits, are not uncommon. Corn bread in the form of pones, hockies, battercakes, etc., is heard of; but bread, dark in hue, is frequently seen, but does not seem to be much relished. The sweet white cornmeal with which we are familiar one never sees. All the bread I have eaten, even that at the hotel in Litchfield, was home-made, there being no baker either in Cornwall or Lebanon, nor any, so far as I am aware, at Litchfield. Potatoes are invariably eaten for breakfast in town and country, to which add stewed corn, sometimes made into cakes—corn pudding, in another form. Flannel and other cakes are always eaten with powdered sugar or with syrup. Of meats there is not much variety, but of vegetables, fruits, preserves, cakes, and other things there is literally no end. Mrs. B. in Cornwall, every day, and almost at every meal, had some new temptation in sweets for me. Some odd things await you when you least expect it. Spare ribs in August, for example, and for dinner! Fancy a nice young girl eating baked beans for supper! I saw one do it over and again. A gentleman who sat next to me would eat a kind of meat, cheese, and hockies, and eat much corn and bread, and almost at every meal, had some new temptation in sweets for me. Some odd things await you when you least expect it. Spare ribs in August, for example, and for dinner! Fancy a nice young girl eating baked beans for supper! I saw one do it over and again. A gentleman who sat next to me would eat a kind of meat, cheese, and hockies, and eat much corn and bread, and almost at every meal, had some new temptation in sweets for me. 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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A FAMOUS LIST OF PRESIDENTS.

The "British Association" has just held its fifteenth annual meeting at Swansea, under the presidency of Mr. Andrew Crombie Ramsay, Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom and of the Museum of Practical Geology. Swansea last welcomed the British Association in 1848. It is familiar ground for Mr. Ramsay, whose master-work is a well known volume on Welsh geology, and it may be added that the President for 1880 owes the choice of his life-work to the Association. At the meeting in Glasgow in 1840 young Ramsay, an ardent student of geology, was deputed by the local committee to prepare a model and map of Arran, a work which he performed so brilliantly that it attracted the attention of Sir Roderick Murchison, who chose him as his companion on his memorable Russian expedition. Ramsay went to London to make his preparations, and just on the eve of his departure was offered a post on the survey, which he accepted and thus determined his career. The following list of the presidents of this famous association may be preserved with advantage for reference by our readers interested in science:

Year.	Met at	President.
1831	York	Lord Fitzwilliam.
1832	Oxford	Dr. Buckland.
1833	Cambridge	Professor Sedgwick.
1834	Edinburgh	Sir T. M. Brisbane.
1835	Dublin	Dr. Lloyd.
1836	Bristol	Lord Lansdowne.
1837	London	Lord Brougham.
1838	Newcastle	Duke of Northumberland.
1839	Birmingham	Rev. W. Vernon-Harcourt.
1840	Glasgow	Marquis of Breadalbane.
1841	Plymouth	Dr. W. H. Dall.
1842	Manchester	Lord Ellesmere.
1843	Cork	Lord Rossmore.
1844	York	Dean Peacock, of Ely.
1845	Cambridge	Sir John Herschel.
1846	Southampton	Sir Roderick Murchison.
1847	Oxford	Sir R. H. Inglis.
1848	Swansea	Marquis of Northampton.
1849	Birmingham	Rev. J. R. Robinson.
1850	Edinburgh	Sir David Brewster.
1851	Glasgow	Professor Airy.
1852	Belfast	Colonel Sabine.
1853	Hull	Mr. William Hopkins.
1854	Liverpool	Rev. J. R. Robinson.
1855	Glasgow	Duke of Argyll.
1856	Cheltenham	D. C. G. B. Daubeny.
1857	Dublin	Dr. Lloyd.
1858	Leeds	Mr. Richard Owen.
1859	Oxford	Lord Wrottesley.
1860	Manchester	Mr. William Fairbairn.
1861	Cambridge	Rev. J. R. Robinson.
1862	Dundee	Sir William Armstrong.
1863	Bath	Sir C. Lyell.
1864	Birmingham	Professor Phillips.
1865	Nottingham	Mr. W. R. Grove, F.R.S.
1866	Dundee	Dr. J. D. Hooker.
1867	Norwich	Dr. J. D. Hooker.
1868	Exeter	Professor Stokes.
1869	Liverpool	Professor Huxley.
1870	Edinburgh	Sir W. Thomson.
1871	Brighton	Dr. W. Carpenter.
1872	Bradford	Dr. A. W. Williamson.
1873	Belfast	Professor Tyndall.
1874	Belfast	Professor Tyndall.
1875	Glasgow	Dr. Andrew.
1876	Plymouth	Dr. Allen Thompson.
1877	Dublin	Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode.
1878	Sheffield	Professor A. C. Ramsay.
1879	Swansea	Professor A. C. Ramsay.

The list, it will be seen, comprises a majority of the most brilliant names on the roll of modern British thought and research, the names of men distinguished in philosophy, divinity, law, medicine, astronomy, geology, physics, botany, engineering and a dozen other arts and sciences, with a liberal and well selected infusion of the aristocratic element up to dukes and a Prince Consort. When the official celebration of the association's centenary takes place next year at York it is to be hoped that a fitting memorial volume may be produced, the compiler of which, by the way, should not forget some of the many delightful *jeu d'esprit* to which the meetings have given birth, notably such songs as "A dreading we will not, brave boys," and "The British Ass."—*N. Y. World*.

BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Presbyterian churches of London have long been conspicuous for the attention they pay to the younger members of their congregations. Their young men's societies are active and well organized; their Sunday-schools are large and flourishing; and we gather from recent proposals in the *Presbyterian* that the number following in the example of their friends in Scotland by organizing examinations of young people in Biblical and cognate subjects. They, like all other churches, however, have felt the great difficulty of continuing to attract and attach to Biblical study the young people who have reached the age at which the Sunday-school seems to lose its hold over them. In this direction Dr. Oswald Dykes, of Regent Square Church, has made an experiment worth noting. He has announced a weeknight class for the study, during some three months, of "The Political Relations of Judah" in the three centuries ending with Nebuchadnezzar's destruction of Jerusalem. The attendance throughout was very large—as large as the closing as on the opening night; while both the interest excited and the age of those who attended attested the success of the scheme. The period was a very interesting one, and, as treated by Dr. Dykes, seems to have been made particularly attractive. The students were brought to feel the human interest of the time. Its kings and prophets, its wars and alliances, were made as real as if they had been half a century ago, and so the great Divine lessons of the history were made all the more telling. Bible classes too often fail because their studies are either too minute or too didactic. Young people at the age to which we refer must be interested or they will not be attracted. That which interested them when they were younger fails now. But in the direction opened up by Dr. Dykes we believe there is a promising field for work among them. If ministers and talented laymen would more generally turn their abilities in a similar direction much successful work might be done.—*Sunday Magazine*.

DOCTORS AT ALL HOURS.

The Medical Service established by a recent act of the Legislature of New York for the purpose of providing the deserving poor with medical assistance in cases of sudden emergency during the hours of the night is now in full working order. The provisions of the act require that at each station house a bulletin shall be kept containing the names of a certain number of registered physicians, who will be sent for in case of need. If the persons requiring aid are unable to pay the amount, then the police captain of the district is to certify to that fact, and the physician becomes entitled to receive that sum from the public funds. Three thousand dollars have been appropriated for the purpose in order to carry out the provisions of the act, which was passed on the 26th of June of the present year, and if the experiment thus begun proves a benefit, the measure the amount will be increased as the necessity of the service requires. Amongst the medical practitioners appointed as above for New York city, is a former Quebecer, Dr. George D. McQuarrie.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE FIRST WELSH BIBLE.—A Welsh Canadian writes as follows to a Western journal: Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to make a slight correction. On Sunday evening the Rev. R. W. Wallace, in his very interesting lecture on Robert Ralke, the founder of Sunday Schools, led his congregation to believe that not until after the commencement of the work of this philanthropic man had the Welsh people ever enjoyed the privilege of reading the Bible in their own language. This allusion is calculated to place the Welsh as a Christian people very much in the rear of the rest of the inhabitants of Britain. A Welsh gentleman residing in this city has in his possession a Bible printed in 1770 in his native tongue

—and in the preface of this Bible I find that the first Welsh Bible was printed in London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1588, by the Bishop of Merionethshire and Edmund Price. This was about twenty-two years before the present version of the English Bible was translated. Yours sincerely,

JUPITER IN SPLENDOR.—September records an event of note worthy interest on its planetary annals, for on the 25th occurs that long anticipated and much dreaded epoch, the perihelion of Jupiter. Our gallant brother then reaches his nearest point to the sun, and is also within a few days of his opposition or nearest point to the earth. But while the earth at perihelion is only 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than at aphelion Jupiter comes at that epoch 46,000,000 miles nearer the great central orb. He is then, however, more than 45,000,000 miles from the sun, fortunately far enough away to counteract and mollify the increased force of attraction between two such mighty masses. Nearly two weeks must pass before the conditions will be as favorable for observation. It is a rare pleasure to watch this superb planet at his present near approach, as he comes beaming over the eastern horizon about eight o'clock, magnificent in size and radiant in golden light, the fairest and brightest of all the stars among the myriads that glitter in the firmament, bright enough to cast a shadow and afford a glimpse of his moons through a good opera glass.—*Providence Journal*.

NOISE AND MUSIC.—We have sound in the world around us of every conceivable kind. Listen to the distant roar of a great populous city. Its cry goes up by day and night. Myriad voices ascend from sea and land. If you notice the waves as they drag down the shingles on the beach, in their retreating scream they give forth a series of semitones; and there is a rough and elemental sort of musical sound in the moaning of the wind, which has supplied poetry with allusions more sentimental than accurate; still the wind's harp does go up and down, like the moaning of a cow. And doubtless the rough inflections of the human voice existed long before music became an art. As the voice rises and falls you have a scale of emotional inflection which gives it full force; for it is the sound quite as much as the words used which gives the impression of what is passing in your mind. But even here we have not arrived at musical sound, we have only touched some materials of it. How shall we get a musical sound? Or, in other words, what is the difference between a noise and a musical note? A noise is only understood when the nature of a musical note is understood. Roughly speaking, a musical note means a "clang," to use Helmholtz's word, in which there is one predominant tone, and along with the third, fifth and octave are buried tones. When the fundamental is strong, and the hidden tones, the third, fifth and octave, &c., very faint, you get the impression of one musical note which is invariably the fundamental tone. There are many hidden mysteries in a fundamental tone, a greater or less variety of overtones. Now, what makes noise is just this, that the third, fifth and the octave, or for some other overtones, are louder than the fundamental note. To illustrate this summarily, we might compare the notes of a violin or a fine bell with a Chinese gong, or you may strike a coal scuttle or a warning-pan, and produce an equally satisfactory result. A gong is, however, perhaps the best type of noise—not those smooth Japanese metal plates, or bars, which often give one or more very sweet tones. But those horrible gongs (and all overtones), that you thump with a drumstick, beginning *ny ny ny*, and ending with a purgatorial *crondo in fi*. This, I say, is noise, and most of the sounds which fall upon the ear are noise, especially what we hear "when we take our walks abroad" in the streets of London.—*H. R. Hauvis, in Good Words*.

INFORMATION FOR OUR VISITORS.

THE EXHIBITION PROGRAMME.

THE SECOND WEEK—WEDNESDAY.

Caledonia Society Games, at which His Excellency the Governor-General will be present in the afternoon. Increase Grounds: Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock show; fireworks on Fletcher's Field, and from 5 to 10 p.m. music by the bands of Fletcher's Field.

THE SECOND WEEK—THURSDAY.

Poultry and Pet Stock Association, 235 St. James street; grand review of fire brigade at 2 p.m. on Champs Elysées; parade through the principal streets. Skinner ladder worked opposite the Windsor Hotel. Third day of the lacrosse tournament on the Shamrock grounds for a \$250 prize; grand military torchlight procession in the evening, from the Champ de Mars up Beaver Hall to Dominion Square and return to Champ de Mars, accompanied by all the military bands of the city.

THE SECOND WEEK—FRIDAY.

Last day of the lacrosse tournament; music by several bands under the direction of the pyrotechnic committee on Dominion Square; grand final display of fireworks on Fletcher's Field.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Balloon ascensions; piano performances in the Exhibition building; art exhibition gallery, for ten cents; geological rooms, opposite the Champ de Mars; Natural History Society's Museum, corner of University and Cathcart streets; Mechanics' Institute, St. James street, open to visitors; press rooms, 226 and 228 St. James street; Registry Bureau, 184 St. James street.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT MONTREAL.

Victoria Square and Statue of Queen Victoria. The New Mountain Park and Drive. The Drive from St. Louis to Lac Beauport. Mount Royal Cemetery. Roman Catholic Cemetery. Drive across the Mountain. New City Hall. Bank of Montreal. Notre Dame Church. Molens Bank. Court House. Bonsecours Market. McGill College. English Cathedral. Jesuit Church. Jesuit College. Grey Nunery. Albert Buildings. Victoria Bridge. Hotel Dieu Hospital. The Art Gallery of the Art Association of Montreal, 17 Phillips Square, cor. of St. Catherine.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, 32 UNIVERSITY STREET, CORNER OF CATHCART STREET.

WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE 33, 35 AND 37 BONAVENTURE STREET.

EXHIBITION MAIL SERVICE.

The Exhibition Post Office will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Service each way three times a day. Mails closed at Montreal Post Office at 8:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m. and 4:40 p.m. Mails closed at the Exhibition Post Office for Montreal Post Office at 9 a.m., 1:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. Letters reaching Montreal Post Office, addressed "Dominion Exhibition Post Office," will be so forwarded. Postage stamps and cards for sale at the Exhibition Post Office.

HOW MUCH TO PAY THE CABMEN.

In order to protect visitors against unprincipled cabmen, we publish the following tariff:

TARIFF FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

One-Horse Vehicles.—From any place to any other provided the time occupied does not exceed twenty minutes; for one or two persons, 25 cents; three or four persons, 50 cents.

From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour; for one or two persons, 40 cents; three or four persons, 60 cents.

When the drive exceeds the time limited as aforesaid, hour rates to be charged.

By the Hour.—For the first hour: One or two persons, 75 cents; three or four persons, \$1.

For every subsequent hour: One or two persons, 60 cents; three or four persons, 75 cents.

Two-Horse Vehicles.—From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed twenty

minutes; for one or two persons, 50 cents; three or four persons, 65 cents.

From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour; for one or two persons, 65 cents; three or four persons, 75 cents.

When the drive exceeds the time limited as aforesaid, hour rates to be charged.

By the Hour.—One or two persons, \$1; three or four persons, \$1.25.

Fractions of hours to be charged at *pro rata* hour rate, but not less than one-quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds the hour.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff rates for rides from 12 midnight to 4 a.m.

The tariff by the hour shall apply to all rides extending beyond city limits when the engagement is made within the city.

Baggage.—For each trunk or box carried in any vehicle, ten cents; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels, which passengers can carry by the hand.

TRAIN LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS.

GOING WEST.

For Prescott, Ottawa, Toronto, Chicago and intermediate places 5:30 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. Mixed for Brockville 12:30 p.m.

For Lacrosse, 7:15 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 12 noon, 3:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 8:15 p.m., and on Saturdays only at 2:00 p.m.

For Cornwall and intermediate stations at 5 p.m. For Vanlandingham at 6:15 p.m., and on Saturdays only at 2:10 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

For Boston's Point, Albany and New York, 7:15 a.m. and 3:20 p.m.

For New York, via St. Albans and Troy, at 7:15 a.m. and 3:20 p.m.

For St. John's, St. Albans, and Boston, at 7:15 a.m. and 3:20 p.m.

For New York via Springfield at 6:30 a.m.

For St. John's Granby, Waterloo and Major at 3:20 p.m. For Hemmingford and Moore's Junction at 3:30 p.m.

GOING EAST.

For Island Pond, Plattsburgh Landing (Three Rivers), Point Levi, and intermediate stations, at 7:00 a.m.

For Richmond, Island Pond, and intermediate stations, at 8:15 p.m.

For St. Hyacinthe at 5:10 p.m.

For Richmond, Point Levi, Rivière du Loup, Cacouna, St. Octave (Metis), St. John, Halifax, Island Pond, Goshen and Portland, 10:00 p.m.

For Portland and Maine Coast watering places, Day Express at 7:30 a.m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT THE BONAVENTURE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS:

FROM WEST.

From Chicago, Detroit, Saratoga, Toronto, and intermediate stations, at 9:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. Trains from Ottawa connect at Prescott Junction with both trains.

From Cornwall and intermediate stations, at 8:00 a.m. From Kingston and intermediate stations, at 6:30 p.m.

From Lacrosse, 8:45 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 7:25 p.m., and on Saturdays only at 2:00 p.m.

FROM EAST.

From Boston, Portland, Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Halifax, St. John, St. John's, and intermediate stations, at 8:20 a.m.

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Meetings, Amusements, &c.

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS

Will be held in
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Every evening during the continuance of the
DOMINION EXHIBITION.
Commencing at 8 o'clock. The meetings are to be
addressed by Ministers of the Gospel and others, as fol-
lows:—
Wednesday, Sept. 22nd, Pm. J. W. Dawson and others.
Thursday, Sept. 23rd, Rev. James Fieck and others.
Friday, Sept. 24th, Rev. R. F. Griffin and others.
Mr. JOHN CERRIER will assist in these services.
The public are cordially invited to attend these meet-
ings, and Christians are particularly requested to give
them the support of their presence and prayers.
"He that heareth my word and believeth on Him that
sent me hath everlasting life."

ST. GEORGE'S Y. M. C. A.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the St. George's
Y. M. C. A. will be held in the School House, Stanley
street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd inst. The
Association will arrange a programme of the winter's
work, and all young men are cordially invited to attend.
W. C. HUCKLEY, Secy.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN'S
BENEFIT SOCIETY.

WARRINGTON, in this city, on the 21st
instant, George Wakefield, aged 37
years, late and esteemed member of the
above Society.
Funeral from his late residence, 60
St. Matthew street, on THURSDAY, 23rd
inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., to the Church
of St. James the Apostle, thence to
Mont Royal Cemetery. Members and friends are re-
quested to attend.
R. LEACH, Secy.

RE-OPENING

ART ASSOCIATION.
Phillips square.
In addition to the "Globe Painters" the Gallery will
contain a Special Loan Collection of Pictures, to be open
to the public from the 14th to the 25th instant, the pe-
riod of the
DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The celebrated painting of
"John's Daughter,"
by GABRIEL MAX, of Munich, has been lent for the ex-
hibition.
ADMISSION.—Members of the Association, free. Non-
members, during this exhibition only, Ten cents.
Open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE KEATS MACHINE COM-
PANY (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Com-
pany, No. 273 BOTTRE DAM STREET, in this city on
THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1880, at TEN
o'clock in the forenoon.
By order,
SAMUEL BELL,
Man. Director.

Montreal, Sept. 18th, 1880.

DAILY NOON Prayer meeting

From 12.15 to 1.
IN THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.
All are welcome.

THIRD BATTALION

Battalion Orders, Montreal, Sept. 21st,
1880:
The Battalion will parade at the
Armory on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd
inst., at 7.45 o'clock, p.m. Review
order. For Commanding Officer's
Inspection.
Every officer and member is ex-
pected to be present.
By order,
GEO. SULLIVAN, Capt.,
Adj. Gen. 2nd Batt.

ANCIENT
ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The Courts in the Mont-
real United District meet
on the following dates:
Court of the Order of
Foresters, Sept. 21st,
1880, at 7.45 o'clock, p.m. Review
order. For Commanding Officer's
Inspection.
Every officer and member is ex-
pected to be present.
By order,
JAMES A. EDWARDS, Secy.,
Court Mount Royal, 122 McGill street.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week

ending Sept. 18th, and the corresponding
week of last year:
DAILY. Sept. 1880. Sept. 1879.
Monday.....13h 14.55 Monday.....15h 12.93
Tuesday.....14h 13.37 Tuesday.....16h 12.91
Wednesday.....15h 13.17 Wednesday.....17h 12.91
Thursday.....16h 13.04 Thursday.....18h 12.77
Friday.....17h 13.26 Friday.....19h 12.73
Saturday.....18h 14.37 Saturday.....20h 12.71
Total.....80.106 Total.....77.054
Weekly.....28,550 Weekly.....28,200
Monthly (fortnightly) 58,450 Monthly (fortnightly) 48,000
1/2 year.....900 1/2 year.....900

MONTREAL ALMANAC.
Sun Rises.....5 52 Moon Phases for Sept.
Sun Sets.....5 56 New Moon.....11 54 Corn.
First Qr.....11 31 1st area.
Full Moon.....10 35 2nd area.
Last Qr.....20 6 14 moon.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

IF THE AUTHORITIES ARE SINCERE in deprecating
the existence of these "outside attrac-
tions," it appears very extraordinary that
a saloon should be tolerated upon Mount
Royal Park close to the Exhibition grounds.
The detectives denounce the granting of
licenses under any circumstances so near the
grounds as a means of collecting the lowest
class of thieves and gamblers. But in the
eyes of certain authorities all saloon-
keepers are "respectable men," and keep
"respectable houses," and it requires some
such outrage as that perpetrated upon Con-
toure, who was enticed into this saloon on
park property, and robbed of his gold watch,
to induce any enquiry at all as to character.
If no higher motive than policy can appeal
to these authorities, was it worth while for
the petty two weeks' rent to add one to the
centres of evil and temptation which contri-
bute so much to the disgrace of the city.

THE MOST LOGICAL WAY to enforce the
Berlin treaty would have been for the signa-
tory powers to require Turkey to fulfil her

part of the signed engagement, rather than
to undertake to fulfil it for her. But
Turkey's strength is in her weakness.
It would be easy enough to take
possession of the Sublime Porte, but
the question would then be what to do with
it. Then again, England does not like the
idea of blockading the Dardanelles. It is a
dangerous game for every one, and mostly for
her. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the
story about repeating the Egyptian experiment
at Constantinople is a new speculation, the
more so as it is evidently impossible exactly
to repeat that not very successful *coup d'état*
which was accomplished by means of a firm-
man from the Sultan himself. It is not im-
probable also that the stories about the fleets
of Germany and France having been sent to
Dulcigno only to retire in case there was any
use for them are in like manner what we
used at school to call "a weak invention of
"the enemy."

THE RESULT OF THE MAINE ELECTION is not
yet clear. It is now, however, very clear
that it has not proved such a victory for the
Fusionists—the compound party of Demo-
crats and Greenbackers—as was first claimed.
Just after the election some days ago it was
claimed that the Fusionists had elected
Plaisted, their candidate for Governor, by a
clear majority of anywhere between three
and five thousand, and had won the
Legislatures. This was on the showing
of the great cities where the gains of the
Fusionists were unaccountably great, but
said to be according to Republican authorities,
in consequence of the corrupt expenditure of
money. As the returns from the rural dis-
tricts and smaller towns have been coming in
thickly, however, the rejoicings of the Fusion-
ists were shown to be somewhat premature,
for they showed gains for Davis, the Republi-
can candidate, and also showed that the
Republicans would have beyond all question
a clear majority in the Legislatures. The
latest returns give Davis a plurality of
somewhat over one hundred and fifty. The
Fusionists state that the latest returns sent
in have been doctored by the Republican officers
in order to give this result, and that when
they are compared with the duplicate return
sent to the Secretary of State that Plaisted's
victory will be acknowledged. The
Fusionists, however, do not claim over
one hundred plurality—a great comedown
indeed from a clear majority of five thou-
sand. The Democrats and Greenbackers
have been quarrelling as to who won the
victory; they may find yet that they have
been quarrelling about nothing.

THE PAN-PREBYTERIAN COUNCIL met at
Philadelphia yesterday and will be regarded
with much interest. The first of the kind
assembled at Edinburgh in 1877, but the
present will be much more largely attended,
there being representatives from all parts of
the United States and Canada, as well as
from Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzer-
land, Austria, Hungary, and other foreign
countries. Thirty subjects are to be dis-
cussed, divided equally under the heads of
"theological," "practical," and "ecclési-
astical." The Council has no power over
the churches, and its only purpose is to pro-
mote the general good of the denomination.
It was discovered at Edinburgh that there
are about forty-eight kinds of Presbyterians
in the world, and it will be a part of the
work of the present Council to bring them,
if possible, into closer harmony and unity.
To those accustomed only to the extreme
orthodoxy of the Presbyterianism prevalent
in Scotland, Canada and the United States,
this might seem an easy task, but when it is
remembered that the Presbyterians of Eng-
land a century ago lapsed largely into Uni-
tarianism, although they still hold to their
Presbyterian name and polity, and that a
large section of the French Protestant
Church is almost equally heterodox, to say
nothing of the theological wanderings of
some of the minor bodies of the Continent, it
will be seen that harmonious discussion of
theological questions that would give room
for representatives of all these bodies, would
require a very wide tolerance. The Assembly
is to be entirely free from ecclesiastical
restraint, and owing to the large number of
eminent men present the proceedings will
prove of unusual interest.

THE PHASE OF WARFARE which is illustrat-
ed by the torpedo explosion yesterday
morning is probably the last in which
nations will engage. In the days of old
Troy, where one man of strength and courage
counted for hundreds in the fight, there was
a romance in the thing which still hangs
about war where deeds of heroism and dar-
ing are exhibited, even though these are not
as formerly the principal factors of success
or failure. When men meet face to face
there is something manly at least in their
emulation and in the exhibition of generous
courage, and the fighting men themselves
are the great promoters of such wars. Grad-
ually, however, everything that gave
spirit to war is being eliminated. The
regimental colors which every man
would die to save, are soon to be reserved for
use only on parade. Men whose blood would
rise with the approach of a hand-to-hand
encounter with mortal foes, will feel only a
sickening sense of helplessness when march-
ing over land that is probably mined with
dynamite, or sailing in a ship that may at
any time vanish into thin air by means of a
torpedo. Equally sickening would be the
sense of those who succeeded in thus treach-

erously and unwarned sending a ship load of
fellow-mortals into eternity. This instru-
ment used in the old Crimea days to go by
the apt name of "infernal machine." We
can only say God speed the infernal machine
in its mission against all war, for we are
very sure that it will not have many times
fulfilled its hellish task, before men will
have made up their minds to settle their dis-
putes by some other method.

GUNS FOR WARSHIPS.

The aim of the builders of warships for
many years past has been the construction of
vessels of such form and strength as would
be proof against the numerous engines of
destruction with which they were liable to be
assailed, either above or below water; and
gunmakers and inventors of projectiles have
united their skill to produce weapons of as-
sault before which the iron-armored hulls of
to-day should be as vulnerable as the wooden
hulls of a century ago were before the shot and
shell of that period. Guns have been long and
short, smooth and rifled, muzzle-loading and
breech-loading, of brass, of bronze, of iron
and of steel; projectiles have been spherical
conical and cylindrical, hollow and solid, of
alloys, iron and steel, and sometimes
charged with powerful explosives intended
to work the destruction of their spent
force was unable to perform. Formerly,
and to some extent even now, the projec-
tiles used had no other than the forward
motion imparted to them by the ex-
plosion which discharged them from the
guns, but of late years the system of rifling
has given a spiral rotary motion to the
projectiles, and of conforming the shape of
the projectiles to the conditions which it im-
posed, seems to have established itself in the
confidence of those whose business it is to
make themselves familiar with the science of
war. Each new invention or improvement
in the weapons of attack, calculated to render
them more formidable, has been accepted as a
challenge to a trial of skill in defence by
the shipbuilders, and has been met by them
with means specially designed to be proof
against it, until now ships of war are as varied
in their form, materials and manner of con-
struction as are the weapons opposed to them,
and to the average mind it seems as though
present systems of attack and defence have
reached the furthest limit of per-
fection, and diabolic ingenuity, as applied
thereto, was capable of no further extension.
Perhaps on the whole the shipbuilders have
had the advantage in the struggle for
superiority, though so slight as not to be
entirely beyond question. But now comes
a new idea from a quarter not wholly un-
known to fame, which promises swift and complete
overthrow to all the theories of modern ship-
builders, and the destruction of the many in-
genious devices which they have invented to
withstand the assaults of the projectiles of the
times, as well as an entire revolution in the
systems by which gunmakers have heretofore
added to the destructiveness of their weapons.
This new candidate for favor is a system pro-
posed by General Hutchinson, and discussed
by him in *Macmillan's Magazine*, by which
the cannons at present in use are to be
replaced by a weapon in external appear-
ance more like a mortar, "while a pro-
jectile having a disk-like form and vertical
"rotation," is to take the place of the balls
and bolts now in vogue. The flight of such
a projectile would be much like that of a
rapidly revolving circular saw suddenly freed
from its axis by some tremendous force
which at the same time propelled it in a
direct line forward, and the effect would be
much the same as that saw would have upon
anything it struck while in full career. The
angles which modern ironclads, especially
those of the monitor type, present to the
hostile gunner, are the most exasperating
possible, and in nine cases out of ten his best
directed shots glance as harmlessly from
them as the raindrops do from the back of a
duck floating quietly on the bosom of its
native pond; but with the new weapon
the most unpromising angles will be re-
duced to the level of the most favor-
able, and low turtle-backed monitors can
be as easily and as fairly struck as
high upright broadsides, while that part of
a ship below the water line will present as fair
a target as the portion above. The claim is
made, and strictly in accordance with natu-
ral laws, that "instead of glancing from a
"flat-armored ship, or from water, such a
"shot must of necessity maintain the line of
"motion; and with heavy shot no slope,
"however slight, given to armored decks or
"bottoms, could save them from penetra-
"tion." It requires no profound scientific
knowledge to understand how, with the rota-
tion as of an advancing carriage wheel, "the
"upper edge of the projectile, on striking a
"ship's bottom, would receive an upward
"impulse and crash through any double bot-
"tom or cellular compartments," while it
is only required to reverse the direc-
tion of the rotation to strike the deck of
a vessel with like destructive effects. The
gun from which this projectile is to be
fired is very simple, short and light, all of
which are advantages; and all the surfaces
of the disc are smooth, so that there is no-
thing to check rotation in the longest
flights. The rotary motion is given to the
disc by a contrivance so simple as almost to
challenge belief, and yet completely effective.
Rotation commences at the moment the
missile starts on its errand of destruction.

The disc literally rolls out of the gun;
"there is little or no recoil of the gun; the
"initial velocity of the shot is great, since it
"does not have to drive out a column of
"packed air before it, and with its sharp
"edge, and little or no vacuum in its rear,
"the shot is calculated to have long-
"tained velocity." The experiments so far
made are said to have given very satisfactory
results, and the further development of the
system will, doubtless, be watched with
much interest by those concerned in such
matters.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT.

It is estimated that on the arrival of the
Governor-General at the Exhibition yesterday
there were between forty thousand and fifty
thousand persons present, a point which easily
could be settled by the management who should
be able to give the exact number. In any case
nearly all present were visible, for the buildings
were closed except by the side doors, and the
attendants and a few individuals who had the great
advantage of being acquainted with those in
authority.
When the Governor-General arrived he was
escorted by a squadron of the Montreal Cavalry,
and was received by a guard of honor composed
of a company of the Fifth Royal Scots, under
the command of Captain Armour. His Excel-
lency, who was accompanied by Major-General
Luard, Lieutenant-Colonel De Winton, Lieut-
Colonel Dyde, C. M. G., A. D. C. to Her
Majesty, Captain the Hon. A. C. Harbord,
Captain Chater, His Worship the Mayor, Mr.
H. M. Macneil, M. P., the Hon. J. H. Macneil,
the Hon. J. H. Macneil, the Hon. J. H. Macneil,
and Madame Robitaille, and Captain Sheppard,
was received by Messrs Bulmer, T. White, M. P.,
M. P. Ryan, M. P. H. Gault, M. P. A. D.
Fairbairn, Hagar, Hood, Allard, Grenier, Gen-
reux and Holland, and Messrs Coghlan, Paton,
Bolvin and others.
On the arrival of the company at the judges'
stand in the centre of the horse ring, the Hon.
Mr. Macneil presented the address as published
in yesterday's issue.
His Excellency then
REPLIED IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH
as follows:—
GENTLEMEN.—It is a happy augury for our
country that the expressions of loyalty to the
throne, and confidence in the institutions under
which we live, should be emphasized by you,
who represent the different races of which our
nationality is composed, when we meet to-day
under roofs which shelter the products of the
industrial and agricultural industry of a wide
territory, now enjoying marked and unusual
prosperity. It is not only a personal sentiment
of reverence toward the august occupant of the
throne, but it is the perfect fabric of the
experience of many centuries—to the freest
form of government on earth—that you
declare your devotion. The love for such
institutions can therefore be no passing phase
dependent upon any single life, but is a
love that lives with the life of the nation by
which these institutions exist and abide.
It is my happy duty to represent among
you to-day the countenance given yearly by the
Federal Government to one of those great pro-
vincial fairs, by which our people in each
section of the country show the high value they
place upon the comparison and competition to be
obtained by such contests. Each year in-
dustrial art is thus aided, and a stimulus is given
to the excellency of workmanship, which can
alone content a people with its manufactures,
and provide for their acceptance abroad. Each
year at such reunions the prospects of fresh en-
terprises in agriculture are discussed. For in-
stance, the fact that the soil of our country is
now organized for the cultivation of the beet
root, to be undertaken under favorable auspices,
experiments having already proved that the
beet root grown here possesses a far
larger percentage of sugar than can be
shown by that of either France or Ger-
many. Again in the exportation of phosphates,
which we export ourselves, each year in-
creases the fertilizers that they have attracted the attention
of the agricultural chambers of Europe, fresh
combinations will ensure a large supply from
the valley of the Ottawa. Lastly, the encourage-
ment of the improvement in the breed of cattle,
and the solution of the problem how best to
export the fat stock, are among our aims.
It is almost certain that although in some parts
of our country the cattle must be fed during
winter for a longer period than in others, yet
with good management and proper co-operation,
wherever good crops can be produced, the winter
will form no obstacle to the profitable sale of
cattle in the European markets. By contributing
last year at Ottawa, and this year at Montreal,
to a Provincial exhibition, the Government of
our Union designates its desire in the interest
of the whole country to supplement each year at
a different place those Provincial resources which
are so wisely lavished on many branches of
education. The grant given on the part of the
Union by such meetings is constituted a
Dominion Exhibition, is the contribution made
for a special branch of instruction. As by our
Constitution, education is a Provincial matter,
such Federal grants, if made, must be given
where more than the interests of one Province
only are concerned. The object to be attained is
to help forward those who, owing to a less favor-
able fortune, are behindhand, by enabling them
to see the results attained by their neighbors.
The question must not only be: "Will such an
Exhibition pay its expenses?" It must be
asked: "Will such an Exhibition spread useful
knowledge over wider districts, which require it?"
Let me, in concluding these remarks in answer
to your address, express on the part of the Prin-
cess the gratitude she will feel at your mention
of her name, and I shall now fulfil the duty,
for the performance of which I have been invited
here, in declaring this Exhibition open to the
public.

The reply was received with tremendous
cheering, when the Vice-Royal party re-entered
their carriages and, accompanied by the Direc-
tors of the Exhibition and other distinguished
personages, repaired to the main building. It
took several minutes before the military escort
COULD DRIVE THE IMMENSE CROWD
away from the main door, and the trumpet
then blew for them to open. After a
struggle of several minutes, in which police-
men, red coats and cavalry engaged, the doors
were partially opened and the Vice-Royal party
entered to the tune of "The Campbells
are Coming," which burst forth from nearly
twenty pianos in the instant. The doors
were then closed, and the military
escort against the till they were opened
as His Excellency, after a hasty inspection, es-
caped through the side door into Machinery
Hall, whence he was escorted to the Manitoba
Building, then to the restaurant, there par-
taking of a light luncheon, and finally back
to the horse ring again. In the different
buildings he manifested considerable inter-
est in the principal exhibits, and when in
the ring representatives of the Citizens' Race
Committee and Mr. Gardner, the Commissioner
for Prince Edward Island, were introduced to
him. The animals composing the Prince Edward
Island exhibit were then shown, as well as a
number of the roasters from D. & J. Borgia's
stock farm, Cornwall, Ont., and specimens of
short-horns, Devons, Ayrshires and Herefords
cattle, whose good points were shown to His Ex-

cellency by Dr. McEachran, the Dominion
cattle inspector.

At the conclusion of this very brief inspection
the Vice-regal party left the grounds amidst the
cheers of the thousands who were present.

THE ANNEX.

Having concluded our tour of the Industrial
building we shall now enter the annex to it.
At the door are shown baskets of grapes, con-
taining specimens of twelve varieties, and grow-
ing vines two years old, on which hang bunches
of the fruit. These are all from the vineyard
of Menzies & Co. at Beaconsfield. Next in order
is a large assortment of corn brooms and brushes
from H. A. Nelson & Co., Montreal, which is
faced by one of brushes, a wonderful variety
shown by A. J. Ulley, of Montreal. Back
of the latter is a little cabin, covered with
Sparham's fire proof roofing, shown by Mr.
A. S. Hall, Montreal. This roofing is composed
of plumbago, mica and asbestos (which are
found together in nature) mixed with coal tar.
This roofing, which seems as hard as iron, has
stood the test of years, and is highly recom-
mended by leading architects. The Montreal
Bolt Manufacturing Company show specimens
of their manufacture, and at the end of the pas-
sage, W. Lunan & Son, Quebec, have a pyramid
made of cans of Princess Baking Powder, which
is distributed throughout the grounds that visi-
tors may test it for themselves.

The eastern side of this passage way is mono-
polized by the products of John L. Johnston's
manufactory on the canal bank at St. Gabriel
locks. There are
PYRAMIDS OF ROAST BEEF,
compressed corn beef, roast mutton, peas, to-
matos, blueberries, etc. in tin. But special
prominence in this exhibit is given to Johnston's
Prime Beef and military soup. In the manufac-
ture of the Prime Beef it is the highest order.
The beef contains only the soluble parts of beef,
which are of much use to a patient only as a
stimulant, but do not nourish. The nourish-
ment is left behind in the insoluble portions
which remain in the cooking utensil to be thrown
away. Johnston's Prime Beef, however, con-
tains the albumen and fibre of beef as well as
the stimulating properties. The military soup
is intended to give the most nutrition in the
smallest and lightest form, and it is interesting
to learn that it is chiefly composed of peas, the
albumen and fibre of beef and fat so prepared
that it cannot become rancid. A curiosity also
shown by the same firm are tubes of water,
which are intended for hunters and others who
may have to leave their meals and pursue their
game. Two or three of these wafers are to
answer all the purposes of a meal. This is the
kind of article that Dr. Tanner was accused of
using to work out his forty days' fast.

THE ODDFELLOWS' CONCERT.

An audience which would have more than
crowded any ordinary hall assembled in the
Victoria Rink last night, on the occasion of the
concert, the result of the combined efforts of the
Oddfellows and Mr. DeZouché. It is needless to
say that the programme was of the highest order.
Signor Tagliapietra was received with enthu-
siasm, and in his first solo, "Les Rameaux,"
received an encore which a bow would not
satisfy; as he was obliged to leave by the
evening train he sang again early on the
programme with equally fine effect. Miss
Gertrude Franklin is already known to the
Montreal musical public, and it is sufficient
praise to say that she sang as usual. She re-
sisted a rapturous encore for some time, but the
audience would receive no denial and she was
forced to comply. In both her solos, Rode's air
and variations, and the Venzano Waltz she
captivated her hearers and made for herself a
permanent welcome in Montreal. Mr. E. John
Prune played two violin solos in his accustomed
manner, which is most truly an artistic one.
He also was heartily cheered. Mr. E. Lavigne's acro-
bat solo with hand accompaniment well merited the
applause which greeted it. A Piccolo solo by
Signor Madelena of the City Band was cleverly
played. The band under the direction of Mr.
Lavigne gave several selections, those from the
"Chimes of Normandy" being especially pleas-
ing to the audience. The Oddfellows and Mr.
DeZouché deserve congratulation for having
arranged and successfully carried out so credit-
able an entertainment.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

THE CROWD AT THE EXHIBITION YESTERDAY.

"It was awful," "It was fearful," "It was
"fierce," were amongst the exclamations of a group
of ladies, who had just escaped from the crush
of humanity around the main entrance of the
Exhibition, after the Vice-regal party had
left. The Vice-regal party, who were in the
Excellency the Governor-General yesterday
afternoon. Such a crowd as that met with yester-
day is seldom met with. It blackened the
thirty four acres comprised in the Exhibition
grounds and packed every building. It was the
thickest around the horse ring and the stables and
cattle sheds, and any later comer who wanted to
get within four deep of what he wanted to see.
Once outside of the buildings he was not
capable of self control. Like a cork in a whirl-
pool, he was compelled to go wherever he was
carried. If of a persevering disposition and any-
thing special attracted his attention, he would
make the circuit of the building, or department,
two or three times, seeing and gazing, glimpes
while on the move, till being satisfied, or tired
out, he would select another branch of the
eddy and be propelled through another
department. The crowd was no place for short
men, and many a one was shoved through one
building after another without having seen much
more than the pattern of sundry coats and ladies'
jackets. In the crowd were many better, and
by whatever means it is difficult to say, but they
always seemed to hold position nearest the ex-
hibits. Even on passing through the entrance
wickets the crowd was dense; the money could
not be taken quickly enough to satisfy them,
and many times during the day two persons at-
tempted to pass through the entrance intended
for one person and one quarter of a dollar.
At one of these gates once the word was given,
"LOOK TO YOUR POCKETS,"
and immediately a score of persons placed their
hands on different portions of their garments at
places supposed to contain their store of hidden
treasures, and the ingenuity thus indicated was
deserving a prize. One individual at this time
placed his hand on his vest pocket, evidently to
protect his watch, while his elbow struck out
like the spoke of a wheel, causing in the crush
untold agonies to his neighbors. The cars
were so crowded along the line of route that it
took much longer to ride to the Exhibition
grounds than to walk, even if there were no
break downs, and these were common occur-
rences. Coming back to the grounds again the
crowd was fierce, and unmanly to boot. If a
modest person happened to gain a vantage po-
sition, the probability was that a woman would
be the object of a general rush, and be carried
away like a feather in a whirlwind. The
Governor-General was not permitted to enter
the Industrial building until the escort had
struggled several minutes to get the doors open,
and then they had to contend for twenty min-
utes or more to prevent them from being carried
in bonny. In the crowd were many women,
and some children, and even infants in arms.
It was principally composed of French-Canadians,
but other nationalities were in full force. The
general expression of wonder was where all had
come from.

A COOL PROCEEDING.

For about two hours yesterday the Exhibition
buildings were closed so that they might be
cleaned up to meet the gaze of His Excellency
the Governor-General and to be formally opened
by him. This was a very great disappointment
to the thousands of visitors who had come a long
distance to see the Exhibition, and to the thou-

sands of citizens who had only the afternoon's
special holiday in which to see it, and there is
little doubt that His Excellency, with his usual
feeling of sympathy with the masses, could not
but regret that he was made the medium for such
a proceeding. Out of common courtesy, if not
honesty, the management should have given pub-
lic notice of their intention in this matter, not
deferring it until the unfortunate were huddled
out like so many sheep into the open field, above
which the rain clouds came down before the heavy
blast, and occasionally let fall slight showers of
rain.

AN EXPERIENCED SECRETARY.

Mr. Hill, the Secretary of the Toronto Ex-
hibition, was on the grounds yesterday. He is
an enthusiast on exhibitions, and on the one to
Toronto in particular. He states that some
137,000 persons must have visited the recent
Toronto Exhibition in addition to the exhibitors
and attendants, and that were it not for the
clashing of the two exhibitions many exhibitors,
who this year showed only in Toronto, would
have been in Montreal also. The people of Tor-
onto are thoroughly alive to the advantages of their
annual show, but confine their attention
and money to it exclusively, and not to outside
attractions.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND EXHIBIT.

Prince Edward Island shows its fruits of the
soil and sea at the south-west corner of the road
and grain building, and they are well worthy of
attention. They are accompanied by Mr. G.
R. Beer, of Charlottetown, who acted as director
in the absence of the Commissioner, who at the
moment was looking after his cattle. Grains
shown must be a surprise to those who look
only to the west for richness of production for
there are in this corner black oats weighing 41
pounds per bushel, and white oats weighing 46
pounds per bushel at 58 1/2 pounds, and ordi-
nary barley at 54 pounds, and wheat weigh-
ing 61 1/2 pounds. Wheat also is shown in the
stale, very fine specimens indeed. Amongst
the products of the sea are boneless codfish
from Macdonald Macdonald, of Souris, canned
lobsters from John Cairns, Lawry & Co., and
MacLachlan & Co., and some half-barrels of
pickled mackerel, which are beautifully cured,
white, fat and clean. Island leather is also ex-
hibited from the manufactory of McKinnon &
Co., Charlottetown, while a tweed suit of the
Island manufacture challenges comparison with
anything in the Exhibition for beauty of material
and good workmanship in making up. In
addition to all these Messrs. Bremner & Bros.,
of Charlottetown, send specimens of

THEIR LETTER PRESS PRINTING

which would be very creditable wherever
shown.

Prince Edward Island is to be congratulated
on her exhibit, which must do something to
attract the attention of the people of the central
provinces, and were it not that it is about the
most thickly inhabited country in the world,
might compete in a small way with the fair West
for a large portion of the unsettled population
of the central provinces.

LEAVING FOR HOME.

It would be hard to find a busier scene than
Bonaventure Depot presented yesterday, espe-
cially in the evening, when the thousands who
had arrived by special trains in the morning were
returning home. The South Eastern train which
left at 6.30 p.m., and consisted of fifteen cars,
conveyed upward of 800 visitors, all of whom had
arrived by the morning special. The Vermont
Central, which left about seven o'clock, and had
about the same number of cars, was crowded to
excess, some of the lady passengers appearing to
be contented to find a seat on the platform itself.
All the regular trains, and also a special to
Portland, were crowded with returning visitors.
Two special trains arrived from the West at a
late hour, one from Toronto and the other
from Brockville. The passengers on alight-
ing made a rush for the hotels, which were
stated to be overflowing. The committee
rooms on Victoria Square for the accommodation
of visitors were crowded during the evening
with applicants for rooms.

MORNING QUOTATIONS AT MONTREAL STOCK
EXCHANGE.

(Specially reported for the Witness.)
MONTREAL, 22nd Sept., 1880.

(Specially reported for the WEEK.)						
MONTRÉAL, 22nd Sept., 1880.						
Name.	Quantity of shares.	Capital paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Cash paid for shares.	
Bank of Montreal	200	11,950	200	13 1/2	100 50	
Ontario Bank	400	2,000	500	87	34 7/8	
Bank of New P.	1,000	6,000	81	82	40 5/8	
Bank of N. B.	50	1,906	715	90	98 1/2	
Bank of Toronto	200	1,000	100	81	40 1/2	
Bank of C. & N.	25	500	500	91	22 5/8	
Merchants Bank	50	5,116	446	103 1/2	105 5/8	
Bank of N. B.	200	1,000	100	81	40 1/2	
Bank of C. & N.	25	500	500	126 1/2	64 1/2	
Exchange Bank	100	1,000	50	56	54 1/2	
Bank of N. B.	100	1,000	50	87	82 1/2	
Miscellaneous.						
Bank of N. B.	400	2,000	500	123	13 1/2	53 1/2
Bank of N. B.	400	2,000	500	87	34 7/8	
Bank of N. B.	1,000	5,000	601	61	61 1/2	
City Sav. B. & C.	100	500	100	118	119	
Bank of N. B.	1,000	5,000	601	61	61 1/2	
Bank of N. B.	50	525	500	100	50 1/2	
Graphic	100	250	100			
Bank of N. B.	100	250	100			
W. & A. Co.	100	250	100			
Canada Cotton Co.	100	250	100			
W. & A. Co.	100	250	100			
Bank of N. B.	100	250	100			
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Noon Advertisements.



READ THE FACTS.

Toronto, April 3, 1880.
5 Dear street.
Mr. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.:
Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your invaluable family medicine Vegetine. For three years I was a great sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism and Derangement of the Kidneys and after testing innumerable so-called remedies, in the spring of last year, I was recommended to give the Vegetine a trial and to persevere in using it for some time. I did so, and in the course of three months found that a perfect cure had been effected and I am now, thank God, in the full enjoyment of the best of health. I consider it the most effective remedy for the distressing complaints just mentioned and for Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Disease. It is very pleasant to take, vitalizing and invigorating. I can most confidently recommend it, knowing the great benefits I have derived from its use, and consider I cannot overstate its great and important value to those similarly afflicted as I have been.
Yours faithfully,
R. L. COLE, Accountant.

COMPLAINTS OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING CURED.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 27, 1879.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Sir,—Having taken eight bottles of Vegetine, I must state that I have derived great benefit. My complaint is of five years' standing, and nothing that I have taken gives me such speedy relief as your Vegetine.
Yours respectfully,
CHAS. HALL.
I hereby certify that the above certificate was given me unasked for, and the medicine purchased at my store.
JOSIAH GREEN, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

CUSTOMERS SPEAK WELL OF IT.

Toronto, Ont., March 19th, 1880.
My customers all speak in the highest terms of Vegetine, and I believe it is just what it is recommended to be. It sells well, and the demand for it is steadily increasing.
H. SCHOFIELD,
Corner Elm and Chestnut streets.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GRAND CONCERT!

SPECIAL FEATURES

AT THE EXHIBITION.

Visitors and the public are respectfully invited to attend daily Concerts given on the

PEASE PIANOS.

And to examine the instruments and prices.

C. W. LINDSAY.

Agent for C. D. Pease & Co.'s New York Pianos, and New England Company's Organs.

WAREHOUSES:

1,310 ST. CATHERINE ST., Montreal.

DEALERS

Wishing to Purchase

STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Should call at

W. STRACHAN & CO'S.,

36 JACQUES CARTIER ST.,

Montreal.

SEE THE FINE CASE

—OF—

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY

—IN THE—

EXHIBITION.

ALL OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

THOS. ALLAN & CO.,

361 Notre Dame street.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,

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

DRAIN PIPES,

FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY.

For sale by

COPLAND & McLAREN,

Corner Wellington and Grey Street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a ten-share

Book, in the Imperial Building Society, paid up to date. Address BOOK, 15 St. Henry st.

For infants & invalids,

W. H. HOPE,

384 Bloor street.

Noon Advertisements.

THE PROPER PLACE

FOR STRANGERS TO BUY

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

190 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR FEW DAYS ONLY.

We are offering to strangers visiting our Exhibition, great advantages in Gent's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing. Our stock is, without exception, the largest in the city. The goods are shown with pleasure whether you buy or not.

No number in dealing with strangers, as with our customers. Our reputation is well known. We do a straight business with every one.

MORE INDUCEMENTS.

Special ticket gratis to anyone buying for \$5.
Lacrosse ticket gratis to anyone buying for \$5.

IDEA OF SOME OF OUR PRICES.

Good Working Tweed Pants at \$1.20.
Good English Tweed Pants at \$1.50.
Good Canadian Tweed Pants at \$2.
Good Scotch Tweed Pants at \$2.50.

These Pants are all manufactured by us. They are worth 40 per cent. more. We sell them at Wholesale prices during the Exhibition.

NOW FOR FULL SUITS.

Full Suits of Canadian Tweed, strong.....\$4.50
Full Suit of nice mixture..... 6.00
Full Suit of English Tweed..... 7.50
Full Suit of Scotch Tweed..... 9.00
Full Suit of beautiful fine brown..... 10.50
Full Suit of Diagonal fancy..... 7.50
Full Suit of Tricot and Serge..... 10.50
Full Suit of something extra..... 13.50

WHAT IS WANTED—OVERCOATS.

Nice Overcoat, President, black and blue, all sizes, well quilted, bound, velvet collar, \$4.50.
Nice Overcoat, blue, brown and black Beaver, made plain or fancy, \$6.
Nice Overcoat, black or blue Pilot, beautifully made with or without binding, \$7.50.
Nice Overcoat, fine or black Nap, \$9.
Nice Overcoat, Clinchilla Nap, \$10.50.
Nice Overcoat, dress Beaver, shaded, \$12.50.
All these Overcoats are selling at wholesale prices. The above are not our regular prices. Forty per cent. saved by buying during the Exhibition time.

THE RAGE—ULSTERS.

Ulsters of Blue Nap, lined with Tweed.....\$ 5.50
Ulsters of Black Nap, extra heavy..... 7.50
Ulsters of Brown Mixture heavy..... 6.50
Ulsters of Fancy Check Tweed..... 7.50
Ulsters of beautiful Brown Pattern..... 8.50
Ulsters, the most Novel, well finished..... 10.50

These Ulsters are made single or double breasted, weight light, medium and heavy; Colored, Grey, Brown, Black, Check, Striped or Plain, retail at wholesale prices for the Exhibition.

FOR CUSTOM WORK.

We make to order a SUIT or OVERCOAT in SIX HOURS. THIRTY first-class cutters attached to the establishment. We manufacture all our clothing on the premises. Right two hands busy making custom work. We make more in one week than any other house in the city in a month. All our work is guaranteed.

SPECIALTY

IN BOYS' AND YOUTH'S READY MADE SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

20 Boys' Suits, from 4 to 9 years of age, at \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75, Sailor and Garibaldi make, braided.
250 Youth's Suits, from 10 to 16 years of age, price from \$3.00 to \$12.00, different makes and patterns.
These Boys' Suits are at least 75 per cent. less than the value. They were bought at bankrupt sale. The Youth's Suits are at wholesale prices.

HABERDASHERY.

Gent's Furnishing Department contains all the novelties of the day. SHIRTS—White and Regatta, union and all-wool. GLOVES—Cloth, Kid, Dogskin and Buckskin. MITTS—Cloth, Kid, Buckskin, Dogskin. SCARFS—All styles and prices. UNDERCLOTHING—Canadian, English and Scotch Wool, 35c upward. Stocks of all kinds. Handkerchiefs, Bras, Collars, Cuffs, &c. Thousands of other articles, too long to enumerate here, also reduced. These reductions are genuine. Our importations were made early this year on account of the Exhibition. All the Departments are complete.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS.

I. A. BEAUVAIN,

190 St. Joseph Street,

Near G. T. R. Station—1stury Brick Store.

EXHIBITION NOTICE.

(Class 3, Group 5, Section 29)

TO PRODUCE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND OTHERS.

The syndicate working NEWELL'S PATENT UNIVERSAL GRINDER is now prepared to register Crushers and Grinding orders for large or small quantities of PHOSPHATES and other minerals, animal BONES and other substances, at a rate from one to eight cents per hour, according to quantity required. COCK, DATE, BUCKWHEAT, BARLEY, MAIZE, FLAX and ANY OTHER CEREAL are reduced to CRACKS or FINE MEAL in quantities exceeding one hundred bushels at hour. Moulds, cracked corn, granulated Wheat and Graham flour are specialties attainable only by the use of these machines. Mills at No. 572 William street, St. Gabriel Locks.

For details apply at the DOMINION GENERAL AGENCY,

36 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS. Visitors to the city should call and see these magnificent works of art. Photograph Frames, the cheapest, to be found. Picture Framing done with neatness and dispatch.

W. H. HOPE,

384 Bloor street.

Noon Advertisements.

STOVES! STOVES!

"Good News" and "Mace" Cooking Ranges, of genuine quality, can only be had from EUARD & MACDONALD, who are Sole Agents for the manufacturers. There is a poor imitation offered for sale by some dealers in this city. Call and see both kinds, side by side, at

EUARD & MACDONALD'S,

West Side Victoria Square.

Branch Store—537 Craig street

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING ALL THE

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

BRITISH Dry Goods and Small Wares,
FRENCH Dry Goods and Articles de Paris,
GERMAN Toys and Fancy Goods
AMERICAN Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions.

CANADIAN Tweeds, Flannels, Cottons, &c.

JUST OPENING,

Fingering Yarn,
Berlin Wool,
Albums, Opera Glasses,
Vases, Desks,
Photograph Frames, &c., &c.

Chinese Lanterns.

LARGEST STOCK OF SMALL WARES AND FANCY GOODS IN THE DOMINION.

347 and 349 St. Paul street.

LAND PLASTER

—AND—

CALCINED PLASTER.

(Best White.) A large supply on hand fresh ground.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

St. Paul street.

AS YOU HONE!

There is no need for householders now to use gas, because

Our New Chandeliers

ARE EQUAL IN

Style,

Beauty.

—AND—

Handiness

To anything yet manufactured in Gasaliers,

A Grand Display now to be seen at WILEY'S CHINA HALL, No. 425 Notre Dame st.

These Chandeliers have obtained the FIRST PRIZE at the Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

WILEY'S CHINA HALL,

425 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

HERRINGS.

Barrels Large

NO. 1 SPLIT HERRINGS

FOR SALE BY

VERRET, STEWART & CO.

W. DRYSDALE & CO.

INVITE

TOURISTS

TO THE EXHIBITION

to call and examine their stock of

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,

WELL ASSORTED IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Strangers should provide themselves with one of

DRYSDALE'S Books of Views of Montreal.

containing 18 full Photo Views, with descriptive Letterpress,

neatly bound in Cloth,

50c each.

SABBATH-SCHOOL LIBRARY BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

A L S O,

Choice assortment of BOOKS FOR PRESENTS, bound in full leather, half bound, cloth gilt, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

SCRAP ALBUMS,

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

FAMILY, PEW AND POCKET BIBLES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

232 St. James st.,

Also, Branch Store, 1,423 St. Catherine street.

LADIES' PARLOR SHOE STORE.

293 NOTRE DAME STREET.

A. ANGUS,

Importer of Ladies' Misses' and Children's FINE SEWED BOOTS and SHOES, White Kid and Satin Shoes and Slippers, direct from Paris,

Opposite H. & H. Merrill's Dry Goods Store.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

No. 219 ST. JAMES STREET. 219.

Invite the inspection of visitors to the city to their large assortment of NEW and CHOICE SELECTIONS of Gold and Silver, Onyx and Jet JEWELLERY,

Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware, Bronze Goods and a VARIETY OF CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

THEIR STOCK OF

Gold and Silver Watches

is the LARGEST IN THE CITY. Special attention is called to the WALTHAM WATCHES, which are now unrivalled as to precision and price. No man need be now without a perfect time-piece, as they are brought within the reach of all classes of the community. Parties from the country can have their Watches and Jewellery repaired on the premises at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

NO. 219 ST. JAMES STREET. 219. Sign of the Illuminated Clock.

Noon Advertisements.

FIREWORKS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Owing to a general desire on the part of the citizens the DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS announced for WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst., will be given on

DOMINION SQUARE,

and NOT on FLETCHER'S FIELD, as previously announced.

W. R. SALTER,

Secretary.

NOTICE!

The only place known to the public and the piano trade as "THE DECKER" Piano is manufactured by DECKER BROTHERS, 33 Union square.

All genuine DECKER PIANOS have the following name on the Piano above the keys: Decker Brothers, New York.

DeZOUQUE & CO.,

233 St. James street,

Are the Agents, and solicit orders.

HOUSE-KEEPERS

AND NURSING MOTHERS.

When you visit the Exhibition (and everybody ought to visit it) the sure you see our display of

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD AND RECKITT'S BLUES

where you will receive a Sample Packet of Reckitt's

CELEBRATED PARIS BLUE

and a copy of

NESTLE'S PSALM OF LIFE

GRATIS.

THOM. LEEKING & CO.,

Corner King and William street,

Sole Agents for Nestle's Food and Reckitt's Blue.

FURNITURE.

OUR EXHIBITION.

The subscribers are now exhibiting

THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

DRAWING ROOM,

BEDROOM,

DINING ROOM and

HALL FURNITURE

IN THE CITY.

Of the Newest Styles and Best Workmanship.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

HENRY J. SHAW & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers,

No. 724, 726 and 728 Craig st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

\$1,000 will purchase the six small tenements and 3,604 sq. feet of land in rear of No. 50 Juras street, near Henry street.

406 Dorchester street, very fine house, opposite the residence of Harrison Stephens Esq.

55 Dorchester street, new and elegant, detached.

278 Latraverse street, detached, beautiful site.

1,140 Dorchester street, semi-detached, splendid house.

1,140 Dorchester street, semi-detached, splendid house.

50 Ontario street near Oliver street. New house.

8, 10, 12, 14 Drummond street, near Osborne street.

67, 67 1/2 Victoria street, splendid double tenement.

104, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418

REBECCA!

A WELSH STORY.

BY ANNE BRALE.

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

Philips Wynne had a message to her father to the effect that Llynhafod was to be protected at all costs, and that a troop of soldiers was to be billeted in the village and round about to preserve order, while Major Faithfull and other officers would make Manserant their headquarters.

"And we shall all be shot down like rabbits between them," exclaimed the lively Marda, who would have her say on all occasions and under all circumstances.

She had managed to scrape acquaintance with Llewellyn, who had readily responded to some remark she had made to him, and who was equal to the occasion. None the less her bright roving eyes were on the Major and Rose, for she could not fail to perceive there was an attraction in Rose's quiet grace and peculiar beauty that drew men toward her.

"I have no patience with those still waters," she said to the Major, as they all stood a few moments to watch Rose and her brother hurry down the hill, cross the stile, and proceed, arm in arm, through the hay-fields.

"Still waters!" he repeated, thoughtfully. "They are sometimes very refreshing in the midst of life's boisterous sea. One has so much of the rough that one likes to watch the smooth."

"Virginia is right. All men are alike," reflected Marda. "A silent nonentity, with good looks, is all you want," she added, pettishly, aloud.

"But those still waters run deep," broke in Mrs. Wynne, who had joined them.

"A handsome pair. Mervyn may well be proud of them," put in Phillips.

Meanwhile Llewellyn was also making his comments.

"What a bright, pretty girl Miss Pryse Pryse is! I wish we knew more of her," he sighed, as Rose and he wandered on. "But mother rejects all advances, and one has no chance. Oh! if only I could be a soldier!"

No sooner did they reach home than Rose was at Egan's bedside, telling her that her parents were well, and that her mother, at least, would be with her on the morrow.

Egan was certainly better. Strange as it seemed, the forced journey and consequent exhaustion had done her rather good than harm. Mrs. Mervyn was inclined to think that the excitement had roused her for a time only, and that the reaction would come; but the sudden change had, at least, been temporarily beneficial, and Rose found her sitting up in her bed with less difficulty than usual. To be sure, her present appliances were superior. She was in a pretty, quiet room, which, though small, was in all respects comfortable; and she had slept heavily until mid-day on a delicious bed. Still her desire was to return to her parents.

"Impossible at present, dear Egan," argued Rose. "They are more likely to come to you; for if the Llanant gate is put down, as father says it must be eventually, we must find another home for you all. The rioters will not be satisfied until they have their way, and their leader must be as resolute as he is wicked."

"Father says the General cannot always answer for the excesses of his troops. Perhaps Rebecca may wish to do the country a service, and be unable to control her followers," returned Egan, her eyes cast down upon her folded hands.

"I should have thought that even so good a Christian as you could scarcely make excuses for such a set of mean cowards," cried Rose, indignantly; for she forgot for the moment that Egan was unacquainted with the treatment her parents had received.

"I think they meant kindly when they brought me here out of danger," rejoined the sick girl, still looking down. "They pitied my weakness, and did not know that I should grow faint by the way. The one who placed me in the carriage was very gentle, and whispered that no harm should come to me."

Rose was surprised to see that Egan's long black eyelashes were wet, and her cheeks flushed as she spoke.

"Your Rebecca was kinder than mine; for mine only threatened me," she said, with a slight shudder.

"In what way?" asked Egan, suddenly fixing her lustrous black eyes on Rose.

"I can venture to tell you, because you are disinterested," replied Rose. "You will never betray me, I know. He threatened that, if I did not accept the first offer of marriage made to me, those I loved would suffer. And his words are coming true. Still, as you know, Egan, I could not obey them."

"No—I suppose—I hope not," said Egan, slowly, the long lashes again shading the liquid eyes; "for your first offer after that threat was—?" She paused.

"Was, as I once before told you, without meaning Rebecca, from Mr. Alfred Johnnes; and the threat as well as the proposal has been repeated till the very winds seem to say to me, 'Marry,' Alfred Johnnes and save your father."

"But you will not—say you will not; it will bring you nothing but misery!" cried Egan, clasping her hands.

"If I know myself, and am not forced by circumstances, I will not, Egan," was the reply; and Egan's hands dropped, and her long black lashes fell.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

The letter which Mrs. Mervyn wrote with so much care and thought, on the evening of the attack upon Llanant gate, remained in her desk several days. She was alone when she wrote it, and she waited for solitude to take it from its hiding-place. The excitement of her household was gradually subsiding, and, as yet, no new complications in connection with the riots had arisen. Mr. Mervyn and her two younger children were in the hay-field, Rose at Manserant, when she cautiously abstracted the letter, and put it in her pocket. She chose that no one but herself should know to whom it was addressed, and we will not intrude upon her privacy.

She had her walking things on, and left word with Mally that she was going to the village—an event of such rare occurrence on week-days that it set that silent domestic wondering; for Mally, unlike Jim, whom she secretly admired, was renowned for reticence.

It was not, however, to Llanant village that she directed her steps, for there was, in those days, no post-office there. She took a long and circuitous walk of nearly three miles, until she reached the small township, if such it could be called, of Brynnaen, where was the nearest post-office. Here she posted her letter. She was a rapid walker, and she did not pause to respond, verbally, to the many salutations she received, as Rose would have done; but acknowledged them by a somewhat quizzical though courteous bow, as she passed on her way. The expression of her countenance was

resolute, as if she had performed some act of self-denial.

Returning homeward, she was met by Major Faithfull. She did not recognize him, and would have passed him, had he not raised his cap and said, "Mrs. Mervyn, I believe." She paused a moment, as he approached with an apology for detaining her. He had seen her once at church, beside their introduction on Midsummer-eve, but he had not realized what sort of woman she was.

"I have had the pleasure of meeting you before, though you do not perhaps remember me," he began. "I am Major Faithfull."

She bowed a sort of haughty acknowledgment, almost as much as to say that she did not care to improve the acquaintance; which, in truth, she did not, on Rose's account. She owed him a grudge for carrying off Llewellyn, and so leaving her daughter unprotected by the lake. He was embarrassed by her manner, still he did not care to let her pass without speaking of her son, to whom he had taken the sort of fancy that a soldier and man of the world might take to an enthusiastic youth bent on military service and well suited to it.

"Would you excuse my enquiring whether it would be possible to get your son into the Army?" he said.

"I think not. He is too old for Sandhurst, even if his father could send him, which he could not; and probably would not, as he wants him at home. Mr. Mervyn could not afford to purchase a commission, so there is no prospect."

"I have some influence at the Horse-guards. I should be glad to use it for one who seems born a soldier, and might do good service in the Army."

"Thank you. I fear it would be of no avail."

"Yet he gives up the Church on principle?"

"Yes."

"It is a pity that so gallant a young man should be lost to the service when his heart is set upon it."

"But not the hearts of his parent."

(To be Continued.)

"MAKE IT EASY TO DO RIGHT."

BY MRS. DAYLAW.

At present, the frequent absence of domestic comfort forms one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the temperance reformation. For many long years both working men and working women have accustomed themselves to use intoxicating drinks as a substitute for regular meals of well-cooked food; it has been the easiest thing to get, and when, under the impression of some earnest exhortation to abstinence, they suddenly forego alcoholic stimulation, a sense of weariness and sinking takes possession of the body, making the temporary relief which can be obtained from gin or beer an irresistible temptation. She went on to explain how, with the help of good cooking, the most sustaining and nourishing food can be obtained at small cost—mentioning ways of preparing haricot beans, lentils, &c. She ended by advising them not to aim at saving more than one penny out of the sixpence, spending the fivepence on food and fuel. In this way they would find total abstinence from intoxicating drinks not only possible, but highly beneficial; but to attempt it without care for their diet would be so difficult as to endanger a speedy return to old destructive habits.

A few months ago I was talking to a man who had brought himself and others into much trouble by repeatedly drinking to excess. He said he had struggled with all his might against this temptation, and would give the world to stand as a total abstainer, but the feeling of weariness which followed him all day long made it seem impossible for him to get through his work without a small quantity of ale, although he knew that in taking this he was feeding the craving which occasionally mastered him altogether.

I knew this man had an excellent wife, and if mistakes were being made, it was through ignorance, not wilfulness. I asked him how he arranged about his food. He said he reached home by six o'clock, and sat down to a good tea—he did not take supper, as doing so would prevent his sleeping at night. At six in the morning, he went back to his work without taking anything, and by breakfast time he felt too tired to care to eat. By dinner time he was more tired still, and unless he took a drink of beer to give an appetite he could scarcely eat anything.

I told him so long as he went on in this way there was little hope of his getting the better of his enemy—he needed to be strong for the mighty resistance he had to make, and kept himself weak. The nervous power of the human body is at its lowest between four and six o'clock in the morning—we are told that more suicides take place at that time than at any other. The working man usually rises between five and six o'clock, and as he first faces the cold, unfurnished by food, the nervous system goes down still lower. He works for two hours, and returns at eight o'clock, often too weary to enjoy or digest his breakfast, and in this miserable and morbid condition of mind and body he has to go forth and face the conflicts of the day. The antidote for this would be a large breakfast cup full of coffee, tea, or cocoa, taken with a little bread-and-butter as soon as he is dressed.

The wife need not get up to attend to this, unless her other duties unfortunately require her to rise so early. The coffee or cocoa, with the addition of a little milk and sugar, can be put ready over night; not left in the saucepan, but in a breakfast cup, with a piece of paper placed over it to keep out the dust. In every room where working men and their families live, there should, if possible, be a jet of gas, with a little stand over it on which a saucepan, kettle, or frying-pan can be placed. Where gas cannot be obtained, an oil or spirit lamp should be substituted, but the gas jet is much cheaper and cleaner, and can be put in at a cost of three or four shillings. The man can turn on the gas and heat the cocoa in the clean saucepan waiting to receive it. After this little breakfast he will find himself a better match for the world than he was before, and it will be easier for him to do right.

In America the division of the working day differs from ours. There, men go to their work at seven in the morning after a substantial breakfast; they return at twelve to dinner, and then work on till six. The number of working hours is the same with them as with us, as the hour later in the morning is made up by not stopping for breakfast, and continuing work half an hour longer. Where machinery is concerned, this arrangement involves stopping the works only twice instead of three times in the course of the day, and this alone must be a matter of importance, though by no means the only or chief advantage gained.

American masters consider they gain much by having their work done by workmen properly fed. One of them said to a friend of mine who has lately been travelling in the United States, "We shall never be afraid of being outdone by the English labor market as long as you divide the working hours as you do. The difference in our plan and yours, in this respect alone, will give us a standing advantage over you"—*Alliance News*.

A WISE FATHER AND SENSIBLE DAUGHTER.

Judge A. was a leading lawyer and a prominent citizen in the city of B., a man of property and influence, honored and respected by all that knew him. One of his children was a daughter, highly educated and accomplished, and a favorite in her social circle. She had every comfort in the home of her parents, and their property was such as to give her the prospect of ample means if they should at any time be taken away.

But the father was wise and the daughter was sensible. So one day he said to her, "You have every prospect, my daughter, of comfortable provision for the future, and that, in case of my death, you would be independent as to property, and without care or anxiety as to the means of living. But the changes of life are beyond our control, and reverses often come when we least expect them. And I think if you were to learn some trade or business, so that if you were left poor you could earn a living for yourself and, if need be, help others, it would be the wisest and best thing you could do."

And he reminded her of the old Jewish maxim, that "he that brought his son up without a trade brought him up to be a thief," and that our Saviour himself probably worked at the trade of a carpenter till he entered on the work of his public ministry; telling her still further that though she might never be dependent on her own exertions, it was well to be prepared to support herself if it should ever be found necessary.

The daughter at once understood and fully appreciated the sensible views of her father, and fixed on dressmaking as that to which she would give her attention; and an arrangement was made with a leading dressmaker of the city that from her she should thoroughly learn the business, just as any young apprentice might do. She did so; and while many in the leading society in which she moved wondered that the daughter of Judge A. should ever think of such a thing as learning to be a dressmaker, she quietly went on with her work till she understood thoroughly all its details, and found a pleasure in making her own dresses, as well as in aiding her mother in many ways for which she was before unqualified.

And now mark the result. Within a year or two after the time alluded to she met and soon became engaged to marry a gentleman well known to the world as one of the most scholarly and devoted missionaries that ever went forth from this country. And, as she accomplished and educated wife of such a man, she was not only greatly useful as an instructor in the female seminary connected with the mission, but in teaching the girls as to their own dresses and giving most valuable suggestions and help to the mothers and families of the vicinity. She led them on to views of domestic economy and comfort and civilization to which they might have been strangers but for her personal and practical knowledge of dressmaking. And she often remarked that she could never be thankful enough that her father had been so thoughtful and wise as to suggest the course she had taken.

A somewhat similar case is that of an only son of wealthy parents who graduated at college with high honor and then entered a machine-shop and began at the very lowest point and diligently and faithfully worked his way up through all the steps of locomotive-building till he made himself thoroughly familiar with the rolling-stock of railways and the connected engineering. His college associates and friends went for the most part, to some one of the professions; but he went steadily on with his mechanic employment, coming home at night to take off his greasy and soiled clothing and appear as the gentleman in the parlor, and in the morning rising for breakfast long before the family and going off to his work for the day. And the consequence is that, having thoroughly mastered the details of his work, he was at once called to an important and lucrative position on one of the large railways of the land, with the fair prospect of rising to its highest office of honor and trust.

Are not these facts full of instruction? Are there not many young ladies of wealthy families who would be wise if they would in some way, in the knowledge of some business, prepare to be able to support themselves, if in the chances of life, they should be left dependent? And, instead of crowding the professions, as such multitudes of our young men are doing, where for years they can, for the most part, expect but a limited and precarious income, would they not be far wiser to engage in those mechanical employments which are so conducive to the progress of society, and almost always amply remunerative to those who intelligently follow them?—*Illustrated Christian Weekly*.

A BAD GIRL TO MARRY.

A bad daughter, says a writer, seldom makes a good wife. If the girl is ill-tempered at home, snarls at her parents, snaps at her brothers and sisters, and "shirks" her ordinary duties, the chances are ten to one that when she gets a home of her own she will make it wretched. There are girls who fancy themselves so for superior to their parents that the mere privilege of enjoying their society in the house ought to be all the old people should have the assurance to ask. While their mothers are busy with domestic duties they sit in the easiest chair or lie on the softest sofa, feeding on cheap and trashy novels, and cherish the notion that they are very literary individuals.

The household drudgery is too coarse for such ladies as they. Girls of this sort are generally very anxious to be married, that they may escape the disagreeableness of a home where they are held more or less under subjection. A caller, who doesn't have a chance to see how they behave as daughters, may be excused for fancying them lovely and lovable beings; but one who does see it is foolish if he commits himself by offering marriage

to a girl of this sort. If she will not assist her mother in the domestic labors, is she not likely to be equally slothful and ill-tempered when she marries? If she now thinks herself too fine to work, is it safe to expect that her views as to that matter would radically change if she became a wife?—*Selected*.

NOT DETAINED IN VAIN.

Some forty years ago, when I was a theological student in New York, I used occasionally to meet a man who was a broker in the city. His happy family consisted of himself, wife, and adopted daughter of a deceased missionary. Mr. C. was then in his prime, and one did not often meet a fairer-looking man.

I now occasionally meet this same man, an octogenarian, on one of the hill-towns of Massachusetts, passing his old age in the family of a kind-hearted brother; his wife and daughter having gone before him to the heavenly land. Bending beneath the weight of years, crippled with rheumatism, and suffering from its pains, he is confined to the house, and for the most part to his bed. But like the Saviour, in whom he trusts with a child-like confidence, he opens not his mouth by way of complaint. He patiently awaits the summons to go home, seemingly not troubled with a doubt, but that when he shall leave the world, he shall go to be with Christ.

It was my privilege to meet him again a few days ago, and in my brief interview with him, he said to me: "I pray for you every day." He daily spends much time in prayer, and this may be one of the important reasons why his days are still prolonged. He is laid aside from all active service. He mingles not in the busy scenes of the world. He sees but few of his fellowmen. He is unthought of by the rushing crowd. He will not be missed on Wall street, where a part of his active life was spent, when he shall have passed away from the world. And yet the world will have sustained a loss, for then his prayers, like those of David, the son of Jesse, will be ended, and there is power in prayer.

I was acquainted with a like case some years ago, in the person of an aged female, one of the saints. She, too, in her old age, was laid aside, one of God's "hidden ones." She was eminently a woman of faith and of prayer. Suddenly, and all unexpectedly, there was a precious revival in the place where she lived. The people were taken by surprise. It was what they were not looking for. But she was not surprised. It was just what she had been praying for, and just what she was expecting. She would have been disappointed had not the blessing come.

And a like blessing, in similar circumstances, came to the church of Northampton, under the ministry of the late Dr. Spencer, of which she thus gives an account in the second series of his "Pastor's Sketches." He says: "An aged woman, a member of my church, whom I frequently met, always appeared to me to have a more than common interest in the prosperity of religion. She would often enquire: 'Are any of our young people coming to Christ?' One day as I was passing her house, she called me in. Says she, 'I asked you to come in here because I wanted to tell you a revival is coming.' 'How do you know that?' said I. 'Dear me,' says she, 'now don't think me one of that sort of folks who think themselves particular favorites of the Lord, as if they were inspired: I'm none of that sort by a good deal. But I have got faith, and I have got eyes and ears, and I believe in prayer. Perhaps you may think me too certain, but I tell you a revival is coming; and I don't know it by a miracle either, or because I am any better than other people, or nearer to God. But, for this good while, every day when I have been out in my garden, I have heard that old deacon' (pointing to his house) at prayer in his chamber, when he thinks nobody hears him. The window is open a little way off from him. My garden, and I have heard him praying there every day. He is not able to leave his house much, you know, because he has got only one leg; but if he can't work he can pray; and his prayers will be answered. I am sure a revival is coming, and I should not be surprised if some of his children should be converted. God answers prayer, you will see.' A revival did come. Before a year from that time more than a hundred persons in that congregation were led to indulge hope that they had been born of the Spirit. Among them were a son and daughter of that old man of prayer, and a grandson of this woman who believed in prayer."

Let not the aged, who are laid aside from the active duties of life, think that they are of no use. They may be able to do the things that they once could, and yet they may never have been more useful than they now are. They never had more power with God in prayer. They have more time to pray than when they mingled more with their fellowmen, and their faith was never so strong as it now is. The world will never know what blessings descend in answer to their importunate, believing prayers. They are thus the salt of the earth.—*N. Y. Observer*.

WASHING FLANNELS.

White flannel may be kept soft and without shrinking if properly washed. Put sufficient soap into boiling water to make a strong suds, and then put in the flannels, pressing them down under the water with the clothes-stick. When so cool that one can bear the hands in the suds, rub the articles carefully, and when well cleansed wring with the hands. If you put through the wringer, the nap rolls up into hard knobs, and makes the flannel harsh and unpleasant to the touch. Wring as dry as possible, snap out, stretch and pull each piece as it is wrung out, so as to keep the original size, and throw each piece into another tub of boiling water, into which some French bluing has been thoroughly stirred. If the first sud is strong enough the flannels will retain sufficient soap for the rinsing water. Shake them up and down in this last water with the clothes stick till well rinsed and cool enough for the hands. Then wring once more. As it is well to wash but one piece at a time, put it into the second tub, and place the first sud over the fire to keep boiling hot, until ready to wash the second. Keep the rinsing water hot in the same way while washing the second article.

When flannels are about two-thirds dry bring them in. Snap and pull again, fold as true and evenly as possible, and roll up hard in a clean towel for a little while, and then iron and press till dry.

Never wash flannels in stormy or cloudy weather, and always iron after they have been folded and rolled not over half an hour. If they lie long folded they will shrink. This is not easy work; but if these directions are followed the results will be satisfactory. Blankets washed in this way may be kept soft and white till worn out, instead of the harsh, grey, dirty-looking things one or two careless washings will change them into.—*Housekeeper*.

HINTS AND HELPS FOR FARMERS

PICKING FRUIT.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* writes: I was in one of the principal seed stores in New York a few days ago, when a buyer came in to enquire about fruit pickers and baskets. He wanted, particularly, baskets and baskets. He wanted to pick apples. I asked if he did not pick into bags, and found neither he nor the seedman had ever heard of such a thing. I explained how it was arranged, and now enclose a copy of the engraving (see figure 3) which is taken from Thomas' "Fruit Culturist." We tie a small apple into one corner of a grain bag, selecting a rather large-

mouthed bag; then tie this corner to one edge of its mouth, by means of the bag string, taking in so much of the bag that the cord will not cut the shoulder when one's head is put through, and the bag hung from one shoulder, mouth in front. With this, the picker has both hands free, and can climb about in the tree as much as he pleases.

When he has picked half a bushel or so, he will begin to find the load burdensome. He empties the bag into the barrel without bruising the fruit by lowering the bag into the barrel, and then gently drawing up on one side, letting the apples roll out, as shown in figure 2.

There are many small farmers, villagers, gardeners, etc., who wish only barn room enough for a single horse and carriage and a cow. To such, the requirements are cheapness and durability, combined with convenience; and with these points in view we give the following plan of a small barn, designed by Prof. G. T. Fairchild, of the Michigan Agricultural College. Three barns have been built on the College grounds, after this plan, and are used by the professors, who speak in high terms of their adaptability to the wants of those wishing a small horse and carriage barn. A view of the barn from the front is shown in figure 3, and while plain in its construction, is pleasing in outline. The first floor (fig. 4) is 20 by 28 feet, and 8 feet between joints. A large sliding door, a 9 feet wide, admits the carriage with the horse attached, which, when unhitched, is led

through the sliding door, b, into the stable. The small stable door, c, opens by hinges inward, while the back door, opening to the manure yard, moves upon rollers. Two small windows, e, e, give sufficient light to the stable. The hay-rack and feed-box for the stalls are shown at f, f, each having a hay-shoot leading from the floor above. The

grain-bins are neatly arranged under the stairway, these being three in number, ranging in contents from 50 to 10 bushels. The second story, or hay loft (fig. 5), is 6 feet from floor to plates, and gives ample room for the storage of hay and straw. The stairway is in one corner, a, and out of the way; b, the door for the entrance of the hay and straw; c, e, e, ends of the hay-shoots; d, ventilator; e, e, windows. The ventilator serves the purpose of a shoot

for throwing down the straw used for bedding, and has a number of openings for this purpose at various heights, including one at the bottom for cleaning out the dust, chaff, etc., that is constantly accumulating from the loft.

The cost of the barn thus described will vary according to the locality and the price of lumber, etc. The estimates for the Michigan barns were \$300, above the foundation, with two coats of paint; but in most states the

number would cost more than in Michigan, and the estimate for this small barn would be correspondingly increased.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WILLINGNESS AND GOOD FIGURES.

"Can you give me any work, please, sir?" said a neat but poorly clad boy of twelve years of age to a New York merchant.

"Got all the help I need," was the short and sharp reply of the busy city merchant.

"It's hard," replied the disappointed lad, "that a boy that is willing to work can't get a job in this large city."

"Why did you come to this city, my boy?" asked the merchant, glancing at the despondent lad.

"Because I want to earn enough to help support my widowed mother and sister."

This reply, with the peculiar manner of the boy, somewhat moved the harsh merchant, and he asked:

"What are you willing to do?"

"Anything, sir. Anything in the world that I can do well."

"Well, go and take hold, and pile up the empty boxes, and pick up the loose papers, etc., down in the cellar."

In less time than it takes me to tell it, the boy was hard at work picking up the loose papers and piling up the empty boxes, and cleaning up in general. During the day the merchant asked the foreman:

"How is that strange lad working?"

"Like a beaver, sir. He is killing himself with work."

When night came the work-worn lad was offered one whole dollar for that day's wages.

"No, sir!" said the boy; "give me one-half a dollar. It's all I think I've earned, and will buy me a supper and a lodging."

This the merchant thought was uncommon honesty, and pleased him so much that he told the lad to come the next morning. He was there long before any one else was, and in that way showed his promptness. During the day, when the foreman was out, he marked the weight on some bundles that he had been weighing. The head of the firm happened to notice the figures, and as they were so well made, and in a strange hand, he enquired as to who made them. When he learned that the new boy had made them, he sent for him to come down to the office. When he came into the office he was asked to show a specimen of his writing by copying an article. His writing was so beautiful that he decided to hire him for an office clerk. So this boy, that was once very poor, obtained a permanent situation and a good salary by his willingness to do any work that was given him to do; also, by taking pains with his figures and writing.

All boys that read the above narrative can take a lesson from it, by taking pains with everything they do. No matter whether the thing that you do is of much importance or not, do it as well as possible.—*Methodist Protestant*.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

SEPTEMBER 21.

How shall this man save us?—1 Sam. x. 27.

By the sacrifice of himself. He gave Himself a ransom for all.—Eph. ix. 26. 1 Tim. ii. 6.

Be it known unto you, therefore, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins.—Acts, xiii. 38.

PLAIN CAKES.

The recipe is for a very cheap cake, plain and wholesome, but good. Put a pound of flour into a bowl, and with it a pinch of salt, and a large heaped tea-spoonful of baking powder. Mix thoroughly. Rub in a quarter of a pound of good beef dripping, and add half a pound of sugar, one ounce of candied peel thinly cut, and half a tea-spoonful of grated lemon-rind. Make into a stiff paste with milk and bake in a good oven.

The next cake is a little richer, and bete altogether. It also is a cheap cake. May mothers find that currants are not good for their children. When this is the case sultana may always be used instead, as they are in this recipe. Put two ounces of flour into a bowl, and add a small pinch of salt and two tea-spoonfuls of baking powder. Rub in four ounces of butter or clarified dripping, and add two ounces of moist sugar, four ounces of sultana, an ounce of candied peel, a tea-spoonful of grated lemon-rind, one egg, and milk to make a stiff paste.

The next is a seed cake. Put a pound of flour with a pinch of salt into a bowl, and rub in six ounces of butter or dripping; add six ounces of sugar, a tea-spoonful of mixed peel, and a table-spoonful of caraway seeds. Put a tumblerful of milk into a basin with a tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda, and set it in the oven till the soda is dissolved. Let it cool, and when cool add a table-spoonful of vinegar. Stir the liquid into the mixture to make a stiff paste, and bake the cake.

Corn-flour cake will suit those who do not care for either currants or seeds. Take six ounces of corn-flour, three ounces of castor sugar, three ounces of butter, two eggs, and a spoonful of baking powder, two eggs, and a spoonful of milk. Beat the butter to cream, put in the sugar, eggs, and milk. Mix the corn-flour and baking powder, and add these gradually, beating the mixture briskly for some minutes. Add four or five drops of essence of almonds, and bake in a tin in a brisk oven.—*Cook's Magazine*.

grain-bins are neatly arranged under the stairway, these being three in number, ranging in contents from 50 to 10 bushels. The second story, or hay loft (fig. 5), is 6 feet from floor to plates, and gives ample room for the storage of hay and straw. The stairway is in one corner, a, and out of the way; b, the door for the entrance of the hay and straw; c, e, e, ends of the hay-shoots; d, ventilator; e, e, windows. The ventilator serves the purpose of a shoot

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

SCHOOL TEACHER, to little boy whose father is a liquor-seller: "Now, Johnny, if your father has a barrel of whiskey containing forty gallons, and one-fourth of it leaks out, how many gallons does he lose?" Johnny: "He don't lose none. He fills it up again with water right off."

TOURIST: "I say, boy, what's the name of that hill yonder?" Boy: "Dunno." Tourist: "Don't know? What I lived here all your life and don't know the name of it?" Boy: "No; the hill was here afore I com'd."

"Yes," said the steward of the steamer, "I admit that the salt beef was bad, the potatoes rotten, the bread sour and the tea poor—but the rest of the provisions were good." "What were the rest of the provisions?" "Oh, salt, pepper and mustard."

Miss X. is telling Mrs. Y. about her visit to the Concord school. "It was delightful," she said; "there are so many lovely drives and walks about Concord, and such quiet old houses." "But what of the lectures?" Mrs. Y. asked. "Ah," Miss X. replied, "of course I didn't understand them; but it was charming to sit in that quiet little chapel, and listen to the crackles outside."

A GUEST at one of the fashionable hotels took his seat at the dinner table one day last week, but no one appearing to wait upon him he remarked, "Have they any waiters in this hotel?" "Yes," responded a wag on the opposite side of the table, "the waiters are the waiters."

"A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER!"—An old lady descended from an omnibus. "Ah!" she exclaimed, in a tone of approbation, "how much more polite young men are now-a-days than they used to be. Why, I have always plenty of room in an omnibus, but when I was young I could never ride in one without being crowded or feeling some man's elbows digging into my side. Such things never happen now-a-days!"

AN OSTRICH, long on exhibition at Rome, having been suffocated by thrusting its neck between the bars, there were found in its stomach a large stone, 11 smaller ones, 7 nails, a neck-tie pin, an envelope, 13 copper coins, 14 beads, 1 French fan, 2 small keys, a piece of a handkerchief, a silver medal of the Pope, and the cross of an Italian order.

THERE was not much doubt in the minds of the mob at Clinton, Dakota, that Ben Day ought to be hanged. He had committed the capital crime of stealing a horse; but he urged persistently that he had only meant to borrow the beast, and finally said: "If only guilty I'd want to be hanged; and, anyhow, 'tisn't worth while to make much fuss about it. Just lose a dime, and if it goes again, no, then I won't say a word; but if I win you're to let me go." The proposition was accepted, and Day won.

A SCENE in a PICTURE GALLERY shows a "model model," in a man who serves as a model for an artist, and in the artist's absence explains the pictures to a lady visitor. "From whom did Mr. McGill paint that head?" "From your obediently, madam. I sit for the 'eds of all' 'is' men." "He must find you a useful person." "Yes, madame; I order his frames, stretch his canvases, wash all his brushes, set his palette and mix his colors. All he's got to do is to shove 'em on."

My baby-boy sat on the floor. His big blue eyes were full of wonder, For he had never seen before That baby in the mirror door— What kept the two, so near, asunder?

He leaned toward that golden head, The mirror border framed within, Until twin cheeks, like roses red, Lay side by side, then softly said— "I can't get out; can you come in?"

"IF."

A worm said: "If there were not this earth to impede me, I could dig faster and soon reach the bottom of things." A fish said: "If there were not this water to impede me, I could swim faster and soon reach the top of things." A bird said: "If there were not this air to impede me, I could fly higher and soon reach the top of things." A man said: "If there were not this labor to impede me, I could soon improve myself and be happy."

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From Pier 37, North River, New York.
Cabin, \$80 and \$100. Return Tickets on favorable terms. Secretariat lowest rates.
Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms amply supplied.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
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JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, Sept. 20, 1880.
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FOR SALE, Light Brahmas, pure strain.
Apply to W. ROSS, 677 Sherbrooke street.
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A positive reduction of 10 per cent. An extensive stock of Phaetons, Wagons, &c., at 775 Craig street.
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A SNAKE "STORY."

A gentleman living at Seaport, Ga., relates that on passing through the woods he found a snake, as he thought. When getting very near to it he found it to be the appearance of a snake with no beginning or ending. It formed a perfect circle. Further investigation, however, revealed the fact that the object he saw was two snakes of about the same size, each one trying to swallow the other's body by starting at the tail, and had succeeded so well that at least one-fifth of the other extremity of each had been forced down the other's throat. He soon disentangled them. If let alone they might have finally been like the Kilkenny cats of old, with this trifling difference—when the cats ceased fighting there was nothing left but the small end of the tail of each; here, when the snakes were done swallowing there might have been nothing left but the tips of their noses.

HE SPEAKS WELSH NEVERTHELESS.

A few weeks ago a medical officer was wanted for the district of Llanharan, in Wales and the guardians appointed a gentleman named Catbess. A question then arose as to Dr. Catbess's ability to use the Welsh language. The matter was brought before the notice of the Local Government Board, who wished for precise information as to the linguistic requirements of the doctor, and the guardians had a debate on the point, followed by a division, in which twelve members of the Board decided that the doctor could speak Welsh, and an equal number gave their opinion that he could not. The Chairman was thus placed in a delicate position. He said that the debate had not settled the doubts he had on the subject, and he therefore refrained from giving a casting vote, and the matter is left open. Dr. Catbess, however, goes about speaking Welsh, notwithstanding twelve Welshmen say he cannot speak it.

THE MINISTER'S WHISKERS.

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NOTICES.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
On and after Monday the 27th instant, the Day Express Trains between Portland and Montreal will be discontinued.
JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, Sept. 20, 1880.
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