THOUGHTS

ON THE

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CLASSES OF THE LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, OCT., 1871.

BY PRINCIPAL DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

MONTREAL:

GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE, CORNER ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER AND CRAIG STREETS.

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INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

The ancient stoics, who derived much of their philosophy from Egypt and the East, believed in a series of great cosmical periods, at the end of each of which the world and all things therein were burned by fire, but only to re-appear in the succeeding age on so precisely the same plan that one of these philosophers is reported to have held that in each succeeding cycle there would be a new Xantippe to scold a new Socrates. I have sometimes thought that this illustration expressed not merely their idea of cosmical revolutions, but also the irrepressible and ever recurring conflict of the rights and education of women. Notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, I believe that Xantippe was as good a wife as Socrates or any of his contemporary Greeks deserved. She no doubt kept his house in order, prepared his dinners, and attended to his collars and buttons if he used such things, and probably had a general love and respect for the good man. But she was quite incapable of seeing any sense or reason in his philosophy; and must have regarded it as a vexatious waste of time, and possibly as a chronic source of impecuniosity in family affairs. The educated Greek of her day had small respect for woman, and no idea of any other mission for her than that of being his domestic drudge. No one had ever taught Xantippe philosophy. Hence she despised it; and being a woman of character and energy, she made herself felt as a thorn in the flesh of her husband and his associates. In this way Xantippe derived from her husband's wisdom only a provocation of her bad temper, and he lost all the benefit of the loving sympathy of a kindred soul; and so the best and purest of heathen philosophers found no help-meet for him.

Xantippe thus becomes a specimen of the typical uneducated woman in her relation to the higher departments of learning and human progress.

Thoughtless, passionate, a creature of impulses for good or evil, she may, according to circumstances, be

"Uncertain, coy and hard to please,"

or, after her fashion a "ministering angel," but she can never rise to the ideal of the

"Perfect woman nobly planned
To warn, to comfort and command."

In ordinary circumstances she may be a useful household worker. If emancipated from this, she may spread her butterfly wings in thoughtless frivolity; but she treats the higher interests and efforts of humanity with stolid unconcern and insipid levity, or interferes in them with a capricious and clamorous tyrany. In what she does and in what she leaves undone she is equally a drag on the progress of what is good and noble, and the ally and promoter of what is empty, useless and wasteful. If the stoics anticipated a perpetual succession of such women they might well be hopeless of the destinies of mankind, unless they could find in their philosophy a remedy for the evil.

But the stoics wanted that higher light as to the position and destiny of woman which the Gospel has given to us; and it is a relief to turn from their notions to the higher testimony of the Word of God. The Bible has some solution for all the difficult problems of human nature, and it has its own theory on the subject of woman's relations to man.

In the old record in Genesis, Adam, the earth-born, finds no helpmeet for him among the creatures sprung, like himself, from the ground; but he is given that equal helper in the woman made from himself. In this new relation he assumes a new name. He is no longer *Adam*, the earthy, but *Ish*, lord of creation, and his wife is *Isha*—he the king and she the queen of the world. Thus in Eden there was a perfect unity and equality of man and woman, as both Moses and our Saviour, in commenting on this passage indicate, though Milton, usually so correct as an interpreter of Genesis, seems partially to overlook this. But a day came when Isha, in the exercise of her independent judgment, was tempted to sin, and tempted her husband in turn. Then comes a new dispensation of labour and sorrow and subjection, the fruit, not of God's original arrangements, but of man's fall. Simple as a nursery tale, profounder than any philosophy, this is the Bible theory of the subjection of woman, and of that long series of wrong and suffering and self-abnegation which has fallen to her lot as the partner of man in the struggle for existence in a sin-cursed world. But even here there is a gleam of light. The Seed of the woman is to bruise the head of the serpent, and Isha receives a new name, *Eve*—the mother of life. For in her, in every generation, from that of Eve to that of Mary of Bethlehem, resided the glorious possibility of bringing forth the Deliverer from the evils of the fall. This great prophetic destiny

formed the banner of woman's rights, borne aloft over all the generations of the faithful, and rescuing woman from the degradation of heathenism, in which, while mythical goddesses were worshipped, the real interests of living women were trampled under foot.

The dream of the prophets was at length realized, and in Christianity for the first time since the gates of Eden closed on fallen man, woman obtained some restoration of her rights. Even here some subjection remains, because of present imperfection, but it is lost in the grand status of children of God, shared alike by man and woman; for according to St. Paul, with reference to this Divine adoption, there is, in Jesus Christ "neither male nor female." The Saviour himself had given to the same truth a still higher place, when in answer to the quibble of the Sadducees, he uttered the remarkable words,—"They who shall be accounted worthy to obtain that world, neither marry nor are given in marriage, for they are equal to the angels." If both men and women had a higher appreciation of the dignity of children of God, if they would more fully realize "that world" which was so shadowy to philosophic Sadducee and ritualistic Pharisee, though so real to the mind of Christ, we should have very little disputation about the relative rights here of men or women, and should be more ready to promote every effort, however humble, which may tend to elevate and dignify both. Nor need we fear that we shall ever, by any efforts we can make, approach too near to that likeness to the angels which embraces all that is excellent in intellectual and moral strength and exemption from physical evil.

But what bearing has all this on our present object? Much in many ways; but mainly in this, that while it removes the question of the higher training of women altogether from the sphere of the silly and flippant nonsense so often indulged in on the subject, it shows the heaven-born equality of man and woman as alike in the image and likeness of God, the evil origin of the subjection and degradation inflicted on the weaker sex, the restored position of woman as a child of God under the Gospel, and as an aspirant for an equal standing, not with man only, but with those heavenly hosts which excel in strength. In this light of the Book of books, let us proceed to consider some points bearing on our present duty in reference to this great subject.

There are some of us who, in younger days, may have met with specimens of those absurd pedants, now happily extinct, who, misled by old views handed down from times of greater barbarism, used to prate of the inferiority of woman and her incapacity for the higher learning. No one now holds such views, though all admit that there is a certain difference of intellectual and æsthetic temperment in the sexes, requiring to be regarded in their education.

"For woman is not undevolped man, but diverse."

There are, however, still those who, in a limited and partial way, retain

some skepticism as to the capacity of woman for the severer studies, and as to the utility in her case of that deep and systematic culture which is considered necessary in the case of educated men. There is also much confusion of ideas as to the proper range and extent of the education of women, in connection with very different questions as to the right of the softer sex to enter upon certain kinds of professional training. Let us endeavour to get rid of some of these misconceptions. In the first place, no one denies the right to an equality of the sexes in all the elementary education given in ordinary schools. This is admitted to be an essential preparation in the case of all persons of both sexes and of all grades of social position for the ordinary work of life. But when we leave the threshold of the common school, a divergency of opinion and practice at once manifests itself.

Only a certain limited proportion either of men or women can go on to a higher education, and those who are thus selected are either those who by wealth and social position are enabled or obliged to be so, or those who intend to enter into professions which are believed to demand a larger amount of learning. The question of the higher education of women in any country depends very much on the relative numbers of these classes among men and women, and the views which may be generally held as to the importance of education for ordinary life, as contrasted with professional life. Now in this country, the number of young men who receive a higher education merely to fit them for occupying a high social position is very small. The greater number of the young men who pass through our colleges do so under the compulsion of a necessity to fit themselves for certain professions. On the other hand, with the exception of those young women who receive an education for the profession of teaching, the great majority of those who obtain what is regarded as higher culture, do so merely as a means of general improvement and to fit themselves better to take their proper place in society. Certain curious and important consequences flow from this. An education obtained for practical professional purposes is likely to partake of this character in its nature, and to run in the direction rather of hard utility than of ornament: that which is obtained as a means of rendering its possessor agreeable, is likely to be æsthetical in its character rather than practical or useful. An education pursued as a means of bread-winning is likely to be sought by the active and ambitious of very various social grades: but that which is thought merely to fit for a certain social position, is likely to be sought almost exclusively by those who move in that position. An education intended for recognized practical uses, is likely to find public support, and at the utmost to bear a fair market price: that which is supposed to have a merely conventional value as a branch of refined culture, is likely to be at a fancy price. Hence it happens that the young men who receive a higher education, and by means of this attain to positions of respectability and eminence, are largely drawn from the humbler strata of

society, while the young women of those social levels rarely aspire to similar advantages. On the other hand, while numbers of young men of wealthy families are sent into business with a merely commercial education at a very early age, their sisters are occupied with the pursuit of accomplishments of which their more practical brothers never dream. When to all this is added the frequency and rapidity in this country of changes in social standing, it is easy to see that an educational chaos must result, most amusing to any one who can philosophically contemplate it as an outsider, but most bewildering to all who have any practical concern with it; and more especially, I should suppose, to careful and thoughtful mothers, whose minds are occupied with the connections which their daughters may form, and the positions which they may fill in society.

The educational problem which these facts present admits, I believe, of but two general solutions. If we could involve women in the same necessities for independent exertion and professional work with men, I have no doubt that in the struggle for existence they would secure to themselves an equal, perhaps greater share of the more solid kinds of the higher education. Some strong-minded women and chivalrous men in our day favour this solution, which has, it must be confessed, more show of reason in older countries where, from unhealthy social conditions, great numbers of unmarried women have to contend for their own subsistance. But it is opposed by all the healthier instincts of our humanity; and in countries like this where very few women remain unmarried, it would be simply impracticable. A better solution would be to separate in the case of both sexes professional from general education, and to secure a large amount of the former of a solid and practical character for both sexes, for its own sake, and because of its beneficial results in the promotion of our well-being considered as individuals, as well as in our family, social and professional relations. This solution also has its difficulties, and it cannot, I fear, ever be fully worked out, until either a higher intellectual and moral tone be reached in society, or until nations visit with proper penalties the failure, on the part of those who have the means, to give to their children the highest attainable education, and with this also provide the funds for educating all those who, in the lower schools, prove themselves to be possessed of eminent abilities. It may be long before such laws can be instituted, even in the more educated communities; and in the mean time in aid of that higher appreciation of the benefits of education which may supply a better if necessarily less effectual stimulus, I desire to direct your attention to a few considerations which show that young women, viewed not as future lawyers, physicians, politicians, or even teachers, but as future wives and mothers, should enjoy a high and liberal culture, and which may help us to understand the nature and means of such culture.

The first thought that arises on this branch of the subject, is that woman was intended as the help-meet of man. And here I need not speak

of that kind and loving ministry of women, which renders life sweet and mitigates it pains and sorrows, and which is to be found not solely among the educated and refined, but among the simplest and least cultured,—a true instinct of goodness, needing direction, but native to the heart of woman, in all climes and all states of civilization. Yet it is sad to think how much of this holy instinct is lost and wasted through want of knowledge and thought. How often labour and self-sacrifice become worse than useless, because not guided by intelligence; how often an influence that would be omnipotent for good becomes vitiated and debased into a power that enervates and enfeebles the better resolutions of men, and involves them and their purposes in its own inanity and frivolity. No influence is so powerful for good over young men as that of educated female society. Nothing is so strong to uphold the energies or to guide the decisions of the greatest and most useful men, as the sympathy and advice of her who can look at affairs without, from the quiet sanctuary of home, and can bring to bear on them the quick tact and ready resources of a cultivated woman's mind. In this, the loftier sphere of domestic duty, in her companionship and true co-partnership with man, woman requires high culture quite as much as if she had alone and unshielded to fight the battle of life.

It may be said that, after all, the intelligence of the average woman is quite equal to that of the average man, and that highly educated women would not be appreciated by the half-educated men who perform most of the work of the world. Granting this, it by no means follows that the necessity for the educatien of women is diminished. Every Xantippe cannot have a Socrates; but every wise and learned woman can find scope for her energies and abilities. If need be, she may make something even of a very commonplace man. She can greatly improve even a fool, and can vastly enhance the happiness and usefulness of a good man, should she be so fortunate as to find one.

But it is in the maternal relation that the importance of the education of women appears most clearly. It requires no very extensive study of biography to learn that it is of less consequence to any one what sort of father he may have had than what sort of mother. It is indeed a popular impression that the children of clever fathers are likely to exhibit the opposite quality. This I do not believe, except in so far as it results from the fact that men in public positions or immersed in business are apt to neglect the oversight of their children. But it is a noteworthy fact that eminent qualities in men may almost always be traced to similar qualities in their mothers. Knowledge, it is true, is not hereditary, but training and culture and high mental qualities are so, and I believe that the transmission is chiefly through the mother's side. Farther, it is often to the girls rather than to the boys, and it frequently happens that if a selection were to be made as to the members of a family most deserving of an elaborate and costly education, the young women would be chosen

rather than the young men. But leaving this physiological view, let us look at the purely educational. Imagine an educated mother, training and moulding the powers of her children, giving to them in the years of infancy those gentle yet permanent tendencies which are of more account in the formation of character than any subsequent educational influences, selecting for them the best instructors, encouraging and aiding them in their difficulties, sympathising with them in their successes, able to take an intelligent interest in their progress in literature and science. How ennobling such an influence, how fruitful of good results, how certain to secure the warm and lasting gratitude of those who have received its benefits, when they look back in future life on the paths of wisdom along which they have been led. What a contrast to this is the position of an untaught mother—finding her few superficial accomplishments of no account in the work of life, unable wisely to guide the rapidly developing mental life of her children, bringing them up to repeat her own failures and errors, or perhaps to despise her as ignorant of what they must learn. Truly the art and profession of a mother is the noblest and most far-reaching of all, and she who would worthily discharge its duties must be content with no mean preparation. It is perhaps worth while also to say here that these duties and responsibilities in the future are not to be measured altogether by those of the past. The young ladies of to-day will have greater demands made on their knowledge than those which were made on that of their predecessors. I saw this amusingly illustrated lately in a collection of nursery rhymes of the future, which, if my memory serves me, ran in this wise :

> "Twinkle twinkle solar star,
> Now we've found out what you are,
> When unto the noonday sky,
> We the spectroscope apply."

and so on. Or again

> Little Jack Horner, of Latin no scorner,
> In the second declension did spy,
> How of nouns there are some
> That ending in "um,"
> Do not form the plural in "i."

Under these little bits of nonsense lies the grave truth that the boys and girls of the future will know more and learn more, and for that very reason will require more wise and enlightened management than their predecessors.

But the question has still other aspects. A woman may be destined to dwell apart—to see the guides and friends of youth disappearing one by one, or entering on new relations that separate them from her, and with this isolation may come the hard necessity to earn bread. How many thus situated must sink into an unhappy and unloved dependance ? How much better to be able to take some useful place in the world, and to gain an

honourable subsistence. But to do so, there must be a foundation of early culture, and this of a sound and serviceable kind. Or take another picture. Imagine a woman possessing abundance of this world's goods, and free from engrossing cares. If idle and ignorant, she must either retire into an unworthy insignificance, or must expose herself to be the derision of the shrewd and clever, and the companion of fools. Perhaps, worse than this, she may be a mere leader in thoughtless gaiety, a snare and trap to the unwary, a leader of unsuspicious youth into the ways of dissipation. On the other hand, she may aspire to be a wise steward of the goods bestowed on her, a centre of influence, aid and counsel in every good work, a shelter and support to the falling and despairing, a helper and encourager of the useful and active; and she may be all this and more, in a manner which no man, however able or gifted, can fully or effectually imitate. But to secure such fruits as these, she must have sown abundantly the good seeds of mental and moral discipline in the sunny spring time of youth. Lastly, with reference to this branch of the subject, it may be maintained that liberal culture will fit a woman better even for the ordinary toils and responsibilities of household life. Even a domestic servant is of more value to her employer if sufficiently intelligent to understand the use and meaning of her work, to observe and reason about the best mode of arranging and managing it, to be thoughtful and careful with reference to the things committed to her charge. How much more does this apply to the head of the house, who in the daily provisioning and clothing of her little household army, the care of their health, comfort, occupations and amusements, the due and orderly subordination of the duties and interests of servants, children and friends, and the arrangement of the thousand difficulties and interferences that occur in these relations, has surely much need of system, tact, information and clearness of thought. We realize the demands of her position only when we consider that she has to deal with all interests from the commonest to the highest, with all classes of minds, from the youngest and most untutored to the most cultivated; and that she may be required at a moment's notice to divert her thoughts from the gravest and most serious concerns to the most trifling details, or to emerge from the practical performance of the most commonplace duties into the atmosphere of refined and cultivated society.

But it would be unfair to omit the consideration of still another aspect of this matter. Woman has surely the right to be happy as well as to be useful, and should have fully opened to her that exalted pleasure which arises from the development of the mind, from the exploration of new regions of thought, and from an enlarged acquaintance with the works and ways of God. The man who has enjoyed the gratification of exercising his mental powers in the field of scientific investigation or literary study—of gathering their flowers and gems, and of breathing their pure and bracing atmosphere, would surely not close the avenues to such high enjoyment against women.

The desire to do so would be an evidence of sheer pedantry or moral obliquity of which any man should be ashamed. On the contrary every educated man and woman should in this respect be an educational missionary, most desirous that others should enjoy these pleasures and privileges, both as a means of happiness and as a most effectual preventive of low and pernicious tastes and persuits.

But, objects Paterfamilias, I have attended to all this. I have sent my daughters to the best schools I can find, and have paid for many masters beside ; and just as I take their brothers from school and put them to the desk, I take my daughters also from school with their education finished, and hand them over to their mamma to be "brought out." What can I do more for them ? The answer to this question opens the whole subject of the higher education, and as there is just as much misunderstanding of this subject in the case of boys as in the case of girls, I am not sorry to ask your attention to it for a few moments.

What is our idea of a college as distinguished from a school ? Many think that it is merely a higher kind of school adding a few more years to the school-boy's drudgery. Some think it a place of social improvement, where a man by idling a few years in a literary atmosphere may absorb a sort of aroma of learning, as his garments would absorb that of tobacco in a smoking room. Some think it a place to prepare young men for certain learned professions. All are wrong or only partly right. The college differs essentially from the school, inasmuch as the schoolboy becomes a student, that is, he is to take an active and not merely a passive part in his own education. He must begin to put away childish things, and become a man in independent effort, while still submitting himself to the guidance of more mature minds. He must now learn habits of self-reliance, study, and thought, must have the caterpillar growth of the school-room exchanged for the winged intellectual life which is to lead him forth into the world. The college further differs from the school in the fact that it uses the school elements as a basis whereon to build a superstructure of literature and science, attainable only by the more matured mind of the student. The school-boy has certain foundation walls laid ; but his education is roofed in and finished only by the farther discipline of the College, and without this it is likely to become a ruin without ever being inhabited. The College further differs from the school in that it attracts to itself for teachers, specialists in many departments of useful knowledge— men who have devoted themselves to these special branches, and have perhaps been original workers therein ; and thus it brings the schoolboy within reach of a new educational experience, and introduces him into those workshops of literature and science where the products exhibited to him in the school-room have actually been made. In short, the school-boy who leaves school directly for the business of life, is usually permanently fixed in an immature mental condition. He remains intellectually what he would be physically

if we could arrest his growth at the age of fifteen or sixteen, and not allow him to attain any further development.

This fate unhappily befalls a large proportion of young men, even of those in whose case this arrest of development is not excused by the want of means to do better. It is almost universal in women, in whose case also there is not that hardening of the stunted mental constitution which even uneducated men acquire in the business of life. And so the prevalent tone of the feminine mind has come to be proverbially feeble. Men smile at woman's logic, and think it quite out of place to discuss any of the graver or deeper questions of practical science or business in her presence; and a woman of any power and culture is pointed at as a strong-minded woman, or a blue-stocking, even by the poor fools who feel their own inferiority, or who cannot appreciate the value of pursuits which they do not understand. It is time that such false notions were at an end, and the effort which is now being inaugurated will, I hope, tend directly to this, in so far as Montreal is concerned.

We cannot as yet boast of a Ladies' College; but our classes for the present session will provide for substantial instruction in the structure and literature of the two most important languages in this country, and for an introduction to that great department of science which relates to inorganic nature. I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the nature of the course and to be hopeful of the results. It is further to be noticed in this connection that the efforts of the Committee, and especially of the Honorary Secretary, have been most zealous and untiring, and have been conducted with an amount of judicious care and foresight which should inspire the utmost confidence in the future management of the undertaking, and should entitle them to the warmest thanks of every friend of education.

Several features of the present movement afford, I think, especial reasons for congratulation. One is that this is an Association of Ladies for educational purposes—originating with ladies, carried on by them, supported by their contributions. Another is, that the movement is self-supporting, and not sustained by any extraneous aid. It will, I hope, attract to itself endowments which may give it a stronger and higher character, but its present position of independence is the best guarantee for this, as well as for all other kinds of success. Another is that the Association embraces nearly all that is elevated in social and educational standing in our city, and has thus the broadest and highest basis that can be attained among us for any effort whatever. Still another is that we are not alone, nor are we indeed in the van of this great work. I need not speak of the United States, where the magnificent Vassar College, with which the name of one of our excellent and learned women was connected so usefully, and the admission of ladies to Cornell University, the University of Michigan and others, have marked strongly the popular sentiment as to

the education of women. In Canada itself, Toronto, and even Quebec and Kingston, have preceded us, though I think in the magnitude of our success we may hope to excel them all. In the mother country, the Edinburgh Association has afforded us the model for our own; and the North of England Educational Council, the Bedford College in London, the Hitchin College, the Cambridge Lectures for Ladies, the Alexandra College in Dublin, the admission of ladies to the middle-class examinations of the universities, are all indications of the intensity and direction of the current. On the continent of Europe, Sweden has a state college for women. The Victoria Lyceum at Berlin has the patronage of the Princess Royal; the University of Paris has established classes for ladies, and St. Petersburgh has its university for women. All these movements have originated not only in our own time but within a few years, and they are evidently the dawn of a new educational era, which, in my judgment, will see as great an advance in the education of our race as that which was inaugurated by the revival of learning and the establishment of universities for men in a previous age. It implies not only the higher education of women, but the elevation, extension and refinemcnt of the higher education of men. Colleges for women will, as new institutions, be free from many evil traditions which cling about the old seats of learning. They will start with all the advantages of our modern civilization. They will be animated by the greater refinement and tact and taste of woman. They will impress many of these features upon our older colleges, with which, I have no doubt, they will become connected under the same university organizations. They will also greatly increase the demand for a higher education among young men. An Edinburgh professor is reported to have said to some students who asked ignorant questions—" Ask your sisters at home; they can tell you"—a retort which, I imagine, few young men would lightly endure; and so soon as young men find they must attain to higher culture before they can cut a respectable figure in the society of ladies, we shall find them respecting science and literature almost as much as money, and attaching to the services of the college professor as much importance as to those of their hair-dresser or tailor.

In order, however, to secure these results, I cannot too strongly urge upon the young ladies who may attend these lectures, that they must be actual students, applying their minds vigorously to the work of the class-room, performing such exercises as may be prescribed. and preparing themselves by continuous and hard study for the examinations. I would also urge that perseverance is essential to success, and that not only should the students be prepared to follow out the lectures to their close, but those who have aided in the effort thus far should be prepared for the necessity of equal efforts to sustain it in succeeding sessions.

And now, ladies, if I have dwelt on grave themes, it is because I have felt that I am in the presence of those who have a serious work in hand,

and who, being alive to its importance and responsibility, will not be unwilling to hear the views of one who has long looked on this matter with interest, though from a somewhat different point of view. I can assure you that I shall always regard it as no small honour to have been called on to deliver the opening lecture of the first session of this Association; and I trust that, with God's blessing, we shall have cause to look back on this day as one marked by an event fraught with the most important and beneficial consequences to this community. That it may be so requires that we shall appreciate the full responsibility of the step we have taken, and pursue our course with vigour and energy. With reference to these points I cannot better close than with an extract from the introductory lecture of my friend, Dr. Wilson, of Toronto, delivered two years ago, at the opening of the classes for ladies which have proved so successful in our sister city, and in which he brings up two of the most important topics to which I have directed your attention:—

"It is not, therefore, unmeet that I should aim by every argument to enforce the idea that, as high culture and profound scholarship interfere in no degree with man's fitness for the roughest and most prosaic duties; but rather that the cultivated intellect quickens into renewed vigor every inferior power: so is it with woman also. The development of her highest faculties, her powers of reasoning, her range of observation, and compass of knowledge, will only make mind and hand work together the more promptly, in obedience to every tender impulse, and every voice of duty.

"Once satisfied of this, I doubt not your hearty co-operation may be relied upon; without which all efforts on our part for the higher education of woman must be vain. Yet I feel assured that, in spite of every impediment, such a scheme lies among the inevitable purposes of the future. It may be rejected now; it may be delayed and frowned on still, by the prejudices inherited from a dead past; but it cannot be prevented. It is one of the grand promises which make thoughtful men almost envious of those who are now entering on the life, for some of us so nearly an accomplished thing.

> 'Its triumph will be sung,
> By some yet unmoulded tongue,
> Far on in summers that we shall not see.'

The thoughts of men are widening; and we stand in special need of this as an element which will accelerate the world's progress onward and upward to noblest ends. Whether or no this generation shall, in our own province at least, share in any degree in the effort, or partake of its rewards, rests mainly with yourselves."

Third Edition.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY

AND THE

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Interviews with Members of the Corporation of McGill.

DOCTORS DO DISAGREE.

Sir William Dawson having affirmed that one of THE STAR'S unfounded assumptions is that the University is divided against itself on the question of the higher education of women and the principal point at issue between Sir William and THE STAR being our assertion that the University has no definite policy on the question of separate or co-education, reporters of THE STAR have endeavored to obtain interviews with all the members of the corporation of McGill University with a view to a settlement of the point at issue.

The following three questions were propounded to all the members who were seen by our reporters.

I. At the date of the special meeting of the Corporation called to consider the Donald A. Smith Donation in September last was there not in the orders of the day for the October meeting of the Corporation a resolution proposing to open the Arts Faculty to women on the same terms as to men?

II. When the resolution accepting the Smith Donation was submitted to the Corporation, was it not opposed by several members on the ground that it might be interpreted as committing the Corporation to a particular policy with regard to the subject of co-education, and was it not amended in deference to such opposition in order to avoid that interpretation?

III. When the said resolution was allowed to pass was it not on a specific assurance given by Sir William Dawson that it should not in any manner affect the discussion upon the question of the policy of the University in the matter?

The following question was submitted to those members who were not present at the September meeting:

IV. If not present at the meeting of the Corporation in September will you state your views as to the wisdom of instituting separate classes, taking into consideration the financial condition of the University.

profession. This will be all the more likely if the Trafalgar Institute be thoroughly equipped, as is probable. It is improbable that the number of lady undergraduates will ever exceed thirty. Taking all these circumstances into consideration it would have been better to have applied the funds of the Smith endowment to the general improvement of the University, particularly of the Faculty of Arts. To establish a separate college with separate professors, separate prizes, medals, etc., on an endowment of even $100,000 would certainly be unwise at this time. For a short period and until the class-rooms of the Arts Faculty are remodelled it will be wise to allow the classes to remain separate. This remodelling need not be of any great cost and is even now required for present needs as the rooms are badly lighted, and ventilated and ill planned for their special requirements. Speaking of co-education at Cornell University, the Doctor said a strong opposition was manifested there at first, both by many of the professors and by the students to the admission of women. But by their ladylike conduct and the high rank they secured in the classes, the ladies soon succeeded in banishing much of this prejudice. Since that time the number of ladies attending the university has varied from forty to sixty. Their influence upon the general tone of the college has been exceedingly beneficial. Mr. Sage, of Brooklyn, made provision for their comfort by building them a home at a cost of $250,000. The same building contains, however, a botanical class room and art rooms. Over this building is a matron, but the regulations are exceedingly liberal. In concluding Dr. Kelley said he was strongly in favor of giving ladies all the advantages possible, and could a sufficient endowment be secured he would favor the establishment of separate classes. The least sum which would satisfy the necessities of separate classes would not be less than $250,000.

The Rev. Dr. MACVICAR was not present at the September meeting, and only for a time at the October meeting. However, he stated his conviction was that the Arts Faculty should be strengthened in every possible way. The resources of the University should be concentrated for this purpose. He was heartily in favor of giving ladies the highest culture possible, but doubtful whether sufficient resources can be secured for a separate and independent work in Montreal. In order to the success of co-education under the Arts Faculty, certain improvements would require to be made in the arrangement of the building, a separate entrance and waiting room being essential to the comfort of the ladies. However, the details of co-education would require the fullest consideration, and it was his hope that the Corporation would shortly have an opportunity to discuss the whole question of separate or co-education in McGill upon its merits.

NEW GERMAN CANAL.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A bill will be presented to the Reichstag for the construction of a canal between Hill and Brunsbuttel, on the river Elbe. The canal will permit the passage of the largest man-of-war to the fortress, and there will be naval stations at each entrance. The canal will cost 122,000,000 marks.

AMERICAN

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 5.—A large meeting of representative business men of Gloucester was held this morning to take into consideration the question of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. The speakers pointed out the importance of immediate and united action to protect the interests of American fishermen against the dangerous competition which must result from keeping our markets free to the products of the Canadian fisheries. A committee was appointed to take such action as it may deem proper and to invite the co-operation of other New England fishing ports.

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough, and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

A crusty old bachelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve because, when she appeared, man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

Ladies' Sealette lined Felt knee button boots, something new, at Fogarty's.
287-2

The ancient Egyptian name for the cat was "maow."

Men's Beaver cloth Hand-made boots at Fogarty's.
287-2

The Dshebel Naibo, an Algerian mountain 800 feet high, is slowly sinking into the earth.

Men's light leather Congress for wearing under overshoes at Fogarty's, corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine.
287-2

The inhabitants of St. Helena are calle Yamstocks, because of their fondness f yams.

Felt lined Skating boots at Fogarty's.
287-2

AMERICAN.

The Chicago grain market opened steady this morning, with corn perhaps a trifle firmer. Pork has declined again, and the opening figures were about 20c lower than the close last evening. The following are the quotations: Wheat 73½ January, 74⅜ February, 80⅝ May. Corn 38½ year, 35¼ January, 37½ May. Pork $11.55 February. Lard $6.90 February.

This afternoon the Chicago grain report which had ruled about steady all day was a shade easier. At 3.15 the quotations were as follows: Wheat, 73⅜ January; 74⅛ February; 80⅜ May. Corn, 37½ year; 35⅛ January; 37½ May. Oats, 24⅜ January; 24⅝ February; 27¾ May. Pork $11.42½, Jan. $11.57½ February and $11.95 May. Lard, $6.77½ January; $6.85 February; $6.92½ March.

FOREIGN.

Beerbohm's report for to-day was as follows: Cargoes off coast wheat. steady, with a fair demand. Corn nothing offering. Cargoes on passage wheat and corn firmly held. Mark Lane wheat steady. Corn firm. English country markets a turn dearer. French do steady. Liverpool wheat spot firm. Corn strong. Liverpool mixed maize, 5s. 5½d.; peas 5s. 11d. Paris wheat and flour quiet.

NEW YORK STOCKEXCHANGE.

Reported by Macdougall Bros., Stock Brokers, St. Francois Xavier Street, December 5.

	Op'g	Cl'sg		Op'g	Cl'sg
W. U. Tel....	63½	62⅝	Reading	....	....
Lake Shore..	68½	67¾	Kansas & T..	17¾	17¾
Pacific Mail...	54⅝	54¼	Chesh. & O..	....	....
Erie.....	15¼	15	Can. South..	....	....
Do 2nd.....	57¾	57½	St. Paul & O.	....	29¼
Do Pref.....	....	....	Do Pref.....	....	....
Ohio & Miss.	....	19	D. R.....	....	....
North-West..	88⅝	87⅞	N. P.....	....	....
Do Pref....	....	....	Do Pref.....	41½	41⅝
St. Paul.....	81	79⅞	Ont. & West.	13⅝	12¾
Do Pref.....	....	108⅞	Ohio & Cent.	....	1⅞
Mich. Cen....	....	....	Erie & W....	....	....
Jersey Cen...	45¼	46½	Mob. & Ohio.	....	....
N. Y. Central	91¼	90⅝	Lou. & Nash.	27	27⅛
Del. L. & W.	108½	108	C.C.C. & I....	....	....
Del. & Hud..	....	....	Texas Pac...	13⅝	13⅝
Rock Island..	....	111¼	Cen. Pac.....	35½	35⅞
Ill. Central..	....	....	Mo. Pac....	92¾	92⅞
C. B. & Q....	....	121¾	St. P & M....	....	....
C. C. & I. C...	....	....	Pullman Car	....	....
Wabash.....	....	....	Or. Trans....	....	13¾
Do Pref.....	....	....	West S. Bds.	41½	41
Union Pac...	50⅝	50⅝	Can. Pac.....	....	....
H. T.....	....	....	Exchange....	482	482
Man. Elv.....	....	....	Money.....	....	1½

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported for THE STAR by Gordon, Strathy & Co Stock Brokers, 100 St. Francois Xavier Street, Dec. 5th.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,—A letter over the signature O. M., in your columns this morning, attracted my attention, and the extract from Dr. Morgan Dix's "Lectures on the calling of a Christian woman," which it contained, proved very interesting. But O. M. is surely getting behind the age in making the broad statement that co-education has the effect of "hardening and roughening a girl's character, and rubbing off that modesty which in old-fashioned days used to be considered one of the chief virtues of womanhood." Dr. Anderson, of Charlottetown, one of McGill's latest LL.D.'s, and whom the learned Principal Sir J. Wm. Dawson spoke of in such high terms has had a very different experience, judging from his address delivered at the dinner given in the Windsor hotel on Monday evening under the auspices of the Graduates society. He spoke most favorably of co-education, and after a long trial, during which he had kept his eyes and ears open, had not observed any evil results, on the contrary spoke of the refining influence it had had on the young men from the rural districts. This question of co-education is certainly a subject worthy of the most serious consideration; and, Mr. Editor, this leads me to ask the question as to what has ever become of the resolution moved by Dr. Murray in corporation McGill college so far back as 1880, or thereabout. I believe a committee was appointed by the corporation to investigate the pros and cons, and certainly we have a right to know the results of their investigation. If co-education is not feasible, then let us have the reasons why. Judging from the speeches delivered at the Windsor hotel on Monday evening by Principals MacVicar, Henderson, Dr. Heneker, Dr. Anderson, Hon. W. W. Lynch and others, the question of co-education of the sexes seems to be the popular cry. And McGill college, which has been ever sought to be in the front, must see to it that she is not left behind in the race to provide higher education for women.

NON MIHI SED ALUS.

ATTEMPT AT RETALIATION.

American Railways Seeking to Exclude Canadian Lines From United

Canada, 95c@$1 00; six rowed state, 90c@95c; two rowed state, 82c@85c.

Malt—Steady and quiet. Six rowed Canada, 1 05 @ $1 20; six-rowed state, $1 @ $1 05; two-rowed state, 90c@$1.

Hops—Dull and nominal. Choice 1887, New York, 12c@15c; do. common to good, 8@10c; choice 1887, Eastern, 8c@10c; do. common to good, 6c@7c

Produce.

Butter—Business small, with prices steady. Western extra fresh made creamery, 26c; some fancy Elgin higher; extra first Western creamery, 24c@25c; do. firsts, 22c @ 23c; do. fancy fresh imitation creamery, 22c; do seconds, 20c @ 21c; do factory, choice fresh, 21c@22c; do fair to good, 20c; Vermont new milk dairy, good to choice lots, 23c@24c; selections do. 24½c@25c; fair to good dairies, 21c@22c.

Eggs—Dull but steady. Eastern extras, 14½c; some fancy near-by stock, higher; Eastern firsts, 14c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 14½c; fresh Western, 13½c @14c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 13½c@14c; Michigan, 14c.

Poultry—Quiet and steady. Western young frozen turkeys, 13c @ 14c for extra small; do. fair to choice, 11c @ 12½c; Northern fresh killed chickens, choice, 20c @22c; do. fair to good, 14c@18c; Northern fresh killed fowls, 15c; New York iced fowls, 13c; Western fowls and chickens, 10c@13c; geese, 9c@11c; ducks, 11c@13c.

Beans and Peas—Quiet and unchanged. Choice small New York hand-picked pea, $2 90@$3 ℔ bushel; choice New York large hand-picked do., $2 85@ $2 90; small Vermont hand-picked do., $3 10@$3 15; choice screened do., $2 50@$2 75; hand-picked med., $2 75@$2 85; choice screened do., $2 25@$2.60; choice yellow eyes, $2 85 @ $2 90; California beans, $3@$3 10; foreign med., $2 25@$2 50; do pea, $2 60 @ $2 75; Can peas, 90c @ $1 10 choice; green peas, $1 50@$1 60 per bushel choice West; 90c@$1 10 North.

Hay and Straw—Hay steady. Rye straw firm. Choice prime hay, $18; some fancy, $19; fair to good, $15 @ 17; Eastern, fine, $12 @ $15; poor to ordinary, $12@14; East swale, $10@$11; rye straw, choice, $23 @24; oat, $10@$11.

Seeds—Prices firm; timothy, North, $3 10 @3 20; do West, $3@3 10; clover, North, 8c@ 8½c; do West, 7¼c@8c; red top, West, ℔ 50-℔ sacks, $2 20 @ $2.30; Jersey, $2 25@2 50; Hungarian, $1 15@$1 25; Millett, $1@$1 20.

Potatoes—Quiet but fairly steady. Houlton rose, $1 00@$1.05 per bushel; do. hebrons, 85c @90c; Aroostook rose 95c@$1; do hebrons, 80@ 85c; prolifics, 75@80c; burbanks, 70c; white brooks, 60@65c; silver dollars, 75c; Davis seedling, 70c@73c; N B barrel stock, $2@ $2 50 rose, and $2 for burbanks; $1.75@ $2 for prolifics; 60c@70c ℔ bush for prolifics; burbanks, 60c@70c; Davis seedlings, 70@73c; rose, 85@95c; silver dollars, 75c; white brooks, 55@60c; chenangoes, nom., 75c@80c; Scotch champions, 40c @50c; do. Regents, 50c @60c; do. magnum 68c@73c ℔ bush, bright, and 60c@65c for dark.

Truck—Trade moderate. Cabbage, native, ℔ bbl, $3; native flat turnips, 75c per bush; carrots, per bush, 60c; St. Andrews turnips, $2 00; white French do, $2 00; Hubbard squash $70 ℔ ton; parsnips, $1 25 per bush; native onions

Communications.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

SIR,—There is reason to believe that there are many gentlemen in Montreal who would gladly aid in an effort to establish here an Astronomical Observatory; but it is difficult to find out and bring them together, so as to determine the possibility of attaining the desired end. The readiest way to get over the difficulty is probably to moot the question in the public journals, and therefore, at the request of a few who met lately to discuss the matter, I ask your kind co-operation.

If the means can be had, there is certainly no lack of incentive to the undertaking, at least to the minds of those who feel an interest in the noblest of all the sciences, and who know how far Canada lags behind other nations in its cultivation.

Any review of the doings of our neighbours across the border, for example, if your space permitted it, would be too painfully suggestive as a contrast, making all allowance for the difference of populations. Yet while contrasting the high popularity and remarkable progress of astronomical study in the United States with the little done for it in Canada, encouragement may be derived from reflecting how very recent has been the origin of the practical study in the former country.

It is little more than forty years ago since the first regular observatory was established there (at Williams College, Mass) The Act of Congress authorizing the National Observatory was passed only in 1842. The celebrated Observatory at Harvard College was commenced by subscription among the citizens of Boston in 1843.

The story of this last is curious, and may be instructive. In March, 1843, "a comet with a long and brilliant train having made its appearance, the people of Boston naturally looked to the astronomers of Cambridge for information respecting its movements. The astronomers replied that they had no instruments adapted to nice cometary observations. This announcement, together with the knowledge of the existence of good instruments in other parts of the United States, aroused the general determination to supply the deficiency." "An informal meeting of a few individuals interested in the subject, was held at the office of the American Insurance Company in Boston. A full meeting of merchants and other citizens of Boston, was subsequently held at the hall of the Marine Society, to consider the expediency of procuring a telescope of the first-class, for astronomical observations. At this meeting the question was decided in the affirmative," and a sufficient subscription raised.

Now, we, in Montreal, have had no brilliant comet recently to excite the public attention; but we have, in the near future, an event of greater astronomical importance, of greater rarity, and one that will bring credit or the reverse to Canada, among the nations, according as we prepare for it or not. I mean, of course, the transit of Venus, which is to take place on the 6th of December, 1882. Only four transits have ever been seen by mortal eyes—the last in 1874—and after 1882, no man now living will see another. The next succeeding transit does not take place until 2004.

It is needless here to dwell on the value of the occurrence, which is used to determine the magnitude of our Solar System. The importance attached to it is sufficiently attested by the large sums spent by so many nations in 1874 in fitting out expeditions to observe it.

That Canada did not take part, in that year, was not very remarkable; the expeditions were costly, and went to distant corners of the world. But in 1882 the transit will be visible from every important city of Canada, and a future generation of Canadians will have to moderate their admiration of the present if we neglect the opportunity.

Writing of one phase of the event, the Astronomer Royal of England says:—"The utmost reliance may be placed on the zeal of our *American* brethren for observing the ingress." Both Canada and the United States are mentioned in a previous paragraph, but whether *American* is intended to include Canadian, is not obvious. Yet if little be expected of us, we ought to do the more.

If anything is to be done, there is no time to lose. Neither instruments, nor buildings nor skilled observers are to be obtained at a moment's notice. The Imperial Government, with all the resources at its command, spent three years in preparations for the last transit.

There can be little doubt but that there will be an observatory at Montreal before many years pass. The question is, can it be established soon? If those who are interested in the matter express their opinions promptly and publicly, this question can be quickly decided. If the decision be in the affirmative all details as to management, &c., would, of course, be settled by the subscribers, but the dominant idea at the meeting to which I have referred was that it would be best that the observatory should be an independent institution governed by trustees.

ALPHA.

Montreal, January 27th, 1879.

The arrivals of beef cattle for sale on this market have been very light for some days past, but the market was excited to-day by the late news from Britain, stating that cattle coming from American ports are to be slaughtered at the port of arrival. There are at present about forty carloads of Western cattle in the Grand Trunk yards at Point St. Charles which were on transit to Portland to be shipped to Britain, bnt have been detained here by the owners until further information is received. T Bater, of the firm of Crawford & Co, of Toronto, who have nine carloads of American and four of Canadian cattle in the Grand Trunk cattle yards, brought the latter on to St. Gabriel market to-day, where he sold the greater part of them at less than cost, for they were generally larger in size and fatter than are often used in this market. Mr. Bater sold 20 good steers to H. Benallack at 4⅜c per lb; these cattle weighed 26,550 lbs. He also sold 17 large fat bulls and 8 oxen to Isaac Girons at $64 or 3½c per lb. Mr. Bater says that he will ship the American cattle to Boston for sale there. About 200 head of beef cattle were brought to Viger Market this forenoon, many of them being of pretty good quality. Mr. Wm. Roberts and J. K. Wilder sold over 20 head of fat cows and heifers at from $25 to $40 each, and a pair of oxen for $100. D. McMillen, of Morrisburg, sold a car-load of common cattle at from $18 to $30 each. Jas. Eakins, of Port Hope, sold about 20 cattle at from $25 to $55 each. A number of small, hard-looking bulls from the parishes were sold at from $14 to $20 each.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, January 29.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade for the past week, says: "The greater part of Northwestern Europe has been frost-bound during the past week, and it is hoped that such weather will, as heretofore, prove favorable to spring crops. Granary stocks are small, and despite the imports of California wheat next month's supplies are unlikely to be heavy. Nevertheless millers are indisposed to purchase, because the rates for forward delivery convince them that prices in April will not seriously differ from those at present current. There has been a considerable fall in barley, whereof deliveries are rather large. Oats deliveries are moderate, and the price has been lower than during the corresponding week of the past ten years, so farmers are indisposed to sell. The imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the week ending January 18, were 261,715 quarters, being 35,000 quarters over the weekly average of 1878; of barley, 29,562 quarters; of oats, 95,011 quarters, and of maize, 147,721 quarters. The stock of oats in granary is very large. The imports of flour are 88,253 sacks. The markets for the kingdom, including London, are exceedingly dull for flour."

LATEST MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, January 30.

Cotton steady at 9⅛c.

Flour dull; receipts, 9,000 barrels; sales, 12,000 barrels.

Rye flour steady.

Wheat quiet; receipts, 93,000 bushels; sales, 16,000 bushels; No. 2 Red for March, $1.10½.

Rye dull; Western and State, 56c to 60c.

Corn a shade stronger; receipts, 95,000 bushels; sales, 75,000 bushels at 44½c to 48¼c.

Barley dull.

Oats quiet; receipts, 15,000 bushels; sales, 20,000 bushels at 30c to 31⅝c for mixed Western and State; 33c to 35½c for white do.

Pork firmer at $8.50 to $8.60.

Lard firmer at $6.70.

Petroleum, refined, 9⅜c.

CHICAGO, January 30.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,300; sales, early, at yesterday's prices, now bidding $3.50 for light, $3.30 to $3 50 for heavy mixed.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Red Winter, 86½c to 87½c; No. 2 Spring, 86c to 86⅜c for cash, 86¼c for February.

Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 31c to 31⅛c for cash and February.

Oats in good demand and a shade higher at 19¾c for cash, 19⅞c for February.

Rye steady and unchanged.

Barley quiet and firm at 84½c.

Pork strong and higher $9.40 for cash, $9.42½ to $9.45 for February.

Lard strong, higher at $6.35 to $6.37½ for cash and February.

Bulk meats in good demand and a shade higher; shoulders, $3.55; short rib, $4.45; short clear, $4.75.

Dressed hogs strong, higher and unsettled at $3.75 to $4.

Whiskey at $1.04.

Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 62,000 bushels; corn, 74,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 13,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 36,000 bushels; corn, 63,000 bushels; oats, 17,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 do; barley, 15,000 bushels.

LONDON, January 30.

11.30 a. m.—Consols, 96 1-16; 67's, 103⅜; 10-40's, 106⅜.

PROVINCIAL NARROWNESS.

Much has been written in the past year, especially in Ontario, on what has been called "University Consolidation," and it would seem as if, in search of the advantages of a uniform standard of university degrees, many educated men would give up that system of free universities which by its healthy competition, its freedom of teaching and examination, and its culture of special subjects in special colleges, has worked out the high educational standard of the mother country, Germany and the United States. The reason for this agitation is the degradation of university degrees which results from the too easy disposition of legislators in the past in granting university powers to all who applied. However important this subject to the interests of literary education, it should, we think, be postponed to the far more important consideration of the fragmentary condition of professional education as at present committed to the capricious legislation of the several provinces. At the time of confederation many of our wiser educationists insisted that professional education should be under the control of the Dominion Legislature. There seemed no good reason why this should not have been done. The local, national or religious jealousies of the several provinces surely afforded no good reason why they should not enjoy the services of the most skilful professional men they could obtain. To put it in another way, there seemed no reason why there should be hostile tariffs between the provinces in medicine, teaching or land surveying, or even in law, nor could there be any advantage in restricting our young men to the narrow field of one province instead of allowing them to select for themselves where they might settle over the broad face of the Dominion. Nevertheless, the narrower view prevailed, and these important matters were left to the tender mercies of the local legislatures. What has been the consequence? Let us take one or two instances. In Ontario and Quebec we have two dissimilar medical acts, and two medical councils, and there is no reciprocity in the examinations. Hence the medical student who studies in Quebec has acquired no right to practice in Ontario, and *vice versa*. Ontario is in some of its requirements even narrower than Quebec, and such students from that province as resort to Montreal for medical education, in search, no doubt, of more thorough training and more varied hospital practice, are met with all kinds of obstructions in obtaining the right to practise in their native province. In one respect, however, the law of Quebec is the worse, for cram is preferred to good education in the matter of matriculation, by the rejection of university degrees in arts as a qualification—an absurdity, we believe, unexampled in any other civilized country. Again, in the profession of teaching, recent regulations in Ontario prohibit any graduate of a British or colonial university from being a candidate for a head-mastership, unless he shall have served an apprenticeship to an Ontario teacher for one year. We have only recently heard of a case where a graduate of McGill, who had also, after practice and study in the art of teaching, taken the highest grade of diploma in one of the provincial normal schools of Quebec,—a man probably of as high educational qualifications as can be obtained in any part of the British Empire, was informed that he could not legally be a candidate for a school in Ontario until he had apprenticed himself for a year to some schoolmaster there. Surely protection to native ignorance could go no farther than this; and, however justly Ontario may now be proud of her school system, such restrictions must soon tell in depressing it to the level of a routine of red tape. Again, under the law of the old Province of Canada, a graduate of a school of engineering, established in a university, was entitled to certain privileges with reference to apprenticeship. Since Confederation the law has been split into two, and the words "in this province," which when found in old laws covers the whole of the former Province of Canada, when introduced into new laws, apparently, in this respect, copies of the old, means merely Ontario or merely Quebec; and a land surveyor, duly qualified, cannot migrate across River Beaudette, nor can the student pursue his education in one province if he means to serve his apprenticeship in the other.

The effect of these unwise restrictions in the interests of our young men are lamentable. They are practically not citizens of the Dominion, but only of a certain little province, and prohibitory laws are actually enacted against them carrying on their professions in the others. The injustice and impolicy of this is evident, and as there can be little hope that it will be remedied under the present system, there should, we think, be a determined effort made by all friends of good education and of the unity and prosperity of the Dominion, to have the right of legislation transferred to the Dominion Government, so that we shall have general boards of examining and licensing to all the more important professions in such a manner that licentiates may practice anywhere from British Columbia to Nova Scotia, and that uniform qualifications may prevail throughout.

Weekly
June 28/78

Tenders may be made for each lot separately or for the whole together; and the highest or any tender may not necessarily be accepted.

Parties making other than cash offers will please to name the security they propose to give.

JOHN FAIR,
Assignee.

115 St. Francois Xavier Street,
Montreal Jan. 23rd, 1879.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

STOCK OF MILLINERY.

Tenders will be received until the 1st February for the stock of F. G. Swales, 379 Notre Dame street, amounting per Inventory to.....$5,062.18
And Fixtures..... 590.80

Tenders, other than for cash, to name the security offered. The stock and inventory can be seen on application to the undersigned.

THOMAS DARLING,
Official Assignee.

182 St. James street,
Montreal, 18th Jan., 1879.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of

RICHARD PATTON,

Of the City of Montreal, Plumber and Gas Fitter,
An Insolvent.

The undersigned assignee will receive tenders at so much in the dollar for the purchase of the whole or any portion of the assets belonging to the above estate, or an offer at so much in the dollar on the liabilities as they now exist, the purchaser assuming all responsibility.

The estate comprises:—

1st.	Stock and Plant in Montreal, about	$7,799.06
	do. in London, Ont., about	3,259.58
2nd.	Book Debts due in Montreal	12,391.38
	do. do. due in London, Ont	1,039.54
3rd.	Balance due on contract in Montreal	1,473.59
		$25,963.15

Full particulars and all information can be had at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders addressed to the assignee and marked "Tenders for the Patton Estate," will be received up to NOON, the 31st day of January current. The assignee and inspectors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

JOHN FULTON,
Assignee.

Office of Perkins, Fulton & Perkins,
Assignees and Accountants,
No. 60 St. James street,
Montreal, January 21st 1879

[illegible] from the Sheddon Company's Stables are wanted, for one year from this date. Address

THOS. SYMINGTON,
24 St. Peter street.

Montreal, Jan. 24th, 1879.

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE REQUISITES.

Ivory Billiard Balls.
Ivory and Wood Bagatelle Balls.
Cues, Cue Tips, Chalks and Wafers.
Also, Pin Pool.
Send for Price List.

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

CANDLES! CANDLES!

A large stock of FANCY CANDLES, as follows:
The latest novelty, the Cleopatra Needle Candle.
Real Wax, Sperm, Cable, Ozokerit and Transparent Candles.
Also, Night Lights, Tapers and Gas Lights.
A large variety of Candle Ornaments, Candle Shades and Holders.

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

J. W. HANNAH & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Upholsterer's Materials, and Manufacturers of Furniture Springs.
85 COMMON ST.,
Between Nazareth and Duke sts., on Canal Basin.

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WANTED, a nurse girl, age about 15 years, respectably connected. Apply between 9 and 10 in the morning at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, 1,363 St. Catherine street.

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THE PETER REDPATH MUSEUM.

There is one event in connection with the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the second time in this city, which it would be a shame to pass over in silence. We refer to the opening of the Peter Redpath Museum. It is an event of which Montreal may well be proud and which should be a cause of rejoicing to all true friends of education. While it does honor to the enlightened generosity of the noble donor, it also reflects credit on those whose zeal and success in the furtherance of the important branches of knowledge which it is intended to illustrate, suggested the gift. Such a museum has been the object of Dr. Dawson's hopes and endeavors, ever since he undertook the direction of McGill College. In his inaugural discourse in November, 1855, after referring to the growing interest that was taken in the study of zoology botany, geology and mineralogy, and announcing his intention of commencing a course of lectures on natural history for the benefit of the students, he said:— "I hope, also, in connection with this de- "partment, to form a museum of natural "history, and shall be very thankful for "any aid that may be given by in- "dividuals or public bodies towards "such a collection." The words thus fitly spoken, though they took some time to germinate in men's minds, were destined ultimately to have fruitful results. The Peter Redpath chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Logan Professorship of Geology, the foundation of exhibitions and scholarships, the endowment of medals and prizes, and the Carpenter and other donations, showed, from year to year, that they had not been uttered in vain. In 1861 one of our most prominent citizens gave an example of munificence by the erection of the splendid west wing, which bears the name "The William Molson Hall." And now Mr. Peter Redpath, by a noble and public-spirited outlay of more than a $100,000, has supplemented the work of all preceding givers. In his annual report of the McGill University for the year 1880, Dr. Dawson wrote thus of this addition to the group of college buildings:—"The foundation "of the Peter Redpath Museum is in "amount a benefaction ranking with "that of Mr. William Molson in 1861, and "next in value to the original gift of Mr. "McGill. The building will not only be "architecturally and in its interior ar- "rangements the finest museum of the "Dominion, but it will possess all the ap- "pliances necessary to make it an in- "stitution of the first class for the teach- "ing of natural science. It will serve as "a compensation for the removal of the "Geological Survey, and will furnish a "model for imitation in providing other "departments of the work of the Univer- "sity with the accommodation which "they need. It will also afford "space in the original college build- "ings for the adequate expansion of "other portions of our work." We trust that before very long the implied appeal embodied in these thankful and hopeful words will have due response, and that Mr. Redpath's gift will be crowned by full provision for those needs of professors and students which still remain unsupplied. In the meantime we are happy to be able to state that the forecast of the completed and furnished museum given by Dr. Dawson in his report has been amply confirmed, and that the general voice of both residents and distinguished visitors (including that of Dr. Carpenter, whose presence was so auspicious a feature in the inauguration,) has pronounced it to be in all respects worthy of the high aims for which it is intended and a credit to the commercial and scientific capital of the Dominion.

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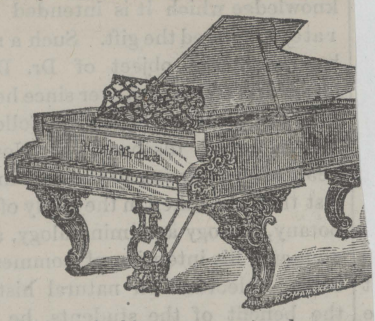

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the absence of Mr. Boom, Mr. [illegible] pied the chair, and there were Messrs. Angus Grant, Peter Fulton Henshaw, A. McGibbon, Dr. Andres Evans, N. S. Whitney, W. R. Salte Bowie, S. Coulson, H. W. Becket and

The principal object of the meeting decide upon the list of attractions an range dates, and a long conversatio place, a number of motions being pr all of which, however, either drop want of seconders or were not put vote. Finally it was moved by Mr. bon that the attractions and amou apart for them be as follows :—

Hose reel competition, $350; games, $350; balloon ascension, $4 hibition in the harbor by Mr. Edward and Captain Boyton, $500.

In amendment to this Mr. BECKET seconded by Mr. COLSON, that the it balloon ascension be struck out. A p ed discussion took place on this, but the amendment was carried without d

Mr. ANGUS GRANT then moved, seco Mr. HENSHAW, that the other items curred in with the addition of $500 fo hibition of Japanese day fireworks grounds in the place of the balloo sion. The motion was carried, Mr. Mc dissenting.

A sub-committee consisting of S. Coulson, D. E. Bowie, Angus Gran Colson was appointed to arrange for hibitions of rowing by the champion the life-preserving suit with firewo by Captain Boyton. It is also able that Captain Webb, the ch swimmer, will also be engaged. O of Hanlan, Mr. S. Coulson reported t champion had expressed his readi place himself in the hands of the C tee. It is proposed that, in additio exhibition of rowing, Hanlan will al himself and his boat on the Ex grounds on one of the afternoons.

It is probable that the hose reel c tion, the military review and the row hibition (the latter to take place at 10 in the morning) will be held on T the 19th, the civic holiday, and the games on Thursday, the 21st, the hors ing being on the Monday and Wed The programme, however, will con particulars as to dates, and will b as early as possible.

After considerable conversation t ing adjourned.

her sister at Knowlton.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Annual meeting. 1867

The annual meeting of the Natural History Society was held last evening, Principal Dawson, the President, in the chair. Amongst those present were the Rev. Dr. DeSola, Drs. J. Baker Edwards and T. Sterry Hunt, and Messrs. J. L. Marler, J. T. Donald, Stanley Bagg, J. H. Joseph, Sanborn, Robb, W. Muir, Brown and Bemrose. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Dr. Baker Edwards filled his office.

The PRESIDENT presented Major H. Latour with a bronze medal in recognition of his services to the city, which the Major suitably acknowledged.

The PRESIDENT, in his address, said the past year had been distinguished more for the improvements made in the museum and in the Society's financial condition than for the extent of scientific work, though the latter had been considerable. He referred to the loss the Society had sustained by the removal of several active members to Ottawa, and expressed the hope that their places would be filled by others, and more especially by the young men coming forward as workers in science. He referred to the discoveries of various gentlemen, and to the papers which had been read at the monthly meetings. A committee had been working throughout the session in preparing the way for the proposed meeting of the American Association in this city. A deputation would attend the convention at Cincinnati with the object of realizing this anticipation. It was to be hoped that their efforts would be successful, and that the meeting might be rendered the more interesting by the attendance of representatives from Great Britain and the European continent.

In the absence of Mr. Whiteaves, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Marler, read the report of the council. In this, too, reference was made to the removal of the Geological Survey and consequent loss of valuable members, and the committee took this opportunity of thanking those gentlemen for their services. In the hope that these gentlemen would still use their influence for the good of the Society, the Council recommended that they be regularly appointed corresponding members. Several additions had been made to the museum by donation and purchase. The museum had had a thorough overhauling, cleaning and renovating, which has greatly improved its appearance. Improvements were made in the building also. Alterations would be necessary in the building in consequence of the building which was being erected on the north side, which would involve some expense. The report gave a very satisfactory account of the Somerville lectures, and recommended that thanks be tendered to the lecturers. The change of janitor had been a benefit, and the Council trusted that it would not be long before they would be able to engage the services of a regular taxidermist, who should give his entire services to the society. A very successful field day took place at Lachute, and the Council recommend that several field days be organized every summer. The treasurer's report showed that, notwithstanding the large amount expended on improvements, the mortgage had been reduced by $250, leaving only $250, and they had a balance in hand of $74.

Mr. W. MUIR, the cabinet keeper and librarian, read the report, which gave a detailed statement of the additions to the museum and library, and suggested various repairs which are required to the building.

The editors of the *Canadian Naturalist* reported that four numbers had been issued during the year.

The reports were adopted on the motion of the Rev. Dr. DeSola, seconded by Dr. T. S. Hunt.

Dr. Selwyn was proposed as an honorary member, Drs. R. Bell and G. M. Dawson, and Messrs. Ford, Richardson, Whiteaves and R. W. Wells as corresponding members, and Dr. Ross as an ordinary member.

The following officers were elected:—President, Principal Dawson; Rec-Secretary, Prof F W Hicks; Cor-Secretary, Dr J B Edwards; Treasurer, Mr G L Marler; Cabinet Keeper and Librarian, Mr Wm Muir; Editors of *Canadian Naturalist*, Prof Harrington and Mr J T Donald.

Vice-Presidents—Rev Dr DeSola, Prof P J Darey, Major H Latour, Drs T S Hunt, A R C Selwyn and Hingston, and Messrs J H Joseph and D A P Watt.

Council—The Rev Mr Empson, Dr Osler and Messrs Craig, J Bemrose, Brown, J T Donald, Sanborn, Brissette and Bagg.

Library Committee — Messrs W Muir, Brown, Bemrose and J T Donald.

It was moved by Mr. MUIR, seconded by Dr. HUNT, and carried, that the subscription to the Society be reduced to $4, including the *Naturalist*, and $3 without it.

It was decided to invite the Entomological Club, through the President, to attend the field day, which will be held about half way between this place and Ottawa.

The meeting then adjourned.

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might be the notochord of some fish, the most eminent authorities on the subject, such as Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, Prof. Milne Edwards of Paris, Dr. Kolliker, of Wurzburg, and others, emphatically endorsed the views originally expressed in Montreal. In August, 1873, perfect examples of the creature were sent to San Francisco, and there can be no doubt now either as to the exact nature of the animal, or that the opinions first pronounced upon it here, though based upon somewhat meagre data, were nevertheless substantially correct. The species has been described and figured in the proceedings of the Californian Academy of Sciences, by Mr R E C Stearns, under the name of Verrillia Blakei. It may be briefly characterized as a long, slender, fleshy mass, bulbous at the root or base, naked for about a foot above it, and the rest of the column covered with polyps, each with 8 tentacles, arranged in a double set of obliquely transverse rows, placed back to back. In an example 66 inches long the number of polyps has been estimated at five thousand! Mr Richardsons's specimens have not yet come to hand, but doubtless they are identical with those in the museum at San Francisco. Besides this, there are, from the same locality, (i. e., Burrard's Inlet) magnificent specimens of a scarlet Gorgonia, or coral, allied to the tree fans of the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; some interesting calcareous corallines, apparently new to science; several shells, crustaceans, &c, and 3 fishes. Of the latter, two are fine and rare species of blenny, and the other is a peculiarly sculptured kind of sculpin (Coitus), totally different from any of the known Atlantic species of that genus.

Mr. George W. Dawson, Geologist and Botanist to the Boundary Commission, has been engaged in continuing the examination of the region in the vicinity of the 49th parallel. The work of this season extended from Woody Mountain, which is about 400 miles west of the Red River, to the watershed of the continent in the Rocky Mountains. The part of the journey from Red River to Woody Mountain lay over ground already explored in 1873, and but little of geological interest was met with. Woody Mountain, so called, is situated on the northern edge of the plateau of the Lignite Tertiary, and from the existence of groves of poplars in the vallies, has been chosen by the half-breeds as a base for their hunting and trading expeditions. Several log shanties have been built there, though no attempt at the cultivation of the soil has been made. It is already found to be not far enough west for the large herds of buffalo, and wears a deserted aspect. South of Woody Mountain, on the boundary line, excellent sections illustrating the junction of the Cretaceous and Lignite Tertiary were found, in which the base of the latter formation was well defined. Denudation acting on the little consolidated clays of the Tertiary, has converted a portion of the region where it occurs into *Bad Lands*, which, though perhaps not so rugged as those of Southern Dakota, are characterized by barren clay hills and gorges with scarcely a trace of verdure, and are sufficiently forbidding. Westward from Woody Mountain the Cretaceous rocks cover the greatest area, but those of the base of the Tertiary frequently appear resting on them, and almost always produce a more or less well marked plateau, the general aspect of the country being comparable to that of a Cameo, the depressed parts of which are based on the dark Cretaceous days. The Cretaceous rocks in some places yielded numerous well preserved fossils enclosed in ferruginous or calcareous nodules, the play of colour due to the original pearly matter of the shell being in many cases still apparent. The horizon indicated by most of these is that of the Ft. Pierre group or Cret No. 4 of Meek and Hayden. Near the Milk River, country more closely resembling the typical American desert than any elsewhere seen, was passed over. The plains here are of fissured and sun-baked clay, in some places nearly bare, but generally supporting a scanty growth of *stipa*, and a low growing species of cactus or prickly pear. The western "sage" or *artemisia* also abounds in some spots, and here also appears the sage cock, the jack rabbit and the rattlesnake of the Southern plains. Even these most barren districts also support large bands of the prong-horned antelope. West of Milk River great herds of buffaloes were met with, the neighbourhood of the Three Buttes especially being with them a favourite feeding ground, from the abundance of grass and water. The Three Buttes are vaguely shown on most maps, but are placed too far to the south of the line. They are in reality important mountains of over 6,000 feet in height, and rising about 3,000 feet above the surrounding plain. Their geology has been hypothetically laid down on some maps, rocks from the carboniferous upward being shown as dipping away from their flanks. The lowest rocks really existing there are cretaceous, the central masses of the mountains being trappean. The valleys are thickly wooded, and are inhabited, among other animals, by the mountain sheep and grizzly bear.

Near the St. Mary River, an important stream which crosses the line about 30 miles east of the base of the Rocky Mountains, and is tributary to the Belly River, a thin bed of coal, quite different in appearance and composition from the lignites, was discovered. A belt of land, from twenty to thirty miles in width, along the base of the mountains, is extremely fertile and well watered. According to Palliser and other explorers it appears to widen northward, and coalesce with the fertile country of the Saskatchewan. The Rocky Mountains themselves show formations of older date than those of the plains, the series probably extending in this locality from far down in the Silurian to the Triassic or Jurassic. Their structure, like that of all great mountain ranges, is complicated, and such as to require careful and prolonged study. A good general section was, however, obtained. No valuable metalliferous deposits were discovered. Gold exists in many of the streams, but has not yet been found in paying quantity. Though the part of the mountains in the vicinity of the Boundary Line has been heretofore almost unknown, enterprising and daring miners have "prospected" it. A large number of plants were collected during the summer and a good characteristic series of the birds, &c., of the region obtained.

The Indians though a source of anxiety to the expedition proved friendly, or at least in the face of numbers not hostile.

The field work of the Boundary Commission is now over, the line having been run and properly marked from the Lake of the Woods to the Watershed of the Mountains, where it joins that previously surveyed from the Pacific Coast. The maps and detailed reports in the various departments are in course of preparation.

Professor Bell has been again engaged during the past summer in the North West Territories. The region more particularly explored was the high grounds extending along the western sides of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis and comprising the Riding, Duck and Porcupine Mountains. The valleys of the Swan River and of the Upper Assinniboine were carefully examined, as were also those of some of their tributaries. Mr. Bell and his assistants likewise visited portions of the shore of all the lakes of the Winnipeg basin. The principal part of the season's work had reference to questions concerning the occurrence or otherwise of coal or lignite, and it is believed some important results have been arrived at in this connection. New information was obtained by Mr. Bell in regard to the Huronian and Laurentian rocks on the eastern side of Lake Winnipeg, which will extend our knowledge of the geographical distribution of these formations in that region. Notes were made on the Botany and Zoology of the regions explored and especially with reference to the grasshopper plague of the North West. Mr. Bell was assisted during the summer by Mr. J. W. Spencer, B. A. Sc. and Mr. William Hagar.

J. F. W.

its sweets in cellars on the lower levels.

THE PROGRESS OF CANADIAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN 1874.

There are few cities on the Continent of America in which more original scientific work is done than in Montreal, nor has there been any lack or cessation of intellectual activity in this direction in the year which has just passed away. As detailed accounts of the labours of the several exploring parties or of individuals can hardly be expected for some time to come, it is thought that a somewhat brief outline of the work attempted or accomplished by each, may not be uninteresting in advance. The poet Campbell tells us that "distance lends enchantment to the view," and acknowledging the justness of this proposition, as well as for the sake of convenience, it is proposed to take up the lines of investigation at the farthest point reached on the Pacific slope, and to follow them in an easterly direction to the Atlantic.

Mr. James Richardson (of the Geological Survey) spent the months of May, June and July in a topographical and geological examination of the inlets on the coast of British Columbia, between the 52nd and 55th degrees of North Latitude. The work was done by slowly cruising from place to place in a sloop, partly in company with Mr. Horetzky, of the Canada Pacific Railway Survey, After leaving one of his assistants behind to continue the geological investigations, and the sloop in Mr. Horetzky's charge, Mr Richardson crossed over to Vancouver Island in August, and carefully examined the coal field lying between Victoria and Cape Mudge, in continuation of the labours of the three previous years, making also one excursion back to the main land. In November he proceeded to Sucia Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, about 50 miles northeast of Victoria, and made a fine collection of cretaceous fossils from that locality. These are of great interest, and help to elucidate difficult points in fossils brought on former occasions from Vancouver, Denman, Hornby, Protection, Gabriola and others of that group of islands. Attention was paid to the botany and zoology of the various places visited, and a large series of dried plants was brought from Victoria, Gardner's Channel, Douglas Tolmies, and Bella Bella—some of them gathered on the mountains, above the snow line. Dredging operations were tried at Burrard's Inlet, and some singular and novel specimens were thus obtained. By far the most interesting of these is a marine animal, which at the time of its first discovery gave rise to much discussion among zoologists. Its history is briefly as follows:—In the fall of 1871 Mr Richardson brought home from Burrard's Inlet a specimen which to a casual observer looked strikingly like a peeled willow wand, about as large as a cedar pencil in its greatest diameter, between five and six feet in length, but gradually tapering from the centre to a fine point at each end. This organism was exhibited at a meeting of the Natural History Society of this city, held in April, 1872, and was at once pronounced by Principal Dawson and the writer to be the internal axis of a gigantic, undescribed sea-pen, or of some member of that family Later in 1872, similar specimens were exhibited before the Californian Academy of Sciences, at San Francisco, and at the meeting of the British Association in the same year. While one Californian naturalist thought the organism a sponge, and another English zoologist suggested it

THE PROGRESS OF CANADIAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN 1874.

(No. 3.)

Notwithstanding his advancing years and the infirmities which they bring in their train, Canada's veteran geologist, Sir W. E. Logan has still been actively engaged in his favourite pursuit. Assisted by Messrs Webster and Brown, he has occupied himself in investigating the structure of the Quebec group of rocks, in the Eastern Townships, particularly in those of Melbourne, Cleveland and Shipton, and for some distance also in the Townships of Kingsey and Durham. During the last two seasons much time has been taken up in making topographical surveys, as it was found that the county maps were not sufficiently accurate for scientific purposes.

In addition to his excursion to Cote St Pierre previously alluded to, Mr T. C. Weston has travelled both in a westerly and easterly direction. In August he made a large collection of fossils from the Guelph formation at Hespeler, Ont., some of which are of great interest. He was also successful in obtaintaining about 150 specimens of fossils, belonging to eight species, from pebbles in bands of Silurian conglomerate at Black Point and Burnt Point, on Lake Temiscouata.

After spending a few days in June, in company with Sir W. E. Logan, in investigations in the Eastern Townships, Mr. A R.C. Selwyn, F. R. S., (Director of the Geological Survey) proceeded to Nova Scotia, where, accompanied by Messrs. McOuat and Barlow, of the Geological Corps, his attention was directed to the determination of some difficult and important points connected with the geological structure of the coal fields. In the Spring Hill coal field, in Cumberland County, the occurrence of some large and very important faults was ascertained, and their position approximately laid down, affording data from which the limits of the area within which the workable coal beds may be successfully sought for, can now be very closely defined, and the expenditure in the future of much valuable time and labour in fruitless exploration saved. Later in the season, examinations were commenced by Mr. Selwyn at Sydney and Louisburg, with a view of working out the geological structures and mineralogical character of some of the older palæozoic formations in Cape Breton, especially in that extensive and almost wholly unexplored region embraced in the counties of Victoria and Inverness. Though these investigations were unavoidably suspended, after only a few days work, some interesting facts were nevertheless observed, shewing the occurrence in Cape Breton of a thick series of strata, very closely resembling in mineral character and probably also corresponding in age and origin with the great Lower Silurian volcanic accumulations which constitute the principal mountain masses in North Wales, Snowdon, Cader Idris, &c. Should further investigation of this interesting series of strata prove the correctness of these views, an important addition will be made to the evidence contributed in 1872 by Dr. Honeyman in his remarks on the Georges River and Arisaig crystalline limestones; from which the great gap that apparently ... in the

see an important Canadian industry st uck at by rivals who depend on Canadian forests for material to supply their mills. They would strike back, without much regard to immediate consequences, confident that in time the victory in the contest would rest with the country which controls the log supply. There are others, again, who have not gone into either camp, and who hold that it is better to wait awhile and see if experience justifies the fears entertained by the export duty men. In 1895 96, before the prospect of McKinley duties being imposed swelled the imports of all kinds of merchandise into the United States, there were shipped there from Canada over eight million dollars' worth of sawn lumber. That represents about the normal situation. No other country took so much, and though, as experience has shown in other lines of trade, hostile tariff action by our neighbors cannot destroy Canadian industry, it is held that it is not wise to make our case any worse than it is, and by imposing an export duty on sawlogs so raise the United States duty on sawlog products as to effectually destroy what the present duties will leave of an important trade. The Government should decide, and decide quickly, as to what its course shall be. Whatever line it takes, large interests will be affected, and the longer the delay the greater the inconvenience.

Of a nature akin to the demand for an export duty on sawlogs and pulpwood is the agitation for an export duty on ores of gold, silver and nickel. There are not, in regard to this, however, so many interests involved, nor does it appear that those who seek the change have made a case strong enough to warrant a departure from the rule that makes export duties exceptional.

Montreal is interested also in a question affecting its harbor, which, unfortunately in some senses, the Government has partially under its control. The mercantile and shipping interests want certain improvement works carried out, which Mr. Tarte, in his capacity of minister of public works, has practically put his veto on. He has not acted in the interest of the port or its business, and has made himself the subject of much hostile criticism, which will naturally be directed against the Government if its members allow themselves to be led by him. An early decision on this point would also be appreciated, particularly if it reverses the policy Mr. Tarte seems determined to carry out.

Besides these main matters of public concern, there are certain private party quarrels that the Premier will have to deal with effectually if he hopes for a peaceful administrative term. There are among the Liberal parliamentary representatives of this province some men whom Mr. Tarte at the last election helped into their present places, but who, instead of being grateful to, are jealous of Quebec's strong man in the Cabinet. They want him out, and are somewhat outspoken to that effect. Their weight has been recognized by the party organ, La Patrie, which has gone the length of talking to and warning them. It will take, it is evident, considerable of the sunniness of Mr. Laurier's ways to bring both factions into line again. Then there is Mr. Oliver, M.P., who, through the Edmonton Bulletin, has been calling the ministers a lot of incapables and who needs conciliation bad. There is the split, too, in Huron, between Mr. M. C. Cameron, M.P., and the Goderich Signal, which nothing less than a thousand-a-year job is likely to heal over. There is also a feeling of dissatisfaction among a considerable number of Liberals who neither want jobs for themselves nor their friends nor anything from the Government, but an adherence to its members' pledges to give the country an effective, clean and economical administration. They, too, have been speaking out in meeting, and what they have said is many times more dangerous than the diatribes of disappointed place-hunters. They should have Sir Wilfrid Laurier's most earnest consideration and action, or it will mean evil for him. Altogether, it will be seen the Premier has not come home for a rest.

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The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association has recommended its members to apply for new policies in one of the regular life companies. The concern was one of the most extensive of its kind, and did a large business, not only in Massachusetts, but in other states, and had established branches in Canada. Its history illustrates the dangers which are inseparable from concerns doing business on the principles it was based on. It secured a large membership on the well-known plea that it was giving insurance at cost. All went well while the institution was young and new insurers continued to come in. When a period of commercial depression visited the country its time of trial came, and it could not stand. There came an increase in the death rate, which experience shows is to be looked for by all new venturers in the insurance field, and which is provided for wherever there is good

MEDICAL FEDERATION.

It is gratifying that the visit of the British Medical Association to Montreal has not overshadowed the very important meeting of the Canadian Medical Association brought to a conclusion yesterday. On the contrary, the British Medical Association meeting has only served to bring into greater prominence the most important subject with which the Canadian Association had to deal—that of interprovincial registration—for Dr. Roddick made this one of the main subjects of his presidential address, and Lord Lister, in the course of a short speech, made a notable reference to it. It will be seen, on reference to the report appearing in another column, that terms of agreement have been arrived at between all the provinces except Ontario. It is a matter for universal regret that Ontario is left out, but in the case of that province there are legal difficulties which cannot easily be overcome. The Ontario act lays down three conditions for reciprocity with another province as to medical qualifications:—

(a) The province must have a central examining board, which has the sole right of granting certificates of qualification.

(b) The course of study and standard of qualification must be equal to those required in Ontario.

(c) The province must grant similar privileges to Ontario.

The third condition is, of course, fulfilled by an understanding such as the other provinces have arrived at. As to the first, it is a question of system on which there is ample room for difference of opinion. A central examining board is not by any means an unmixed blessing. It is, no doubt, a powerful engine for enforcing a higher standard of efficiency, but on the other hand it tends to a uniformity in medical education which is not altogether desirable. Reciprocity in qualifications is certainly to be desired, and uniformity of standard is almost a necessary condition; but in order to secure this it is not necessary to sacrifice diversity of method—in itself a great advantage. When all medical students undergo the same examination there is a tendency for medical education to conform itself very closely to that examination. As Lord Lister pointed out, greater freedom is desirable, and it was, no doubt, with this idea in his mind that he recommended the English system. The province of Quebec, it may be remarked, follows on the same lines. The universities pursue those methods of medical education which seem best fitted to the class of students they have to deal with. The medical board of the province does not itself hold the examinations, but by means of assessors, independent of the universities concerned, it takes cognizance of the university examinations, and thus secures the maintenance of a sufficiently high standard. There is nothing to show that this is not just as good a system as that in force in Ontario. It is better suited to this province and it would be absurd to expect Quebec to set up a central examining board because that plan happens to suit Ontario.

As to the question of standard of qualification and courses of study, Quebec asks for no concessions. But having in view the limited resources of the smaller provinces, it is reasonable that for the advantage of the profession as a whole, the larger and wealthier provinces should not be too exacting. A boon like federation can only be obtained by mutual concession and compromise, and those who are richest and strongest can afford to give the most. These were the principles on which the Dominion was founded, and if the doctors want to build with the same success they must follow on the same lines. It is to be hoped the Ontario doctors will be brought to see this question in the same light as the founders of confederation from that province. The legal difficulty is perhaps not so great, if it is tackled resolutely. The doctors are an influential body and ought not to be afraid of the small band of Patrons in the Legislature, for we believe that is the real bugbear. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Ontario Medical Council will take heart of grace and fall into line. Any concession it may make for the moment will be compensated for by future gains. At present a doctor with an Ontario qualification cannot attend a patient on the other side of the Ottawa in the province of Quebec. This is not as it should be. For the sake of the public, as well as for the credit of the profession, it ought to be altered.

Lord Salisbury's proposal for a joint guarantee of the Greek war indemnity has fallen through. It seems to have been too friendly to Greece for the other powers, who if not favorable to Turkey are certainly not anxious to assist Greece. It looks much as if the Sultan would hold a good piece of Thessaly as a reward of his troops' superiority, and as if it would be a long time before another little power provoked a European war.

La Patrie's advice to Liberal papers to cease criticizing the Government is not being

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The Gazette,

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MAY 28.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

Today the Royal Society begins its usual meeting at Ottawa. The death of the first president during the past year will naturally suggest a retrospect, and doubtless the life and work of Sir William Dawson in connection with the society will be treated at length in the report of the council. If the late Principal's active life forms an important period in the history of science in Canada, the Royal Society's eighteen years constitute one of the most varied and fruitful divisions of the period. If the work of the affiliated societies be included, the sum total of research and results will form a large fraction of what has been achieved during the whole course of our history. Abbe Gosselin, Professor Penhallow, and some other members of the society have laboriously collected data for a history of science in Canada. So far as botany is concerned, the record is virtually complete to 1895, and if other specialists would do what Professor Penhallow has done, or what Dr. Burgess has done for an important branch of medicine, the materials would soon grow in all directions. It is worthy of note that nearly two hundred years ago a Canadian scientist contributed a paper to the French Academy of Sciences, which was read by M. Pitton Tournefort. That was nearly a century after the beginning of settlement. Anything worthy of the name of science before Dr. Sarrasin wrote his paper on the Beaver's anatomy must be sought in often obscure footnotes of works of history, in letters of intendants and official reports. There are lists of trees in Du Creux, for instance; descriptions of queer fishes and birds in Champlain, while the Jesuits' Relations and other records contain information of value touching the aborigines. The interval between 1704 and today might be divided into two unequal periods by the organization of the Geological Survey in 1843. Such a work as Lafitan's, certain chapters and illustrations in Charlevoix, the writings of Sir A. Mackenzie and other explorers and the early reports of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and the Natural History Society of Montreal would yield material mainly for Section IV.; while certain facts brought to light by Mr. Gosselin, and the works of the engineers and surveyor-general under both regimes would go to Section III. For the second period, certain societies, especially the Canadian Institute, and those already mentioned, as represented by their publications, the great report called Geology of Canada, issued in 1863, and the reports of the survey, ever increasing in value, during the next score of years, would yield much information. But that the organization of the Royal Society in 1882 gave a fruitful impulse to every branch of scientific enquiry no person is likely to deny, and when the history of science in Canada comes to be written, its Transactions and those of the affiliated societies, with the published works of members, will make a veritable treasury of knowledge. The Bibliographies, prepared with much disinterested labor by the honorary secretary, and published in the 12th volume of the Transactions will, when revised and brought down to date, prove of real service.

Some of the titles of the papers for the present meeting will, perhaps, seem to the general reader to bear slight, if any, relation to the ordinary life of communities. Speaking as laymen, we might be disposed to take this view, if we did not recall to how large an extent our common everyday life is related to even the most mysterious domains of science. It would be rash for any of us who belong to the uninitiated multitude to say of any of these IIIrd. or IVth. Section themes: What have we to do with it? What has it to do with us? The late Dr. Hunt's discovery that put a practically insurmountable check on the forging of certain bank notes, the presidential address of Mr. Keefer, C.M.G., on the value of our great waterways, Dr. A. Johnson's papers on tidal surveys, so intimately related to the safety of life at sea, Prof. McLeod's series of studies on soil temperature, the experiments of Prof. Callendar (formerly of McGill), Cox, McGregor, and several others, are of the IIIrd. Section. To the IVth. Section, the late Sir J. W. Dawson was a constant contributor almost to the close of his life. How closely some of his researches were related to interests in which we all, directly or indirectly, share it would not be difficult to show. The same may be said of the experiments and enquiries of Drs. Saunders, Fletcher, Bethune, Wesley Mills, and G. M. Dawson, of Prof. Penhallow and other members of Section IV. To the man of science, we know, his pursuits have a value which he does not measure by their economic importance. His object is to discover the truth. But to the lay mind the science that makes people healthier, richer, more comfortable and more secure is that to which attention is especially due. The lecture of Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, on the evening of the 31st instant, will deal with "Some Interesting Features of Insect Life," and will be illustrated from the professor's own slides. Sir James Grant, K.C.M.G., M.D., will read in Section IV. a paper in which he will undertake to show that "an electrical current through the brain rotates its molecules to such a degree as to produce a most noticeable physiological response in the direction of improved memory." Mgr. Laflamme will describe and explain the fatal landslide of September, 1895, in the county of Champlain.

In the History and Literature Sections there are some good papers to be read, but the chief public interest will centre in the presidential address by the Rev. Prof. W. Clark, LL.D., of Trinity College, Toronto. Dr. Clark, who is a scholar and author of European fame, will speak about the work of the Royal Society, and doubtless make suggestions as well as comments. The Rev. Dr. Gosselin, Sir James LeMoine, Messrs. Audet, Sulte, Casgrain, P. Gagnon, DeCelles and others, in the French, and Rev. Dr. John Campbell, Dr. W. Ganong, Sir John Bourinot, and Messrs. W. W. Campbell, D. C. Scott and others, in the English section, will read papers —some of them of very real interest and value. Two contributions from England deserve special mention. One of them is a copy of the Diary of Nicholas Garry, who gave his name to the famous Red River fort, communicated by his descendant, Rev. N. T. Garry, rector of Taplow; the other is a paper on Rogers, the Loyalist Ranger, sent to the hon. secretary by Walter Rogers, Esquire, barrister, London, a descendant of the famous soldier.

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Nova Scotia and [illegible] zoic series, between the highly [illegible] and characteristic upper Silurian formations of Arisaig and the Primordial Silurian slates of the mining districts may be satisfactorily accounted for, and the complete series of formations be recognized in Nova Scotia as it occurs in Wales from Lower Cambrian to Ludlow inclusive.

Mr. Scott Barlow has been engaged in continuing the exploration of the Springhill coal field and in adding to the geological facts already ascertained respecting it. A great deal of his time has been taken up in making topographical surveys, which are necessary on account of the absence of reliable maps, a hindrance which the geologist has not to contend with in older countries. In order to make his previous work clear, Mr. Barlow finding that such a survey of the "South Joggins section" [illegible] two months or [illegible]

Much was already known of this interesting section through the labours of Sir William E. Logan, Sir Charles Lyell and Dr. Dawson, but the want of the survey now made has been long felt.

Mr. Barlow has also constructed a map of a part of this field on a scale of one inch to a mile, being a reduction from another map on a scale of 4 inches to a mile; this is now nearly complete and may be published this year (1875), as Mr. Selwyn visited this field in August last. Those interested in the development of the coal areas may expect valuable aid in their researches when his next report is published.

During the past season a "Diamond Rock boring drill" has been used on the coal areas held by John Livesey Esq, and two boreholes were put down testing the strata, in one instance to a depth of about 750 feet, and in the other to that of 134 feet, the details of which have not as yet been communicated to the Director. When they are received they will no doubt be of great practical value. Should the holders of other coal areas in the Province secure the aid of this drill and use it judiciously, it is believed that the whole field might be satisfactorily tested in a year or two. It is painful to think how much money has been wasted by inexperienced individuals in futile experiments with inadequate apparatus.

Mr. Charles Robb has been occupied in the continuation of his surveys in the coal fields of Cape Breton. The geological structure of this region is indicated mainly by the course of the coal seams; and the extraordinary number and proximity of these, as displayed in the sea-cliffs and otherwise, together with the rare occurrence of exposures inland, except where artificial openings have been made, render it imperative that the greatest care and accuracy should be exercised in the surveys and measurements. This has been effected, and the materials for an accurate map, sections and description of this important coal field have been collected.

Mr Robb's observations in Cape Breton hitherto have not extended much beyond the limits of the carboniferous rocks in which little of novelty was to be expected. The western portion of the great Sydney coal field is bounded and abruptly terminated by a high ridge or mountain of Syenite, and by interposed bands of other ancient metamorphic rocks, indicating the existence of extensive faults in this district. Much time has been devoted by Mr Robb to the investigation of the complicated geological structures thereby induced, which will probably prove of much scientific interest.

During his visit last season to the Island, an extensive and valuable deposit of rich iron ore was discovered about twenty miles from the town of Sydney on Bras d'Or Lake. The locality was also visited and a preliminary examination of the surrounding country made.

The great importance of the discovery and development of iron ore beds and veins in Cape Breton, in connection with its coal deposits and progressive railway enterprises, is very obvious.

J. F. W.

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FEBRUARY 14, 1890.

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AFTERNOON REPORTS.

A PENNY POSTAGE FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The French Press on the Duke of Orleans,

GERMAN INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

Russo-Bulgarian Plottings — A British Warship Ashore—A Letter from H. W. Stanley.

LONDON, Feb. 13—Mr. Henniker Leaton, member of the House of Commons for Canterbury, desires the appointment of a special committee to look into the expediency of a penny postage for the whole British Empire and America.

The Parnell party have under consideration the proposition of asking for a select committee to inquire into the publication of the forged letters, believing there are yet many important details of the story that have been smothered by the *Times'* lawyers.

The *Telegraph's* Berlin correspondent says the Emperor's rescripts are intended to make the Social question the leading subject of the day. The State Council will immediately frame proposals for the consideration of the Powers that are to meet in the conference.

PARIS, Feb. 13—The Republican journals approve the sentence of two years imprisonment imposed on the Duke of Orleans, and say the manifestations made by the Orleanists preclude the possibility of a pardon for the Duke or a reduction in his sentence. The *Journal des Debats* hopes the Government will not allow the provocation of the Royalists to prevent its extending clemency to the young Duke. The Royalist papers refer to the noble feelings that inspired the Duke to offer his services as a common soldier, and say that in view of his patriotic motives the sentence imposed upon him is monstrous. The *Soleil* says the law of exile is unjust and that the country will declare it ought not to exist. The *Figaro* acknowledges that the law has been applied moderately in the case of the Duke, but expresses the hope that public opinion will insist upon the prisoner being pardoned. The *Presse* declares its belief that the Duke must be pardoned.

BERLIN, Feb. 13—A Hamburg correspondent advocates the immediate recognition of Prince Ferdinand by all the Powers as the best answer to the Russian plottings. Prince Bismarck had a long conference with Count Schouvaloff yesterday. It is supposed Bulgaria was the subject.

Gerhard Rohlfs, the African traveller, proposes a popular subscription in Germany to raise $125,000 to enable Emin to extend the German influence to Uganda and Unyaro and to reconquer his own lost Province.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13—At the request of the American Minister the Porte has imprisoned in his own Palace Moussa Bey, the Kurdish Chief, charged with robbing and outraging Christians in Armenia.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 13—Cesario Alvin, Governor of Minas-Geraco, the most populous Province of Brazil, has been appointed [illegible] of the Interior to succeed Senor [illegible] resigned.

[illegible] Feb. 13—The junction of the [illegible] with those of France in [illegible] with the Russian lines at [illegible] expected in a few months.

[illegible] Governor of Formosa has been [illegible] and beheaded with the remaining [illegible] chiefs.

ZANZIBAR, Feb, 13—The British corvette "Conquest" is ashore on the Island of Pemba, 0 miles north of here. She lies in a dangerous position. The "Conquest" is a steel and on vessel cased with wood. She is of 2,380 ons burden and her engines are of 2,670 orse-power. She mounts 14 guns.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Mr. Henry M. Stanley, in a letter to Col. Thomas W. Knox, of his city, after acknowledging the warm greetings which he is receiving from this side of the Atlantic, says :—"Africa is not a land to cause one to forget his friends, but rather deepens the impressions and memories of Europe we may have. She is exacting, but not unkind. You see I speak of Africa as a goddess. She intimates very clearly that what she has in store for her voyageurs is not to be compared with her richer and more cultivated sister Europe; therefore, I have been enabled to hold my friends very near my heart. Of course the first thing to do is to finish the report for our almost completed work and this will keep me some months in Europe; then I shall think of seeking my friends. That will be a rare pleasure."

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR,—"La Grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians 'lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian influenza, as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and $1 per bottle) by addressing

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January 25, 1890. jan11-wed&sat-&w

Brevity seems to have been the literary virtue that secured for Lieutenant Stair the privilege of accompanying Stanley across Africa. The explorer says he received many hundreds of letters from applicants who wished to go with him. Many of them were so long that he didn't have time to read them. One letter, however, struck his fancy. It was right to the point, and contained not a word too much or too little. Stanley telegraphed to the writer, "Come," and Lieutenant Stair put in his appearance, the young officer who ascended the snow-crowned Ruwenzori as far as he was able in the two days' time given him.

Corby's I.X.L. Rye may not realize a large profit to the dealer, but the consumer is sure of a pure Whiskey, made from a larger percentage of rye grain than that used by any other distiller in Canada. All his whiskies are produced under the continuous still system, then aged in Oak Staves for 7 years under Government supervision.

January 10, 1890. 30-co

After the conventional embrace, the lady from Chicago said: "You must have had a very tiring day, Mrs. Blank." "Yes, indeed I have, dear, and I feel very fatigued." "Yes —I never saw you look so pale before." "Oh, that's powder," broke in the six-year-old *enfant terrible*, Miss Nellie, who had not been a spectator in her mother's boudoir for nothing.—*Pittsburg Despatch.*

"Driver," said a portly gentleman as he crawled inside the conveyance, "can you drive me to the corner of Eleventh and J streets?" "Can I drive you there?" "That's what I said." "My dear sir, I wouldn't be guilty of such an attempt, even if I had any suspicion that it would meet with success. It will, however, give me great pleasure to drive the horse to whatever point you may select and stop the vehicle promptly upon its arrival."—*Washington Post.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Report of the Parnell Commission Laid Before Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 13—The report of Judges Hannen, Day and Smith, the Special Commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the *Times* against the Parnellite members of the House of Commons, was laid upon the table in the House to-day by Mr. Henry Mathews, Secretary for Home Affairs. Each member of the House against whom charges were made is treated separately. The judges find that the speeches made by many of the Parnellitte members were intended to bring about the separation of Ireland from England, and that the speeches of others, in view of the state of the country, were calculated to foment crime, as the speakers must have known.

The report of the Parnell Commission is dated to-day, and is signed by all three Judges. It extends to 121 closely printed pages and gives details of the mode of procedure adopted. The Court recites the charges, dividing them into nine categories. The greatest interest centres in the final conclusions which are as follows:—

First—We find that the respondent members of Parliament were not members of a conspiracy having their object to establish the absolute independence of Ireland, but we find that some of them, together with Mr. Davitt, established and joined in the Land League organization with the intention by its means to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. The names of these respondents are Michael Davitt, M. Harris, John Dillon, William O'Brien, W. Redmond, J. O'Connor, Joseph Condon and J. J. O'Kelly.

Second—We find that the respondents did enter into a conspiracy by a system of coercion and intimidation, to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents, for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling from the country the Irish landlords, who were styled the English Garrison.

Third—We find the charge that when on certain occasions they thought it politic to denounce and did denounce certain crimes in public, they afterward led their supporters to believe that such denunciation was not sincere, is not established. We entirely acquit Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of insincerity in their denunciation of the Phœnix Park murders, and we find that the *fac simile* letter upon which this charge was chiefly based as against Mr. Parnell is a forgery.

Fourth—We find that the respondents did disseminate the *Irish World* and other newspapers tending to incite sedition and the commission of other crimes.

Fifth—We find that the respondents did not directly incite any persons to the commission of crime other than intimidation, but that they did incite to intimidation and that the consequence of that incitement was that crimes and outrages were committed by the persons so incited, but that we find that it has not been found that the respondents made payments for the purpose of inciting persons to commit crime.

Sixth—We find as to the allegation that the respondents did nothing to prevent crime and that they expressed no *bona fide* disapproval of crime, that some of the respondents, in particular Michael Davitt, did express a *bona fide* disapproval of crime and outrage, but that the respondents did not denounce the system of intimidation which led to the commission of crime and outrage, but persisted in the abstention of denunciation with the knowledge of its effect.

Seventh—We find that the respondents did defend persons charged with agrarian crimes and supported their families, but that it has not been proved that they subscribed to provide for or were intimately associated with notorious criminals or that they made payments to procure the escape of such criminals from justice.

Eighth—We find as to the allegation that the respondents made payments to compensate persons who had been injured in the commission of crime, that they did made such payments.

Ninth—As to the allegation that the respondents invited the assistance and co-operation of and accepted subscriptions of money from known advocates of crime and the use of dynamite, we find that the respondents did invite the assistance and co-operation of and accepted subscriptions of money from Patrick Ford, known as an advocate of crime and the use of dynamite, but it has not been proved that the respondents or any of them knew that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the Land League or was collecting money for a Parliamentary fund, but it has been proved that the respondents invited and obtained the assistance and co-operation of the physical force party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and in order to obtain that assistance abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party.

Besides these there remain three specific charges against Mr. Parnell personally, namely:

A—That at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Mr. Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boyton had been organizing outrages and therefore wished to use them to put down outrages. We find this charge not proved.

B—That Mr. Parnell was intimate with the leading Invincibles, that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, 1882, and that he recognized the Phœnix Park murders as their handiwork. We find there is no foundation for this charge and that the Invincibles were not a branch of the Land League.

C—That Mr. Parnell on January 23, 1883, by an opportune remittance, enabled F. Byrne to escape from justice to France. We find that Mr. Parnell did not make any remittance to enable Byrne to escape from justice.

Regarding the two special charges against Mr. Davitt, that he was a Fenian and assisted in the formation of the Land League with money contributed for the purpose of outrage and crime, that he was in close and intimate association with the party of violence in America and was mainly instrumental in bringing about an alliance between that party and the Parnellite and Home Rule party in America. We find it proved that Mr. Davitt was a Fenian and received money from the Skirmishing Fund contributed for the purpose of outrages. This was not, however, for the formation of the Land League itself but for the promotion of agitation leading up to it. It has been shown that Mr. Davitt returned the money from his own resources. We find also that he in such close and intimate association with the party of violence in America, was the man mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance referred to.

Here follow the signatures of the judges.

In the opening of the report, the Judges refer to the unprecedented character of the inquiry, and say they had no example to follow upon the mode of procedure. As the act empowered all persons to apppear by counsel, it was decided that the inquiry should be conducted as though the issue was directed to determine whether the persons charged were guilty of the acts alleged. The inquiry was thereupon based upon the laws of evidence and procedure prevailing in the ordinary Courts.

The history of the actions of the leaders of the Irish party from 1877 is recited, the relations are traced that existed between the founders of the League and the Fenians and Irish Americans. The Land League is described as originated by Davitt and adopted by Parnell with the support of the extreme party both in Ireland and in America.

Referring to boycotting it declares the instances adduced before the Commission proved that it constituted a most severe and cruel system of intimidation, and that it was directed not only against those who took land whence another had been evicted, but also against everyone who directly or indirectly offered any obstacle to the reign of the unwritten law of the League. It was directed against those paying rent when others refused to pay, a class whom Mr. Parnell designated as weak and cowardly against whom public opinion must be brought to bear even though it should manifest itself in unpleasant ways. This boycott combination was illegal both in its objects and in the means adopted to carry it out. It was an elaborate all-pervading tyranny, aiming to injure the landlords as a class and to drive them out of the country. This action of the League far exceeded the limits of the just force of public opinion and created a well-grounded terror in the minds of those sufferinffering under it.

The Commission concludes that this was

COMPLIMENTS
JOHN S. HALL, JR.

Feb 14/90

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, FRI

THE "B. A." BILL CARRIED.

CONSIDERED IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Full Discussion of the Measure.

The Legislative Council exhausted both afternoon and evening sittings yesterday in a discussion of the bill to admit Bachelors of Arts to the study of professions without further examination.

The House went into Committee on the bill, Hon. Mr. Larochelle in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Archambault moved in amendment to the first section that holders of inscriptions at colleges should enjoy the same privileges as Bachelors of Arts. In support of his proposition he pretended that the title of "inscription" in colleges affiliated to Laval University was equivalent to that of "B. A." in McGill and Bishop's. It was consequently not just to put the scholars of French institutions on the same footing as those of English ones. He said the adoption of the bill in its present state would be an injustice to the French colleges. He also contended that more study was required for the "inscription" in French colleges than for the "B. A." in English ones, and pleaded for fair play for the majority from the minority.

Hon. Mr. Gilman showed that the legislation before the House had the approbation of all the educational authorities of the Province, of all the Bishops, of the Council of Public Instruction, and of all the Universities, not forgetting Laval, whose Rector, Mgr. Paquet, had written a letter, which he (Mr. Gilman) read from *L'Electeur*, stating that Laval was not opposed to the bill now that it recognized its own degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science. This was a change from last year when the bill, without these provisions, had not proved acceptable to the Roman Catholics. He then went over the course of study followed in McGill, of which he was a graduate, and in Bishop's, which appeared to him even more severe, and contended that no doubt could possibly remain of the thoroughness of the education received by their graduates. He referred to the fact that six years' term of High School study was necessary to matriculation for Bishop's or McGill, and referred to the fact that their degrees were recognized in England and Scotland though not in this Province. He showed that from 35 to 50 per cent of the students who matriculated in Arts in the English Universities never proceeded to their B. A. and ridiculed the amendment as going further than Laval University itself desired, and as proposing to dictate to it, after Mgr. Paquet, its Rector, had expressed himself satisfied with the provisions of the bill.

Hon. Dr. Marcil said he regretted to have to say that notwithstanding the seriousness of the remarks made by Mr. Gilman, they had failed to convince him. He was not opposed to the principle of the bill, and claimed that no question of politics, of race or of nationality should enter into the consideration of the matter. It was purely a scientific question, but he regretted to have to say that elsewhere politics had entered into the consideration of the matter. University diplomas were entitled to honor, but it was not so certain that we should be ready at present to accept them as proofs of thorough scholarship. The course of study was by no means the same at all our colleges. There was a wide difference in the examinations, and the adoption of this bill might cause a ruinous competition amongst our leading educational houses, causing a lowering of the standard of education instead of the improvement which it had been the endeavor of the learned professions to secure. In Ontario this evil was obviated by the existence of a central board of examiners. He made the most of the opposition on the part of the learned professions, and quoted the protests of the different sections of the Bar and of the medical faculty of Laval, Montreal, against the bill. There was a pretension that the professions could control this matter sufficiently by their final examination, but was it when a young man had completed his professional studies that he was to be thrown upon the street? He urged that the most successful future was in store for the most educated men, but was apprehensive that the adoption of this bill would be a retrograde step. He complained that members of the Council had submitted to be canvassed in support of the bill, and said they ought to be something more than barnacles upon the ship of state. He disclaimed any hostility to English-speaking people, and expressed the belief that the time was not far distant when we might be able to come to an understanding on the subject. It would not be, however, by undue haste in pressing the matter, for he believed, though still holding to his assertion that he favored the principle of the bill, that changes would have to be made in the course of studies of some of the universities.

Hon. Dr. Ross pronounced an energetic speech in opposition to the bill, and quoted the resolution against it adopted by the medical faculty of Laval University, Montreal. He opposed the measure in the first place because he considered there was no necessity for it, the present system according to him, being just alike for everybody. He also cast doubts upon the value of the B. A. degree as sometimes conferred, and argued that the matter of admission to the study of the professions should be allowed to remain with the professions themselves, whose leading members were the best competent to judge and to act in the matter. Opposed as he was to the principle of the bill, he could not but be opposed to the amendment of Mr. Archambault which went even further than did the original provisions of the bill.

Hon. John Hearn said he had no doubt all the members of the House had long ago made up their minds how they intended to vote upon the bill. Yet he had no desire of casting a silent vote, since it was his great anxiety that the measure should meet with at least as much consideration in this House as it had done in the popular branch of the Legislature. Many of the arguments employed in this discussion might be easily set aside and the debate confined to a much smaller arena. What was the stand taken by the opponents of the measure? They affected to believe that incompetent men might thus obtain admission to the study of the learned professions, certainly not a very complimentary reference to those who asked for and supported the bill. What possible danger could there be of this, when the desired legislation was asked by the best and purest and most scholarly minds of the country, by the principals and governing bodies of the universities and other leading schools of learning in this Province? There was another point which occurred to his mind in the connection. The people through their duly elected reprosentatives had declared in favor of this legislation, and what student of Parliamentary history would pretend to say that the upper house, either in England or here or elsewhere can expect to be successful in a struggle with the duly elected representatives of the people. Was it just to attempt such a course? Not only was it not just, but any hope of success in a persistence in it was nothing but an idle dream. Wellington, he assumed, was as great and as strong as any of the opponents of this measure, and the great Wellington had found to his cost the truth of what he had just laid down. He had declared that certain liberties should not be granted to the Catholics of Ireland, but before the expiration of another year, the conqueror of Waterloo had been obliged to come down and accede to the demands that had met the approval of the people's representatives. The Duke of Wellington had been advised to be less hasty and to consult three counsellors who were likely to prove safer guides than all the counsellors that sat around the Council board of the nation—justice that would compel him to grant the liberty asked for, that which told him he ought to grant it, and necessity which told him that he must grant it. He therefore urged that the House should grant this legislation now instead of waiting until such time as they would be compelled to grant it, as he had urged upon the House last year. This legislation had been asked by the entire Protestant community of the Province from the highest dignitaries of its church down to the humblest member of its smallest Y.M.C.A. These people asked for the bill and they certainly ought to know what they wanted, and asked what they did because they believed they were entitled to it. When they thus asked for what they thus believed to be a right, why should it not be conceded them, especially as it was that which our own Catholic University had no objection to. He invited his colleagues to study the character of those who favored and of those who opposed the measure, and referred to the fact that amongst the former were to be counted both the Premier and the leader of the Opposition in the popular branch of the Legislature. He hoped the bill would receive the support of the majority of members of the Council, but felt shure if it did not that time, which sets all things right, which invariably gives the battle to right over wrong, would eventually witness its full and complete triumph.

Hon. Mr. Archambault followed in reply, as mover of the amendment, but contributed nothing new to the debate.

Hon. John Hearn remarked that he had purposely refrained from referring to the amendment, because he considered it simply another means of killing the bill by carrying its provisions to such a length as would render them unacceptable to Laval and other Universities, and that, after the mover had vigorously and to the utmost of his power, yet unsuccessfully opposed the principle of the measure.

The vote was then taken and the amendment defeated on the following vote :—

For—Messrs. Archambault, Tourville, Marcil, Cormier, Bresse, Dionne and Larochelle—7.

Against—Messrs, Starnes, Gilman, Bryson, Ward, D. A. Ross, J. J. Ross, Larue, Wood, Dorion, Methot and Hearn—11.

Mr. Archambault then moved that the bill be amended so as to provide that only holders of the Bachelor's degree should be admitted to the study of the learned professions.

Being six o'clock the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The Council went again into Committee on the B. A. Bill.

Hon. Mr. Archambault resumed the debate upon his second amendment made before recess.

Hon. Mr. Methot spoke strongly in favor of the bill, and re-called the fact that in 1878 Mr. Joly had proposed that the degree of B, A. should entitle the holder to enter upon the study of medicine without further examination. The measure was discussed at length by the Council of Public Instruction, presided over by Archbishop Taschereau, the Council not only agreeing to the proposal but asking that it be made to apply to the study of all the professions. This was what the present bill actually did, which was a compromise between Laval University and the promoters of the bill of last year, a measure that he had opposed, not only because it came down so late in the session, but because he desired time to be given for an understanding to be arrived at.

Hon. Mr. Marcil denied that the bill was a compromise, and said the authorities of Laval simply regarded it as the least objectionable of two evils.

Hon. Mr. Methot continued his remarks but was frequently interrupted by Dr. Marcil who was as often called to order by the chairman.

Hon. Dr. LaRue also ably supported the bill, using the same line of argument as had been employed by Hon. Mr. Methot.

The bill was reported from Committee without amendments and on the motion for its third reading, another amendment was made by Mr. Archambault having for effect to leave the law pretty much as it now stands.

Finally the third reading was declared carried on the following division :—

For—Starnes, Wood, D. A. Ross, Hearn, Ward, Bryson, Gilman, Dorion, Methot, LaRue.—10.

Against—Marcil, Tourville, J. J. Ross, Dionne, Cormier, Archambault, Larochelle.—7.

Hon. Mr. Bresse not voting.

The Council then adjourned.

The March "Atlantic."

People with a mania for scribbling should not read Dr. Holmes's March installment of "Over the Teacups," for he gives some hard knocks at the class of people, (alarmingly on the increase, he thinks,) who believe themselves to be poets because they try to write verses. He says in some lines at the end of his essay that if the sea were changed to ink, and all the tribes did nothing but write

Till all the pens and paper were used up,
And the huge inkstand was an empty cup,
Still would the scribblers clustered round its brink
Call for more pens, more paper, and more ink.

The collection of dolls in costumes of various times, and also grouped in tableau; the *cafe-concerts*, with their dances carried on by various nationalities; and the hundred little side effects of the great fair at Paris are described in a paper called "Loitering through the Paris Exposition" in the March *Atlantic*. A good many papers have appeared on the Exposition; this one seems to give a more vivid impression of the actual life of the place than anything which has been yet written.

Fragrant and delicious is the universally expressed opinion of Dyer's Arnicated T... in tubes. Druggists keep it. W. A... Co., Montreal.

A fat fellow came tumbling out of a restaurant, and immediately following him came a muscular man, who gave the fat fellow a kick that landed him sprawling on the outer edge of the sidewalk. The fat fellow scrambled to his feet, and, brushing himself, remarked: "I'll tell you what it is, size is a great thing. If I didn't happen to be as big as I am that fellow would have kicked me clear into the street."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

To tone up the system and stimulate the appetite, take Angostura Bitters. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggist.

The Mexicans have no confidence in a young doctor until he has had a couple of years' practice. Then they make an inventory of his patients, and if he has cured more than he has killed they recognize him, no matter whether he has a diploma or not.

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Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. *Be warned in time* neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CHIEF.

Dr. George M. Dawson and His Work for Science.

Dr. G. M. Dawson, whose name is announced as the successor of Dr. Selwyn as head of the Geological Survey of Canada, is a native of Nova Scotia, the oldest surviving son of Principal Dawson, of McGill college, Montreal, and now in his 46th year. He received his early education in Montreal, but did not enter the university except as a partial student, in consequence of delicate health. In 1869 he entered the Royal School of Mines, London, and took its full course of study, extending over three years. He passed in 1872 as associate of the Royal School of Mines, taking the first place in his class, and the Edward Forbes medal and prize in palæontology and natural history. He had previously taken the Duke of Cornwall's scholarship in his second year. [illegible] On returning to Canada he was engaged for a year in mining surveys in Nova Scotia, and in lecturing in Morin college, Quebec. He was then appointed geologist and botanist to the British North-American Boundary commission, in which capacity he served for two years, and prepared an elaborate report on the geology and resources of the country in the vicinity of the 49th parallel, which was published by the commission. In conection with this work he also prepared a report on the lignite tertiary formation, a memoir on the superficial deposits of the great interior plains of America, which was published in the proceedings of the Geological Society of London, of which he is a fellow, and papers on the locust visitation, and on the fresh water sponges of Canada, which were published in the Canadian "Naturalist;" also a paper on the fluctuations of the great American lakes, published in "Nature." On the completion of the boundary survey, he received an appointment on the staff of the Geological Survey of the Dominion, and has been much occupied in the survey of British Columbia.

While attending the school of mines, Mr. Dawson devoted special attention to geology and palæontology, under the able tuition of Ramsay, Huxley and Etheridge, and to chemistry and metallurgy in the laboratories of Frankland and Percy. In connection with his work on the Boundary commission, he has given much time and study to the special geology and fossils of the principal North American formations. He is also a good microscopist and a skilful draughtsman. His merits as a careful observer and accurate and lucid describer may be judged of by his published reports, while his personal character and relations with his colleagues have been of the best and most cordial character.

Following is a sketch of his work:—George M. Dawson, C. M. G., D. S., A. R. S. M., F. G. S., F. R. S. C., E. R. S., assistant director Geological Survey of Canada; Murchison and Edward Forbes, medallist, Royal School of Mines. Appointed geologist and naturalist to H. M. North American Boundary commission in 1873, and in 1875 published a detailed report on the country traversed from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, entitled "Geology and Resources of the 49th Parallel." Appointed to the Geological Survey of Canada in 1875, and has since been principally engaged in the survey and exploration of the Northwest territory and British Columbia. Placed in charge of the Yukon Expedition, undertakes by the Canadian Government in 1887. His geological work includes the first detailed account of the surface geology and glacial phenomena of the northern part of the continent west of the Great lakes, as well as the investigation of the great coal and lignite deposits of the Northwest territory and of large portions of British Columbia and the Queen Charlotte islands. Author of numerous original scientific papers, principally geological, but including geographical, ethnological and other observations made in the course of his explorations, published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Canadian Naturalist, Canadian Record of Science*, and elsewhere. Amongst these are—On the Superficial Geology of the Central Region of North America (*Quart. Journ. Geo. Soc.* Vol. XXXI.) On the Superficial Geology of British Columbia (*Ibid* Vol. XXXIV.) Additional observations on the superficial geology of British Columbia and adjacent regions (*Ibid*, Vol. XXXVII.) On a new species of *Loftusia* (*Ibid*, Vol. XXXV.) Foraminifera from the Gulf and River St. Lawrence (*Can. Nat.*, 1870, and *Aun. and Mag. of Nat. Hist.*) On the occurrence of foraminifera, coccoliths, etc., in the cretaceous rocks of Manitoba (*Can. Nat.*, 1875. On the microscopic structure of certain boulder clays and the organisms contained in them (*Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci.*, Vol. I.) Sketch of the geology of British Columbia (*Geol. Mag.*, Dec. II., Vol. VIII.) On certain borings in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory (*Trans. Royal Soc. Can.*, Vol. IV.) On the Kwokiool people of Vancouver Island (*Ibid*, Vol. V.) Author of fifteen reports published by the Geological Survey of Canada, of which the following may be referred to:—On the Queen Charlotte Islands, including as an appendix a Monograph on the Haida Indians (1878). On an Exploration from Port Simpson on the Pacific Coast to Edmonton on the Saskatchewan (1879). On the Region in the vicinity of the Bow and Belly Rivers (1882-84). On the Physical and Geological Features of part of the Rocky Mountains (1885). Notes to accompany a Geological Map of the Northern Portion of the Dominion of Canada (1886). Author (with Dr. Selwwn) of Descriptive Sketch of the Physical Geography and Geology of Canada (1884). Author (with Dr. W. F. Tolmie) of Comparative Vocabularies of the Indian Tribes of British Columbia, with an Ethnological Map (1884). F.R.S. 1891, C.M.G. 1892. Prest. R.S.C. 1893-4. Behring Sea commission 1891-2.

A NEW WELL.

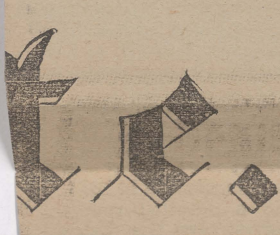
nothing short of an archangel's visit to restore peace among the rival disputants, who are now ruining the Irish cause. Mr. Gladstone's intervention was not without its effect upon Mr. Healy, for the very next day he denied that he intended to lead a guerilla movement in Irish politics. He declared that he had always supported Mr. McCarthy's chairmanship against attack, would continue to do so and would cordially resist attempts from whatever quarter to defeat the Government on the address. This limitation has been carefully noted here. The ministerial supporters are certain to muster their full strength on crucial divisions arising over the address. The difficulty will be, two or three months hence, to keep their followers in line.

Morley's New Bill.

The *Sun's* London letter says:—Mr. John Morley has completed the preparation of the Irish Land bill, which according to current report, is so cleverly drawn that the Tories will find it difficult to oppose it with any appearance of consistency, while the Ulster Tory members will be bound to support it. Mr. Morley also has been busy with various administrative changes of great value and importance designed to give the Nationalists greater influence in the government of their country. The Dublin *Daily Independent*, the organ of the Parnellites, by the way, is assisting the Chief secretary in this useful work. It has been denouncing him this week as the greatest curse that Ireland has known of late years, and as the most impotent of ministers. The *Independendent* amicably adds: "At the Castle office the cat is more respected than the Chief Secretary or the lumbago stricken Lord Lieutenant, of whom he is master," which, if correct, ought to be accepted as a great compliment to John Morley, seeing that Dublin castle is the headquarters of permanent officialism and the hotbed of everything that is reactionary in Ireland.

Labor Disunionists.

In another direction we also witness important disintegration of political forces. You doubtless remember that the Socialistic programme which Mr. Burns and the new Unionists rushed through the Trades Union congress last autumn. Several of the most important unions have now decided to withdraw from future congresses. These include such great bodies as the boiler makers and the iron and steel shipbuilders; and the allegiance of the engineers is also shaken. Within the last few days the



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"The Speech of Man and Holy Writing," which apparently contends that speech was taught to man by Divine power. This pleases Mr. Gladstone greatly, and he adds in his letters an argument which occurs to him, namely:—"If speech were a mere human invention, how happens it that an ancient language like Greek should be superior in structure to our own."

Sixty Years a Member.

This week has been signalized by a parliamentary anniversary of a nature without a parallel since the House of Commons began in the thirteenth century, and certainly unknown elsewhere. Mr. Charles Villiers, now in his 94th year, was elected a member for Wolverhampton January 10, 1835, and has sat for the same constituency without a break for sixty years. Numbers of others have succeeded in getting into the fifties, but this full three score beats the record. It is true that Mr. Gladstone entered Parliament more than two years earlier, but he was forced to change and chop about among constituencies often after the rotten borough for which he first sat long ago disappeared.

May Yohe May be a Duchess.

The Hampstead parish register shows that May Yohe and Lord Francis Hope were married there November 27th last. Miss Yohe has been having a successful season in the "Lady Slavery" at the Avenue theatre. Lord Francis Hope has long been her devoted cavalier. He met her in the United States, where she was born, and where her theatrical career began. Her latter essays in America were in "U. & I.," "The Crystal Slipper," "Hoss and Hoss," and in 1892 she made her debut in London in "Little Christopher Columbus," at the Lyric theatre. She made a great hit. Soon afterwards her plantation songs were sung in the parlors of the British aristocracy. The present Duke of Newcastle is not looked upon as likely to have any issue, and therefore May Yohe, being the wife of his brother and heir presumptive, will in all probability become in time Duchess of Newcastle. The present Duke has been a cripple from childhood, the result of a fall.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DROP.

The Temperature Falls From 40 to 60 Degrees in a Few Hours.

WHEELING, W. Va., January 12.—At noon to-day the thermometer standing at 60 above, a sudden change began and by five o'clock it had dropped to 2 degrees below zero. Heavy snow fell during the afternoon.

PITTSBURG, January 12.—The fall in temperature to-day was 42 degrees in six and a half hours. Zero was recorded at 8 p.m., and at 10 o'clock to-night the mercury recorded 1½ degrees below, with indications of a further drop. A driving

McGILL'S NEEDS.

Interesting Address By Principal Peterson.

UNITY OF LEARNING

The Subject of the Annual University Lecture.

THE ARTS CURRICULUM

Not As Complete As It Should Be—Some Things Missing and Others Require Strengthening—Place of Classical Studies.

The annual lecture in connection with McGill University was delivered, yesterday afternoon, in the Queen's Theatre, by Principal Peterson, who took for his theme: "The Unity of Learning." The friends of the university were present in large numbers, and, pending the commencement of the proceedings, the students, who occupied the gallery, entertained them to the usual selection of college songs, which were given with a vim and a swing that has characterized their rendering for many years past. The Donaldas, who made a goodly showing, were accommodated with seats in the orchestra. The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen attended the proceedings, their entry, which was made somewhat late, on account of their having attended the opening of Aberdeen School, being greeted by the audience rising *en masse*, and heartily singing "God Save the Queen." Sir Donald Smith, as Chancellor, presided, and, besides the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, he was accompanied on the platform by Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario; Sir William Dawson, Dr. Elliott, President of Harvard University; Principal Loudon, of Toronto; Messrs. W. C. Macdonald and S. Finley, governors of McGill, and most of the professors and lecturers connected with the different faculties.

The Chancellor opened the proceedings by briefly introducing Principal Peterson, who now made his first appearance at a public gathering connected with McGill.

DR. PETERSON'S LECTURE.

By way of introduction to his lecture, the Principal said:

It is fortunate for me that the usage of the University permitted the delay which has taken place this year in regard to the delivery of the annual University lecture. The feeling of strangeness which marked the early days of my arrival among you has now, to a great extent, worn off and disappeared. I have had time to accustom myself to the idea of citizenship in what was, to me, a new continent. Ample opportunity, also, has been afforded me of acquainting myself with the nature of the conditions under which my work here must go forward. I have learned to appreciate the magnitude of the operations that are carried on in the name of the University. I have been able, so, to take the first steps in the policy of earnestly identifying myself, so far as my or ability may serve, with each of the rious manifestations of our academic activ-

In the four months that have elapsed e my arrival, I have learned a great deal, there was a great deal to learn. Above ything else, I have realized the high acter of the traditions that pertain he office of Principal of McGill. It n office which it is altogether ecessary for a humble individual to mag-; it magnifies itself, whether it be con-ed as gathering up the results of stren-s activity and princely magnificence in past, or as reaching forward with hope-endeavor, into the future. The position Principal of this great University is a sition of which any man may well be oud. It is a position which, with its far-aching opportunities for usefulness, ought call forth the very best energies of which n individual may be capable. I feel this onestly, sincerely. The feeling has been growing in intensity, day by day, since I began my work at McGill. And, in the presence of this great audience, I renew the vows made to the representatives of the University, assembled in corporation, when I dedicated to their service whatever qualifications I can bring to bear on the work of consolidating and advancing our common academic interests. (Applause).

HIS WELCOME TO MONTREAL.

After the continuous activity of the past few months, I feel that I am no longer a stranger addressing strangers, and I am reminded that, for the comfortable sensation of familiarity with my surroundings, which it is now my pleasant lot to experience, I am indebted to nothing so much as to the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been received on every hand. I have not been silent since coming among you; indeed, a great part of my activity seems to have been taken up with the making of speeches on numerous occasions, in every kind of circumstances, formal and informal; but nothing that I have succeeded in saying yet has conveyed an adequate expression of my appreciation of the cordiality which marked my reception in Montreal. No experience could have been more grateful to one who had literally "torn himself up by the roots" from the position which he had been honored by holding in the home-country than the experience which has been—mine during these short months of initiation in your service, and it becomes me to endeavor, once more, on this great occasion, to find words which shall serve to express—so far as it can be expressed in words—my deep sense of gratitude to all the constituent members of the University, whether governors, fellows, professors, or students, as well as to the general body of the community, for the encouragement which I have been able to derive from their kindly and sympathetic attitude towards me. I recognise in that attitude the surest evidence of the interest which is shared by all classes here in the welfare and prosperity of our University, and of the wish to secure that prosperity, and advance that welfare, by lending the support of solidity to the individual who has been called, under you, Mr. Chancellor, and your colleagues on the Governing Board, to preside over our high academic destinies.

A TRIBUTE TO SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

After speaking in high terms of his predecessor in the chair of classics, Dr. Peterson went on to say:—To the labors of Sir William Dawson as Principal, the most fitting reference that I can make, speaking in his presence, is to say that he has rendered it hard, even doubly hard, for any one to follow him. In the year 1855, before an audience that was, no doubt, the prototype of this, Sir William pleaded his youth and inexperience as disqualifications for the office to which he had been called; to-day, in 1896, full of years and honors, he still holds incomparably the foremost place in the hearts and affections of those who, in more than one country and on more than one continent, are watching with interest the progress of academic development in Montreal. (Applause.) To the work that has been accomplished during these long years of strenuous and unsparing activity I bring, to-day, the tribute of a most respectful homage. I know, and can appreciate, the intensity of purpose that can induce a man to merge his own interests, almost his very existence, in the advancement of a cause which may seem to appeal to him most when it is, in a measure, helpless and unprogressive. To Sir William, and his colleagues of earlier days, difficulties would appear to have presented themselves merely as incentive to further progress. And, in the end, earnest and unremitting effort won the victory, which was potentially its portion from the first. It becomes us, now that we are basking in the sunshine of assured success, to remember what we owe to the great leader, whose name will always be inseparably connected with the story of old McGill. (Cheers.) It is no mean record of achievement to have consolidated a university, and to have made, at the same time, a name in the scientific literature of two hemispheres. I, for one, shall never forget the obligation which is owed to him, by all of us alike, for far-sighted statesmanship, for ceaseless ability, and for whole-hearted devotion. (Applause.)

"THE UNITY OF LEARNING."

After alluding to the changes that have taken place in higher education since the formation of the first European universities, Principal Peterson continued:—

The march of time has brought with it many changes in the aim and methods of education. But identity of spirit is traceable in the spontaneous and enthusiastic desire for the advancement of knowledge, which has always asserted itself, in all ages, and in nearly every country. This desire it is, that is the mainspring of the activity of the university which claims our homage to-day. It is a grand ideal, that there should exist, in the very midst of a community, naturally and necessarily much occupied with other things, an institution which aims at reflecting—no doubt, with many imperfections—the highest culture, and the greatest scientific triumphs of the age in which we live. I have referred to the earliest universities as, in a sense, technical schools; but it is more important to realize, that, if we claim to be their lineal successors, we must keep well to the front that conception of the unity of learning, and the inter-dependence of studies, which, in their different circumstances, they found it comparatively easy to foster. There is a greater variety of aim among our students now. We train not only those who are to be clergymen, but those, also, who are to become lawyers, doctors, teachers—all, in fact, who are to do the work that the world cannot leave undone. But a certain unity of purpose ought to inspire our whole activity, though, at times, we may be somewhat apt to lose sight of it. Even amid the diversity of modern conditions, we ought to keep alive our consciousness of common sympathies, and a common inspiration. After all, the true position of a university, as such, is not to turn out recruits for the professions, but to prepare men and women, by the discipline of study, for the whole of their after life. (Applause.) It is necessary to emphasize the word "whole." For there is a narrow view which limits life to business-life and occupation, forgetting that the leisure of life also needs to be prepared for, if it is to be used and enjoyed aright. (Applause.) In the ideal of university teaching subjects are not ranked low on the ground that they are of little or no practical value. The standard by which they must be judged is their effect on the mental training of the individual. Again, it is true, no doubt, that universities exist in order to extend the bounds of human knowledge, as well as for the training of the average man; and no university can be in a healthy condition where the spirit of original research is not actively at work. But, after all, a university can do no greater service to the community than is implied in the turning out, year by year, of a number of young men and young women—who have received the benefits of a sound and comprehensive education, and who have become fitted thereby—with whatever of special study they may have been able, individually, to add—to take their place in the arena of life. (Applause).

FACULTIES DO NOT MAKE A UNIVERSITY.

If I seem to be digressing to the wellworn theme of the true purpose of academic pursuits, it will, I trust, be pardoned to me, inasmuch as the broad view of this case may well bear to be re-stated in McGill. We must never lose sight of that aspect of the functions of a university according to which it seeks to give a structural unity to the various constituent parts of knowledge. To do so would be to check the development of what we may call the university spirit. No mere aggregation of professional faculties, however well equipped they may be,—no group of departmental schools—can suffice of themselves to form a university. This is only the counterpart of the statement that, for the individual, the worst possible attitude is to regard his own studies and pursuits as the only ones worth consideration, and all others as of little account. Specialized activity is, of course, a necessity of existence in days when the field of human knowledge has become so vast that many subjects must practically withdraw themselves beyond the ken even of earnest workers. It is better to know some things well than to have a mere smattering of a great number. But there is such a thing as a sense of the whole, a consciousness of the proportion of the parts, a reaching forward to the full amplitude of knowledge, a feeling of the unity which—revealed as it often is in similarity or even identity of methods and principles—knits together branches of study which may seem at first sight to lie apart. We must endure to be in a great degree practically ignorant of what lies outside our own immediate studies, but we need not be indifferent to it. (Applause.) An intelligent and enlightened sympathy with what others are doing is the best counteractive to the tendency towards that contractedness of mental view which is often the penalty of absorption in some particular pursuit.

WHAT M'GILL NEEDS.

This obvious truth is reflected in the constitution of our universities, and in the interdependence of the various faculties of which they consist. Take, for instance, the faculty of medicine, which represents what is, perhaps, the most indispensable of all the practical sciences. (Great cheering from the medical students in the gallery.) It is a well known fact that the status of medical schools which carry on their work in isolation—as is the case with some of the great London hospitals—is not so high as that of schools which enjoy the benefit of close association with a teaching university. In such institutions there is apt to be a premature assertion of what, for the purpose of my present argument, and without the slightest disparagement, I may designate the professional spirit; and even the great sciences, which ought to lie at the very foundation of a medical curriculum—physics, chemistry, botany and zoology—are in danger of being regarded in their professional and utilitarian aspects merely. Fortunately, we have the opportunity, in McGill, of making these very sciences the bridge to secure an even closer union than exists at present between the Faculty of Medicine, which has done so much for the university in the past, and the Faculty of Arts, of which so much may be expected in the future (applause), and I may say, incidentally, that the friends of both faculties—and all who aim at the very highest attainable results—ought not to rest until biology (including botany and zoology) and chemistry are as well housed and adequately equipped and provided for as the sister department of physics. Take again the Faculty of Applied Science. It could easily exist, apart from the university altogether, as a well equipped technical school. (Applause and laughter.) But what a limitation of aim would not this involve! To say nothing of the severance that would thus result from other university studies that go to the making of an educated man (studies which the students of the Faculty of Applied Science are well known not wholly to despise), (continued laughter and applause), the very subjects which underlie the whole work of the department—mathematics, mechanics, and physics—would be in danger of assuming, more or less prematurely, a professional color. However tempting and attractive the offer of a definite and independent curriculum might be made to youthful entrants who are hastening forward (or whose parents wish them to hasten) to the goal of their aspirations, it must be remembered, on the other hand, that there is such a thing as what the Germans call the "ideality of the scientific sense, the interest in science not dependent upon, nor limited by practical aims, but ministering to the liberal education of the mind as such, the many sided and broad exercise of the thinking faculty." I must not attempt, within the limits of this address, to cover the whole ground of university education; but I may venture one more reference, this time to the Faculty of Law, which we have recently welcomed inside our College buildings. The excellent syllabus of the work of that faculty, which appears in the University Calendar, shows the comprehensive nature of the aims which it cherishes. It offers the opportunity of a systematic study of law, not only with a view to its practice as a profession, but also "as a means of culture, and as a qualification for the discharge of the higher duties of citizenship." When the philosophical department of our Faculty of Arts has been opened up so as to embrace—in addition to chairs of Logic and Moral Philosophy—a chair of Social and Political Science, including Economic Theory, we shall see more clearly than we can at present how close a connection there is between such subjects (along with history) in the arts curriculum, and the studies which it is desired to foster and encourage in the Faculty of Law.

HOW TO STRENGTHEN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

Dr. Peterson then spoke of the work to be done by the Department of Arts in fostering the faculty of viewing knowledge as a whole, and proceeded to attempt "to forecast how, when additional endowments are forthcoming, the existing curriculum in arts may be strengthened and extended." He said: One of the first necessities of the situation, as it presents itself to me, is the need for more tutorial instruction in the great disciplinary subjects which ought to form the staple of the earlier portion of our Arts curriculum. At home, the Scotch universities have been making an earnest effort to raise the standard of admission required by all students who intend to proceed to a degree; but they have been unable to shut their eyes to the fact that, till the schools throughout the country can rise to such a uniform standard, it will be expedient to continue those junior classes in Latin, Greek and Mathematics, in which—though they are now outside the regular Arts curriculum—tutors and Professors unite to work up, by vigorous teaching, the somewhat crude material out of which they hope to develop the—more or less—finished graduate. (Laughter and applause). A similar condition of things seems to me to exist in Canada, where, especially in country districts, the lack of previous opportunity for adequate preparation for university work, is, of course, much greater than it is in Scotland to-day. Next, I venture to think that we have need of greater concentration, where that can be secured, throughout the whole curriculum. The conditions that are natural and necessary for the work of school are too closely reproduced in a university where candidates are sometimes occupied with as many as seven or eight subjects at a time. The intellectual maturity that ought to be the mark of the university student, can hardly be attended to under such conditions as these. If he has to apply his mind to languages and lectures, ancient and modern, mathematics, history, physics and natural science, we must endeavor so to divide his work that he shall be mainly occupied with one set of subjects at one time, and with another set at another.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BENEFICENCE.

Principal Peterson then described the system of "options," or choice of subjects adopted in the Scotch universities, and continued:—But it is comparatively useless to speak of the further extension of the principle of options in the Arts Department of McGill, so long as the curriculum remains incomplete, and so long as the work undertaken is hampered by insufficient resources. The vast subject of Philosophy is represented at present in the person of a single professor, with a lecturer attached. And there is no provision at all for that teaching of Social and Political Science (including the Theory of Economics), which is so living a force in most modern universities. The development of political theory, the comparative study of constitutions, the origin and functions of the state, modern municipal systems and administration—the study of topics such as these could not fail to create a better informed public opinion in regard to subjects that are of the highest importance to [illegible] citizenship. Sociology, Economics and Political Science—taken along with History as a living study—would form the best possible training for those who may, in after life, be called upon to take some part in the administration of social affairs, or the direction of social thought, or the improvement of social conditions. These subjects would be a training in themselves for journalists and members of the Civil Service: in a young country such as this, they might even prove a very school of statesmanship. Again, we have no properly-endowed Chair of Zoology; and, though excellent work is being done in this department, the appliances and accommodation for practical teaching cannot be considered adequate. The Chair of Botany is also in need of additional endowment and equipment; and I look forward—as I have said already—to the day when the two departments shall be housed together in a Biological Institute, which shall loom as grandly on the campus as our present Physics Building. Chemistry, too, has long been in want of additional accommodation and equipment for practical work; by migrating to new laboratories of the approved modern type, and provided with a sufficient staff, it would not only relieve the pressure on the old buildings, but would also be enabled—in association with Mining and Metallurgy—to stretch forth helping hands to the work of the Faculty of Applied Science. The interest of modern languages and literatures might also be further secured by the extension of the teaching staff, regard being had, in the appointments made, not only to practical skill in teaching, but also to evidence of special research in the literature and philology of the Romance and Germanic tongues. Lastly, I will venture to record my conviction that the equipment of no university is complete which does not make some provision—though not necessarily as an integral part of the regular curriculum—for the study of art and music. These subjects ought not, in my judgment, to be relegated to establishments for the higher education of young ladies. (Laughter and applause.) They are as necessary, as counteractives to the exclusive cultivation of the intellect, as are the indispensable exercises in which nerve and muscle are strengthened and developed in the campus. Our function as educators does not stop short at the accumulation of knowledge. We must strive after beauty as well as truth; we must cultivate imagination and sympathy as well as intellect. Otherwise, how shall we realize that ideal of spiritual culture that was sketched for us long ago by Plato, when he prayed that the youth of his Republic, gifted with the faculty of discerning the "true nature of beauty and grace," might "dwell in the land of health amid fair sights and sounds; and beauty, the effluence of fair works, will visit the eye and ear, like a healthful breeze from a purer region, and insensibly draw the soul into harmony with the beauty of reason." (Cheers.)

THE PLACE OF CLASSICAL STUDIES.

The mention of Plato reminds me that I have altogether omitted to speak of the place of classical studies in our University—not because the subject does not lie near to my heart, but because it might seem to deserve a lecture in itself. (Laughter and applause.) Though I am a Professor of Classics, I do not hold the view that Greek and Latin have still a paramount—far less an exclusive—claim to dominate the whole field of education. Such supremacy belonged to them of right in the days when ancient literature was the main storehouse of human wisdom—when it was recognized as containing the best things that could be known at the time—which will always be valued as "imperishable thoughts expressed in noble language." The lessons taught by the classics—though they still retain all the freshness of their originals—have naturally become absorbed in modern literature and have passed into the general body of our common inheritance from the past. I still maintain, however, that Latin and Greek are unsurpassed as disciplinary studies, and that they hold the key to one of the greatest and most important chapters of hu[illegible] why I hope, in direc[illegible] ical department, to b[illegible] broad views of classic[illegible] these may be realisa[illegible] under which the main[illegible] come up to the Uni[illegible] guardians, who are incl[illegible] what they consider as t[illegible] learning, ought to remem[illegible] the disciplinary side, s[illegible] knowledge of that ancien[illegible] ed by cultivated opini[illegible] affording the "highes[illegible] understanding of the scientific pr[illegible] grammar and analysis, the best [illegible] ability to use one's own languag[illegible] ly, and the fittest introductior[illegible] of any other." But the study o[illegible] in a broad sense, ought to mean a [illegible] more than that. It ought to embrace the language only, but the literature history, the art, the life, and the institu[illegible] of the two greatest nations of antiquity. is in this aspect of the subject that—eve[illegible] a comparison with other departments—truth will still hold that on classical stu[illegible] the educated world will never be able to t[illegible] its back. (Applause.)

With an eloquent re-enforce[illegible] main theme, the Principal, am[illegible] ing, closed a lecture which [illegible] with the deepest attention, [illegible] appreciated by all present [illegible] learned of professors to the h[illegible] graduates.

On the motion of Sir V[illegible] hearty vote of thanks w[illegible] pal Peterson for his ad[illegible] Governor-General, whose [illegible] with prolonged cheers, [illegible] happy, speech. He al[illegible] that his late arrival [illegible] was owing to his hav[illegible] elsewhere in an educational pursuit; rate, it was a matter connected w[illegible] tion—and he might, in a sense, [illegible] had been on his native heath, havin[illegible] the school of Aberdeen. (Laugh[illegible] was grateful for the opportunit[illegible] present, as, he was sure, all ot[illegible] listen to the inaugural add[illegible] been given, and to have ar[illegible] saying God speed regardi[illegible] which Dr. Peterson ha[illegible] Having made a happy [illegible] ence of the students, His Excelle[illegible] cluded by referring to the Presence Donald Smith, whose name, he said, ever be indissolubly connected with real's great seat of learning, as [illegible] many another patriotic work of n[illegible] portance. (Cheers).

Principal Elliott, of Harvard Univer[illegible] with which institution he has been conne[illegible] for twenty-five years, spoke in favor system of elective studies, and said that Harvard almost a complete system on line had been developed.

"God Save the Queen" was then and the gathering dispersed.

MONTREAL MATERNIT[illegible]

A Governor of the M.G.H. o[illegible] Suggested Amalg[illegible]

To the Editor of the GAZETT[illegible]

SIR,—In your report of th[illegible] Montreal Maternity, Dr. Cam[illegible] as having said that, if the Mate[illegible] go over to the General Hospital, [illegible] ties of the latter "were determi[illegible] a building of their own."

If this be a correct report Dr. [illegible] must have spoken without authorit[illegible] much as the subject has not even b[illegible] cussed by the Governors, many [illegible] would undoubtedly oppose the st[illegible] any such opposition shop on grounds as well as of morals.

Apart from the fact that the [illegible] ready has on its hands more [illegible] heavier expenditure than it can undertake, there is the further [illegible] that the Royal Victoria (and also) will undoubte[illegible] fe[illegible] emulate the General [illegible] give up their work [illegible] thing akin to a b[illegible] ing that there w[illegible] support instead.

The reasonab[illegible] has present [illegible] efficiency, with[illegible] and otherwise[illegible] sults alone, [illegible] well be improv[illegible] near the zero po[illegible] patient, per diem, [illegible] half that of either [illegible] hospitals.

The moral question is, p[illegible] worth entering upon at the pres[illegible] may, however, say that some Governors wi[illegible] undoubtedly, object to the General becomi[illegible] a feeder of baby farms and an accomplice [illegible] the crime of child abandonment with its co[illegible] tingent manslaughter.

D. A. WATT.

Seems as it consumption always picks out the brightest and best. Maybe it isn't so. Maybe it seems so because consumption is the most frequent of all diseases. Consumption kills more people than [illegible] Cholera [illegible] Fever. Eu[illegible] of all the deaths that occur in [illegible] caused by consumption. And [illegible] can be cured. Doctors used to [illegible] was incurable, but the doctors w[illegible] mistaken. It would be strange [illegible] science did not make some progress [illegible] things were once considered im[illegible] The ocean steamer, the locomot[illegible] telegraph and telephone, the phot[illegible] the electric light—all these were [illegible] possible, and once it was impossible [illegible] consumption. That was be[illegible] of Dr. Pierce's Golden M[illegible] Taken according to [illegible] remedy will cure [illegible] consumption. Co[illegible] the blood. It used[illegible] ease by itself. It is [illegible] fostered by impurity in [illegible] the blood and restore t[illegible] the various organs of t[illegible] sumption will be cured. [illegible] and loss of vitality in the [illegible] by purity and richness of the blood—surely certainly cured. Those who have consump tion or any lingering bronchial, throat o lung disease, and those who are on the roa to them, have a positive remedy at ha[illegible] Any condition of the body that indica[illegible] weakness, any indication of impurity in t[illegible] blood, should be attended to at once. Lo[illegible] of appetite, loss of flesh, loss of vitali[illegible] nervousness, weakness and unnatural [illegible] iness, are indications that the bod[illegible] ning down. Dr. Pierce's Golden [illegible] Discovery makes the appetite good, [illegible] gestion strong. It builds up solid, he[illegible] flesh and vigorous strength. Thousar[illegible] people have testified that it has really [illegible] their lives. Some of these testimo[illegible] together with hundreds of things th[illegible] erybody ought to know about healt[illegible] sickness and medicine, have been e[illegible] lied in Dr. Pierce's "Common Sense [illegible] ical Adviser." This 1008 page me[illegible] work, profusely illustrated, will be sent [illegible] on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to co[illegible] customs and postage *only*. World's Di[illegible] pensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

...URDAY, JANUARY 25, 1896. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...stant minority in Quebec. There ...o coercion of Manitoba. There is not ...e any coercion. It is simply to be asked ...rry out the law, and if it refuses then it ...perative on the Dominion Parliament to ...out the provisions of the constitution ...s little irritation and inconvenience as ...e done. (Applause.) After quoting ...William Dawson's opinion, Sir Charles ...a telegram from the Rev. Dr. Isaac ...ay, the noted Presbyterian divine at ...h Sydney, in which he hearily endorsed ...Charles' method of settling the school ...tion, and declaring in favor of equal ...ts and justice to all. (Applause.) Sir ...arles said he had also received similar ...ssages of approval from other Protest... ministers since he came into the ...y. He had stated his views ...inciples frankly, and he would have ...tly stated them if he knew he was ...the death knell of his own political ...pplause). He saw Opposition re...esent and he wanted every word ...ken on this vital question given ...possible publicity in every part of ...Dominion, especially in the great ...provinces. (Renewed applause). ...ble statesman paid a touching and ...ibute to his son, for which he ...pardon of the audience, but sug...t every father present, would un...s feeling of pride and gratifica...

...at meeting ended by rousing cheers ...een, Sir Charles, and the singing of ...l Anthem.

...ngly and D. C. Fraser spoke at ...ght, and there was a meeting ...y, addressed by Messrs. ... Devlin and others. Sir ...ow Bay and Louisburg ...nday as the guest of ... Brown, manager of the General ... Association, hitherto a prominent ... speaks at the Sydney Mines and ... Sydney on Monday, and again at ... on Tuesday.

DISASTROUS STORM.

Struck Toronto Yesterday, and Struck It Real Hard.

[From our own correspondent.]

...RONTO, January 24.—Rain fell last ...and did thousands of dollars damages ...graph and telephone poles. Ice froze ...wires, and by morning the weight of ...tons of frozen water on the wires broke ...ll over the city and left the wires ...d over the streets. The fact that ...ast night 2 1-15 inches of rain fell, ...ent to 220 tons per acre, will ...a of the vast extent of ...ur average rainfall per year ...only 30½ inches, and that of ...land, is about 42 inches, and, ...dy speaking, one inch of water ...00 tons per acre. The Bell Tele...pany appears to have suffered ...ely than any of the other com... Some of the streets are literally ...with debris and broken poles, wires ...les. The storm area extended from ...n to Port Hope. The people, who ...e brunt of the storm, were milk... several narrow escapes are recorded. ...out delivering milk at the most ...period of the storm when tele... telephone poles, weighed down ...ered wires, were unable to stand ...ight and strain of the wind, and ...veral horses were killed by ... Dyam was round... and Brock avenue ...pped off. Dyam ...ill the horse out ...ich came tumb... ...ped by a mir... wire with his ...instantly killed him, ...e wires, which ...ar system was

...TORONTO.

...the Hyams Twins—Another Failure.

...ur own correspondent.)

TORONTO, January 24.—The Hyams twins came up again, this morning, in the Police Court. The promised conference between the counsel for the Crown and the defence has not yet been consummated, and, by consent of both sides, a further remand until Monday morning was made. It is practically decided now to push the charge against Dallas for alleged conspiracy to murder on to the end, as well as four charges of forgery against both brothers. The Crown Attorney states that the suggestions of a settlement emanated from the defence. It is possible some arrangement could be made whereby the prisoners could be induced to shake the dust of Canada from their feet, but this proposal, after a consultation between the defence and the Attorney-General's department, has been abandoned.

...other large wholesale house in the ... has been compelled to consult ...r creditors owing to unsatisfac... condition of their financial affairs. ...Cabe, Robertson & Co., wholesale dealers ... fancy goods, have issued the following ...cular to their Canadian creditors:—"We ...gret to inform you that, owing to the gen...al depression of trade which has prevailed ...Canada for some time past, our capital ...ered a great shrinkage, and, feeling a con...nce of our business, under present con... would, in the end, result more disas... for ourselves and our creditors, we ...ided on suspending payment." The ...aced their estate in the hands of ... A rough estimate of the assets ... of the firm places the former at ...he latter slightly in excess. ...nadian creditor is Belding, ...& Co., Montreal.

Rumor has it that Mr. H. Bunting will be made chief editor of the *Mail and Empire*. Mr. Bunting is a young man, and the son of the late managing editor. Mr. Bunting is at present an editorial writer on the staff of that paper. Mr. William G. Douglass, sr., will, it is said, have charge of the business office.

...Railway and Lakes Association held ...g this morning, at which Assistant ...ger Agent Ussher, of the C. P. R., ...ed. They fixed the carrying rates for ...ason, and say prospects are good.

...EIGE OF MAKALLE.

...troops are Still Holding the Fort.

...ry 24.—Advices from Masso... ...t the situation at Makalle is ... The Shoans, who are investing ...an fortress, have redoubled their ...nce to prevent the Italians from send...g out any news. The Shoans have cut off the hands of three reporters whom they captured, and shot a messenger, who was endeavoring to get into the Italian fortress to carry the news to Major Galliano, the commandant, of his promotion to the rank of colonel.

SOUTH WENTWORTH.

Sir Oliver Mowat's Man Elected by a Big Majority.

HAMILTON, Ont., January 24.—The bye-election in South Wentworth, for the Ontario Legislature, to-day, resulted in the return of John Dickenson, the Liberal candidate, by immense majority of 812 over W. W. Buchanan, the Independent Temperance candidate.

"La Juive," to-night, at the French Opera House. Armand ...ury as Eleazar.

ZEITOUN HOLDS OUT

Armenians Making a Brave Stand Against the Turks.

THEIR ONLY SALVATION,

If the Turks Get in, There will be Another Bloody Massacre—The Admission of the Red Cross.

LONDON, January 24.—The correspondent of the United Press, in Constantinople, telegraphing, under the date of January 23, says:—A great number of mounted Turkish soldiers, from Zeitoun, have arrived in Marash, and taken up quarters in the churches in that town. The Armenians who are in possession of Zeitoun, which place is invested by the Turks, have sufficient provisions and ammunition to enable them to resist the attempts of the Turks to recapture the town, until July."

United States Minister Terrell has not yet received any answer from the Porte to his requests for the admission of the American Red Cross Society into Asia Minor for the purpose of distributing relief to the suffering Armenians, but he is still hopeful of receiving a favorable reply.

A despatch to the *Standard*, from Constantinople, says that the Sultan donated the sum of 400 Turkish pounds to the Armenian patriarchate upon the occasion of the beginning of the New Year, for which Patriarch Izmirialan expressed his thanks in a letter to His Majesty.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

New Duties Levied to Pay the Expenses of the Revolt.

MADRID, January 24.—In order to meet in part the expenses of the war in Cuba, the Government has decided to increase the customs duties on goods imported into the island. The largest increases will be made in the duties on goods imported from countries other than Spain and the Spanish colonies.

CABLE NOTES.

PEKIN, January 24.—The Chinese Government has agreed to comply with the demand of Great Britain, that the West River be opened to commerce, but makes the condition that China be allowed to retain the territory ceded under the Burmah-Chinese Convention of 1894. The matter has been referred to Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister.

GLASGOW, January 24.—The steamer Grecian, Captain Moore, from New York, January 9, for this port, which grounded in the Clyde yesterday, was floated last evening.

BRUSSELS, January 24.—The Queen of the Belgians is seriously ill.

Electric Railway for Cornwall.

CORNWALL, Ont., January 24.—Cornwall is to have an electric street railway. The contractors are Messrs. Hooper, of New York, and Starr, of Montreal. The contract was signed yesterday, and tenders have been called for, for two thousand cords of stone for the road bed, to be delivered immediately. The contractors expect to have cars running by the first of June. Mr. W. R. Hitchcock, a skilled electrician, of this town, was the promotor of the scheme. The line is to be run from the Grand Trunk Station, to the Canada Cotton, Stormont Cotton, Cornwall Manufacturing Company, and Toronto Paper Company's Mills. The company will likely secure the Grand Trunk freight, and this means a big saving to the streets of the town, as it was impossible to keep the roads in anything like fair condition, owing to the heavy traffic of the Shedden Company's teams. The Town Council voted five hundred dollars yearly to the company to keep the road between the rails, and eighteen inches on each side of the rails, in condition. The condition of the road means a boon to the factory people, as the town is considerably scattered, and the mill folks find it at times very difficult to reach their work during the long, cold winter months.

American Sympathy.

LONDON, January 24.—The Foreign Office has issued the following:—"The President of the United States of America having received, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, the mournful tidings of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenburg, immediately made expression, through the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, of his sincere condolence to the Queen."

MORE SNOW TO-DAY

Say the Probs, Then Turning Gradually Colder.

TORONTO, January 24.—11 p.m.—The southwestern storm is now central over southwestern Ontario and is dispersing. It has caused a general easterly gale throughout Ontario, and has been accompanied by a fall of snow everywhere, which, for a time, turned to sleet or rain in the southern and western parts of the Province. Snow has now extended to Western Quebec. A subsidary storm has formed on the Atlantic coast, and is now central near New York. It is moving up the coast and a gale is setting in over the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—Calgary, 22 below, 18 below; Prince Albert, 10 below, 6 below; Qu'Appelle, 16 below, 8 below; Winnipeg, 20 below, 6 below; Toronto, 30, 33; Kingston, 20, 30.

Lakes—Northeast to northwest winds, turning gradually colder, with light local snow falls.

Upper St. Lawrence—Decreasing winds; unsettled, with snow, or, in southern portions, sleet, to-day; turning gradually colder to-morrow.

Lower St. Lawrence—High winds, cloudy, with snow.

MONTREAL'S RECORD.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT M'GILL COLLEGE OBSERVATORY—JANUARY 24.

Time....	*Bar.....	Ther....	†Hum...	Weather.	Wind Dir'n	Wind V
5.00	30.298	12.0	96	Clear.....	NW..	12
7.00	30.263	13.3	95	Overcast....	NE..	12
11.00	30.197	19.5	83	"	NW..	8
15.00	30.043	22.9	95	Snow.....	N....	20
19.00	29.969	25.7	99	"	NE..	10
23.00	29 922	24.9	98	"	"	20

Height above sea level, 187 feet.
*Barometer reduced to sea level and to temperature of 32 Fahr.
†Humidity relative, saturation being 100.
—Below zero.

Maximum temperature of January 24th was 26.2.

Minimum temperature of January 24th was 11.4.

Total mileage of wind on January 23rd was 223; greatest in one hour, 16.

Snowfall on January 24th was 13.4.

January 24.—Readings taken at 1640 Notre Dame street, by Hearn & Harrison's standard thermometer, this day:—Maximum, 25; Minimum, ... Same date last year:—Maximum, 8; minimum, —2.
—Below zero.

They're all talking about it, and they say it's a dandy . .

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Bell Telephone, 1172. Federal, 655.

s pretty as herself

nd well with his

a boy; his name is
I am a mean, de-
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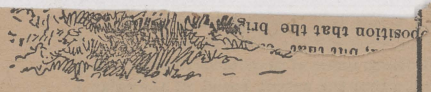
appears by the rising of its bed and simultaneously the Pacific coast subsided beneath the waves. So in the early Cretaceous or chalk era there was a renewal of disturbance, in this instance so violent that over an area embracing thousands of square miles the rocks were so shaken and shattered that the fragments produced do not on an average exceed a hen's egg in size. The Coast and Cascade ranges also date their beginnings from this time.

Still later, at the close of the Cretaceous, came other movements resulting in the partial subsidence of the Coast Range, reducing it to a chain of islands, while east of the Wahsatch and thence to the Rockies the land rose from 30,000 to 40,000 feet, thus completing the "Pacific slope," at the same time that to the eastward of the Rockies the region of the Great Plains became for the first time dry, and, by the disappearance of the old Inter-American ocean, eastern and western America became united into one great continental land mass.

From this time onward we find no further depression of the west below the sea level. There were, however, frequent movements and a continuation of the old system of dislocation, further breaking up the surface, while in the hollows thus formed were produced a series of great inland lakes, bordered by extensive forests, whose shades gave shelter to vast numbers of gigantic mammals and other forms of life. But in time this condition also passed away. The lakes were drained off as the mountains rose—aridity followed upon excessive humidity—the rivers dried up or became shrunken to narrow defiles, like that of the Colorado, and indescribable deserts began to take the place of what before had been a region of universal verdure. At the same time, along the lines of fracture, great floods of lava welled up from below, to spread in molten torrents over vast areas, and helping still further to make uninhabitable the already sterile wastes.

But, with this disappearance of all that would tend to make the surface suitable for tillage and for man's habitation, came also the storing of the fissured rocks with mineral veins, making the region the most productive mineral region in the world For, from the same region, up to the year 1880, there had been removed, in gold, lead, silver and quicksilver, a total product of not less than 2,000 *millions* of dollars. The lead and silver are chiefly found along the line of the old Wahsatch fault—a fault by which the western half of the chain had been dropped some 40,000 feet, while the gold belt of California lies along the western flank of the Sierra Nevada, where a similar displacement of many thousands of feet has been shown to take place Lastly, the great quicksilver deposits, without which the gold could hardly have been discovered, lie nearer to the coast, and undoubtedly owe their origin to the powerful movements and accompanying igneous phenomena by which the latter had been affected.

The lecture closed with some further comparisons in the character of the movements distinguishing the three great mountain systems of the continent, and the belief was expressed that, as regards the Rocky Mountain system, these movements were still in progress, and that volcanic outbursts, upon an extensive scale, might at any moment renew in that region the events which at no distant period marked its history.



PARISH CHURCH, EPWORTH, ENGLAND.

lingers late is a favorite resort for old and young. Near the side entrance is the tomb of Samuel Wesley, on the top of which his son John stood and preached to the people when the pulpit had been refused him because of his Methodist practices. Inside the church are seen the same chairs which stood near the pulpit in Wesley's day and were then considered ancient, and the baptismal font which is supposed to have come from a still more ancient church of Saxon times.

Danger Avoided.

There is danger frequently in societies which become large and influential that they be made to serve financial ends, for which they were never intended, and so their true purpose be thwarted or hindered. It was wise in the board of control at the meeting in Boston, in view of all circumstances, to adopt this resolution:

"That we deem it unwise and unconstitutional for any individual member of the board or any member of the cabinet to give direction to the financial policy of the League other than that directed by the board."

What Is Good.

Of goods or absolute ends there are but two—perfection and happiness.—Sir William Hamilton.

There are 600 German chapters of the Epworth League, increasing in numbers and enthusiasm.

Florence Marryat intends to lecture in America. The subjects of her lectures will be: "The Mistakes of Marriage," "The New Woman" and "Can the Dead Return?"

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stars were between two and three times nearer us than they have been since proved to be.

The best astronomers of more modern times are of the opinion that the actual speed of the solar system in its wild flight through space can scarcely fall short of twelve or exceed twenty miles per second. By a moderate estimate, then our position in the great sea of space is changing at the rate of 500,000,000 miles annually!

The above figures, wonderful as they may seem, are counterbalanced by the enormous distances which separate the fixed stars from the planets of our solar system, as well as by the unthinkable and measureless space which intervenes between those distant orbs.

Let us suppose that our sun and his train of planets and satellites are getting ready to make a trip to Sirius the dog star, and that that body is anchored perfectly stationary in space. Suppose that we begin our trip on Jan. 1, 1895, when will we come in collision with the rules or dog days? Not until after a lapse of 50 000 years! And we are travelling 500, 00,000 miles annually, too!

The problem of how the heavens move through space is one which astronomers have found very difficult to explain. In the stupendous mechanism of the universe, the acting forces can only betray what they have done by the change in the configuration of their parts.

In general these changes are almost infinitesimal, and can only be detected through precise observation extending over a long series of years. In order to make this more plain I will say that the quickest morning star will spend 25? years in crossing an arc of the heavens not greater than the disk of the full moon.

GERMAN WOMEN AS FARMHANDS.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The utilization of women in Germany as farmhands, which so many moralists have considered their duty to censure, apparently meets with approval from Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, the rabbi, for in a letter from Germany to his congregation he says: "Such farm work for women is neither degrading nor taxing. They have pledged to become helpmates to their husbands and they regard it as their duty to lessen the labors of their fathers, and being physically able to do their share they regard it wrong to permit the stronger sex to slave themselves to death while they are idling at home. Judging from their happy and healthy looks, they seem to be none the worse for taking their places alongside the men folks for the purpose of honestly earning their bread. Had we a little more practical good sense and less sentimentality among our women at home many a woman's life might be happier to-day, happier for being more useful, and many a man's life would be spared the necessity of slaving itself to death to indulge a wife's or a daughter's ildeness and luxuries."

1895.

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OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

An Interesting Article on the Subject by Principal Shaw.

ESSENTIALLY RELIGIOUS

The System Gives the Minority no Cause for Complaint, and is as Perfect as Circumstances Permit.

The following article from the pen of the Rev. Principal Shaw, LL.D, of the Montreal Wesleyan College, appears in this month's Presbyterian College Journal:—The school system of Quebec is essentially religious. This is easily understood as to the 4,886 Roman Catholic schools. It is also true as to the 1,002 Protestant schools. Protestantism favorably affects Romanism by a stimulus to a higher type of school. Romanism favorably affects Protestantism by a conspicuous emphasizing of the religious element. With this element in education the administrative personnel of Protestant schools is decidedly and unanimously in smpathy. This is not by law, but by deliberate preference. I know of no law to prevent the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction making their schools absolutely secular if they wished. Yet in the Protestant schools of Quebec, religion is more prominent than in the schools of any other province.

THE HISTORY OF THE SYSTEM.

In 1639 the first school in Canada was established in connection with the Ursuline Convent at Quebec. In 1657 the Seminary of St. Sulpice was founded in Montreal, and in 1668 the Petite Seminaire, under Bishop Laval, was founded in Quebec, ultimately developing into the Laval University in 1854. In 1801 the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning was established for the diffusion of education. Its work is now confined to McGill University, founded in 1828. As this organization was decidedly English and Protestant the Fabrique Act was passed in 1824 to establish Roman Catholic schools in the different parishes.

THE FIRST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ACT

was passed in 1829. It provided for common schools, with no reference to religious distinctions. This system gave no general satisfaction and practically left the Fabrique and the Royal Institute to do the work. Following the rebellion of 1837, in which alleged English supremacy in education was regarded as a serious grievance, the act of 1841 was passed giving us the basis of the present system. In 1856 the Normal Schools were founded, and in 1857 the Council of Public Instruction was organized, with fifteen members. In 1869 the Council was enlarged to include fourteen Roman Catholics and seven Protestants; dissentients were allowed further privileges, and the taxes paid by commercial corporations were divided, as at present, according to school attendance. In 1876 the Council was enlarged to its present membership. This brief resume of facts illustrates two things, first, the prominence of religion as a factor in our educational history, and second, the sensitiveness there has been since the conquest as to the respective rights of Roman Catholics and Protestants.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

is the result of much careful thought at the time of Confederation, 1867. Sir A. T. Galt, Sir William Dawson, Hon. Senator Ferrier and others were then most vigilant in protecting Protestant interests, and through their labors there was provided a system as perfect as the circumstances of our mixed population could allow. Apparent defects are accidental in the administration and not essential in the system. The management of our schools, not being controlled by the executive of the Government, as in some other provinces, is free from political partisanship. It is vested in the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Council of Public Instruction, which is composed of (a) the Roman Catholic Bishops (11), (b) the same number of Roman Catholic laymen, and (c) the same number of Protestants. The Council seldom meets, and only for matters of common interest. The two sections, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are constituted into two committees, each without any interference, having almost absolute control over its own schools. The Protestant committee is allowed to enlarge its membership by adding five associate members and a representative annually elected by the Protestant Teachers' Association.

In the syllabus of the work of the Roman Catholic schools, emphasis is given to religious instruction, including prayers, catechism, sacred history and morals, and teachers are required to aid the Cure in preparing children for their first communion. Each school house must be furnished with a crucifix or a cross, or an image of the Virgin.

IN THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLS

the first half hour of each day is devoted to opening exercises, in which are commonly included singing and prayer, frequently only the Lord's Prayer, study of Scripture and morals. The course of religious instruction includes large selections from Old Testament history, the Gospels and Acts and the memorizing of considerable portions of the Gospels and Psalms, besides the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed.

All Protestant ministers of religion are visitors of the Protestant schools. There are 42 inspectors in the province, of whom 10 are English. Of necessity, sometimes inspectors have to visit schools of a different faith. This is true of both classes. It is to be borne in mind that in case of one half of the counties or electoral districts of the province, there are no more than three Protestants in each, and in many none at all.

AS TO THE DIVISION OF FUNDS,

the Legislative grant for superior education, which includes colleges, academies and model schools, is divided according to population, the Protestant Commissioners thus receiving one-seventh. Of the grant to the normal schools, one-third goes to the Protestant and two-thirds to the two Roman Catholic institutions. The elementary school grant is apportioned to municipalities according to population and sub-divided within these according to school attendance, if division is required by the existence of dissentient schools. The poor municipality's school fund is divided according to the population of the province and is administered by the two committees respectively.

THE POSITION OF THE MINORITY.

What are the methods of relief for the minority? It may here be premised that the "dissentient" school provided in the solution of the problem is not necessarily a Protestant school. In very many sections of the province Roman Catholics are in the minority, and their schools then become dissentient. The popular idea is quite incorrect that in Quebec all the public schools are Roman Catholic schools, and all Protestant schools are "separate schools."

The first method of relief, then, is by dissent. Any persons of the faith of the minority may give notice of dissent and take steps to form a trustee board. Somewhat arbitrarily, the number and name of "three trustees" are reserved for dissentients, while the school of the majority is managed by "five commissioners." To organize a school the district must have at least twenty children of school age, and if a dissentient board fail to have a school in operation for one year it may be disbanded by order-in-council.

The second method of relief is for any one of the minority, if there be no dissenting school to send his children and his taxes to an adjoining municipality.

The third method is for the dissentient corporation to unite with a neighboring municipality.

Th fourth relief is that provided by an act of 1890, which relates to the readjustment of boundaries of school municipalities in which, merely to suit the convenience of the majority, the boundaries might otherwise be so changed as to wipe out the dissentient school. This act provides that such charges may be made to apply only to the Roman Catholics or to the Protestants as the case may be, so that Roman Catholics may change boundaries to suit their own ecclesiastical interests, and at the same time the territory of the dissentient trustees previously mapped out, may remain unchanged.

These various methods of relief are probably all that comes within the range of practicable legislation. If a Protestant family is so isolated that there is not another Protestant within 50 miles, it is scarcely conceivable that legislation could be provided for these, and such cases are quite numerous.

THE RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

may be shown in a few leading facts from the last report of the department, initials representing the two denominations' schools:—R. C., 4,886; P., 1,002; scholars, R. C., 265,132; P., 37,061; attending schools of different faith, R. C., 2,868; P., 1,452; teachers, R. C., 8,284; P., 1,371; without diplomas, R. C., religieux, etc., 4,066; P., 85; smallest average salary, female elementary teachers without diplomas, R. C., $78; P., $151; largest, model and academy male teachers with diplomas, R. C., $491; P., $835; French scholars learning English, 58,645; English learning French, 21,725. The populatien of the province last census was R. C., 1,291,700; P., 196,826.

It is to be remembered that a very large proportion of Roman Catholic educational work is done in institutions outside the provincial system, and of which no report is available. Tha tact is of interest that the demand for qualified teachers in Roman Catholic schools is very strong and the decrease in the number of Roman Catholic teachers without diplomas is very marked. The average salary of Protestant teachers compares favorably with that of the United States, and is higher than in many of the states. The American average of salary for all grades is $260, and for Protestant teachers in Quebec the average is $240.

Special mention should be made of the

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OF MONTREAL,

which are subject to provincial law, except as modified by special legislation. They are managed by six Commissioners, three appointed by the Crown and three by the City Council. The advantages of such a method of appointment are quite marked, notwithstanding its anomaly in this democratic age. The name of Principal MacVicar, Chairman, deserves here special mention for his twenty-two years' most valuable service. The Board has a wealthy constituency. The result is its income from taxes is about the same as that of the Roman Catholic Board, although it has only fifteen schools to support, while the Roman Catholic Board has 41. In consequence, the Protestants have a school equipment unsurpassed in the Dominion.

HAVE PROTESTANTS ANY GRIEVANCES?

What are the grievances of which Protestants may complain? The composition of the Council of Public Instruction is not one, especially as this does not interfere with the complete control by the Protestants of their own schools. It would be as reasonable to complain that the Legislative Assembly is not equally divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants. Is there a grievance in the method of dividing the taxes of commercial corporations according to school attendance and not according to faith of stockholders? Most Protestants say there is, and in Montreal especially the Protestant schools suffer very heavy loss by this method. Yet, taking the whole province together, there is another side even to this subject. There is a grievance and it is most serious, but it does not attach to the system, in the method of changing boundaries of parishes with a result of frequently shutting up a poor, struggling Protestant school. If overzealous clerics and politicians unite for such an object they can do much harm, even in spite of the system and by ignoring the excellent law of 1890 above referred to. Yet such a grievance as this is accidental. Responsibility, therefore, is not with the system, but with its administration, for, in the case of change of boundaries, time is given to notify the minority, that it may make all needful representations to the Government before the Order-in-Council is passed for the change.

The Protestant schools of Quebec are better than strangers generally suppose, and that in spite of most discouraging difficulties. We have, however, a fair system in which to make the most of our opportunities. It is not the fault of the system if the Protestants in many parts are few and scattered. It is not the fault of the system if, in some localities, there is a lack of public interest. The same may be said of Ontario and New York. It is not the fault of the system if the legislative grant for public schools is small and less than in other provinces.

LABOR IN ROSSLAND.

There is Plenty of It, Male and Female, As Well.

(The Miner.)

For some time past there has been a considerable number of laboring men with very limited means out of work in Rossland. This number is being rapidly augmented by the arrival in camp of others seeking employment, who are, in most cases, unfitted to do such work as offers, and frequently have no money to fall back on to sustain them while here looking for work, or to take them back home. To all such men the Miner would say, do not come to Rossland. There are plenty of laborers here—enough, in fact, to fill all the jobs which will be vacant in the next two months.

In the past week over twenty cases have been brought to the Miner's attention of women coming to Rossland in search of work, who arrived here practically without a dollar. This is simply criminal fully on the part of the individuals in question, and that such conduct has not already produced a tragedy or, at least, a scandal, is more owing to good luck than anything else. Rossland is well supplied with female labor of all kinds. Numbers of girls have been taken in by families who had no need of help. These girls are not, in most cases, earning any wages and their presence in the camp results only in a lowering of the scale of wages for all kinds of work for women.

A Bear Story.

A correspondent sends an account of an adventure with a bear in the county of Chateauguay. He had started on his return from Howick to Peasoup Village with some tea, and, to save time, made a cut across the country, and lost his bearings in the swamp. Climbing a pine tree stub to get a better look at the country, he found it hollow, and eventually fell inside. Here he might have remained to die, but that the place was already occupied. He felt something moving, and saw the exit darkening. Putting up his hand he caught hold of the hair of a bear, and held on till the top was reached. Here the bear leaped to the ground, and then proceeded to crawl into its lair among the roots again, where the correspondent killed it. Then he skinned the animal, and also captured two cubs, one of which he gave to a friend on the Scotch Concession, and one to a pedlar for five pounds of tea.

My Neighbor Told Me

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it—This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures; that it gives strength, health, vitality, and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Before the days of artillery, the moat was an effective means of defence, particularly when filled with water. In very large forts or castles it sometimes assumed the dimensions of a lake, being often 100 yards wide and 10 to 20 feet deep. The moat was crossed by a draw-bridge, which could be raised at an instant's notice. When the moat was too wide to permit of this bridge covering the entire distance, a slight wooden bridge was employed.

THE CANADIAN INDIAN

What a Paternal Government Is Doing for His Welfare.

NO TROUBLE LAST YEAR.

All the Redmen Were Fairly Good Indians—His Education and the Attempt to Make Him a Farmer.

[From our own correspondent.]

OTTAWA, March 7.—The annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1896, was issued yesterday. Mr. Hayter Reed, Deputy Superintendent General, in his report says that during the past year "those friendly relations which have for such a long series of years existed between the Government and its Indian wards remains unbroken." He refers to the expatriation of 500 refugee Indians from Montana as emphasizing this feeling, and says that these Indians, who fled to Montana after the troubles of 1885, have been replaced on their reservations or scattered amongst other Indians, and are behaving well. As to the prosperity of the Indians, Mr. Reed says it is difficult to judge, but, on the whole, it is gratifying to be able to assert that the Indians have met with fair prosperity. As to harvest returns, he says that for the whole Dominion the aggregate number of bushels of cereals harvested exceeds that of the previous year by 50,000 bushels, notwithstanding the unfortunate decrease of some 40,000 bushels of oats raised in British Columbia. In roots and vegetables the year's production exceeded that of the preceding one by some 60,000 bushels. With reference to stock-raising by the Indians Mr. Reed refers to the great difficulty experienced in getting the Indian to engage in any pursuit the result of which he cannot immediately turn into cash, and says: "Without much difficulty an Indian can be induced to cut hay or cut firewood, where he knows they are readily sold for cash; but to get him to make hay for stock in the early stages of rearing small herds, when he is not allowed to sell, becomes a much harder task. Through a great deal of watching and patience, the loan system, as applied to cattle in the Northwest Territories, has been brought to work admirably among the Indians. This system, in a few words, is the lending to the Indians of one or two animals, upon condition that, at the expiration of a certain time, he will return to the Department an equal number—these in turn being loaned to others. So successful has this system proved, that many individuals have managed to collect about them herds of sufficient size as permit, without detriment, sales to be made, bringing in ready cash; thus the Indian, who for a long time remained skeptical, has become aware of the value of stock." Mr. Reed reports that upon the whole the health of the Indians has been good. Every endeavor has been made to enforce sanitary regulations, and it is thought good results have ensued, as, with the exception of a few cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever, the Indian has had an immunity from such complaints as might spring from unclean surroundings.

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

"All things being considered, it is thought that the Indians of Manitoba and the Territories have fared better than any others in the Dominion. Their health has been exceptionally good, and the increase of births over deaths is very marked. A great number still meet their wants by hunting and fishing; and in this they can lay claim to a fair amount of success; where such has been the case, the policy of the department has not been to place them on reserves and endeavor to make farmers of them, but to await the time when such means of earning a livelihood become so precarious as to compel the Indians to seek aid at the hands of the Government. Until the arrival of such time, little or no reliance can be placed upon them to make any really sustained effort at farming, and they are liable, if the whim seizes them, to leave at the most critical moment and go hunting or fishing, the result being that a success is made of neither, while they become impressed with the idea that such efforts entitle them to continuous aid at the hands of the Government. In some cases reserves are such as to afford little hay for stock, and the lands only sufficiently good to enable roots and vegetables to be grown as a supplement to the fish and game. With the farming Indians, fairly good crops, plenty of hay, and owing to a cool summer—few flies, which are sometimes such pests to cattle—have brought about such a condition of affairs as may be regarded as favorable."

Irrigation.

Over and above what has already been said in connection with matters relating to the Territories, that most important work of irrigating the land has to be mentioned. Two years have elapsed since the first attempts in this direction were made upon the Blackfoot Reserve. The results of these attempts have certainly justified the Department in extending as much as possible this work in the Territories, more particularly in that section known as Treaty 7, which lies under the mountains, in the southwesterly corner of the Territories. Apart from the benefits to be derived from grain and root growing, the raising of stock must in a very great measure be dependent upon the success of the irrigation schemes, for, as sometimes occurs, long continued drought kills the pasture land, while at other times, the fall of snow is such as to prevent cattle obtaining sufficient for their wants; but the land irrigated will enable the raising and cutting of such a quantity of hay annually as will allow of the feeding of cattle when otherwise many of them might starve.

Cattle Displacing Ponies.

"With reference to what has been pointed out in the report just quoted, in connection with the exchange of ponies for cattle with the Indians of Treaty 7, it might be stated that the department has for the past few years been doing its utmost to bring about the exchange mentioned, and the efforts have been attended by unlooked for success. Situated as these Indians are, in a section of the country which is, more than for anything else, suited for stock-raising, their dependence must be placed much more than by Indians elsewhere located, upon stock-raising for a livelihood. At first the Indians would not even accept cattle from the Government as a gift, having been, no doubt, prompted to this by parties inimical to their advancement; but by dint of perseverance, some few of the Piegans were induced to take the advice of the officials and accept a limited number. Profits having rapidly accrued to these few, the desire to follow their example became so great that the department could not, with the means at its disposal, meet the demands upon it; and, even had it been possible, it would not have been deemed advisable to do so at such a rapid rate. So great has become the demand that, from a refusal to accept cattle as a gift, Indians are now clamoring for them in exchange for their ponies, and as time goes on the greater becomes the value placed upon the cattle and comparatively less upon the ponies. The herd of ponies, for which really no market can be had, is becoming so great that a problem has arisen as to the best means of getting rid of them."

Education.

On the subject of education, Mr. Reed says the returns and reports which are regularly received show a fairly large increase in attendance of pupils at school over previous years. The total number enrolled in the Dominion for 1895 was 9,696, but for the year 1896 it was 9,714, and the average attendance was 4,973 and 5,376 respectively. All of the boarding and industrial schools are in British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, with the exception of six in Ontario, having 417 enrolled and an average attendance of 362. Of the 9,714 children enrolled 5,161 are boys and 4,553 girls. The following is a summary of the attendance:—

	No. of Schools.	Total Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
Boarding.....	34	1,322	1,130
Day.....	239	7,112	3,131
Industrial.....	15	1,280	1,115
	288	9,714	5,376

With reference to day schools Mr. Reid says:

"Save in some parts of the older provinces much lasting good cannot be expected from day-schools, owing to the fact that home influences so readily counteract any good which may be attained through them, and I am pleased to be able to state that the public and separate school inspectors, who inspect the Indian schools in these provinces semi-annually, have in many instances reported that the work done and results obtained at these schools equal those of the common schools of the rural districts. However gratifying this may be, there is not a little to be desired before the department can congratulate itself upon their thorough success. Regularity in attendance at day schools cannot, of course, be expected where the Indians are nomadic and depend in the main upon hunting and fishing for a living, nor can complete success be looked for at these outlying schools, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining good teachers to exile themselves from more civilized parts for the salaries the department has been in the habit of paying. In the Northwest Territories, where accommodation can be had in boarding schools, day schools are being closed, and it is expected that by the expiration of the present fiscal year the number of schools thus closed will have been materially increased.

Denominational Schools Bad.

"The schools in the main are denominational, and, in the case of industrial and boarding schools, entirely so; and the denominations interested in the last named, owing to the smallness of the annual per capita grant, are forced to meet any shortage of the Government grant by contributions from outside sources. The industrial schools are paid for at various rates and according to the locality in which each is situated, as is shown by the return herewith. The department has fully recognized its inability to conduct such institutions as economically as can be done by denominations, and consequently it has endeavored to have their management placed in the hands of the respective churches interested in them. That dreadful disease, scrofula, so prevalent in the Indian, makes him greatly predisposed to pulmonary attacks, and finally carries him to an early grave. Upon this account the department has found that it must be guarded in its selection of children for the schools, and is enforcing a rule requiring new pupils to pass an examination as to health before enrolment. Reports received show that the general health of the children has been good, and the department, recognizing its importance, has endeavored to secure proper ventilation in the various buildings; this was sadly deficient in those first occupied, some having originally been used for other than school purposes. As the future of the Indian youth must necessarily, in the main, be dependent on farming and stock-raising, the attention of the schools is now being more particularly turned in that direction; all boys must do a certain amount of this work, whether they are learning trades or not. Every precaution is taken to guard against fire, by providing buildings with fire-buckets, babcocks, grenades, etc. All new buildings are provided with large fire tanks, placed in the upper part of them, with pipes running throughout, to which hose can be attached."

The "Outing" System.

"The outing system is one of the marked features of industrial institutions. This is, in a few words, the hiring out of the children, both male and female (and while they are still retained upon the rolls) in any direction in which employment can be found. During the harvesting season the demand for boys cannot nearly be met, and at all times many more girls could be placed as servants if the numbers and work at the institutions permitted. Owing to the sparsity of population in the Northwest, the time for being able to procure work for the boys is limited, being confined in the main to that of harvesting. On the whole, most gratifying reports are received from employers as to the conduct, honesty and good work of the pupils. Various wages are received; much of these has to be paid to parents—otherwise they would not consent to their children going out to work in this manner. Boys have received from $6 to $20 per month, and girls from $5 to $10.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Natural Gas Wells—The Origin of the Rossland Mines.

OTTAWA, March 7.—From a report which has been issued by the Geological Department it appears that the future of the natural gas industry, in the opinion of the mining expert, is very doubtful. It is pointed out that the rock pressure in the wells in Essex county shows no marked decrease, but this is attributed to the recent date at which the consumption became other than of a local character. There have been twenty-six wells drilled, of which sixteen are still active producers. The rock pressure is given at 400 pounds to the square inch and the estimated output is 35,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum. A very different condition of things is reported to exist in the Welland gas fields from which Buffalo draws its supply. As to that district the report continues:—According to the opinion expressed by several of the leading authorities on the subject, it would appear to be merely a question of a few years before the gas supply in the Welland field will be exhausted, at least for commercial purposes, though a small flow may still continue for a much longer period, which will be of service for domestic uses to farmers and others with wells on their premises and requiring only a very limited daily supply. In support of this opinion, mention may be made of the Provincial Company's well No. 63, drilled in 1893, which yielded when the gas was struck, a flow of over 10,000,000 cubic feet per day. The flow from this well has now decreased to such an extent that it does not produce 400,000 feet in the same time, although it has in the interval been several times fed from the other wells."

Geologist McConnell in [illegible] Government of his visit to the Rossland District, propounds a theory regarding its ancient history. He declares that Rossland is the site of an ancient volcano, which was originally at the bottom of a sea. His remarks are as follows: "The roughly concentric arrangement of the Trail Creek rocks and the gradual passage outward from a holocrystalline central area through semi-crystalline rocks to bedded volcanic fragmentals, suggests an ancient (although now deeply eroded) volcanic centre, situated near the site of the present town of Rossland, from which lavas and ashes deluged the surrounding district. The presence of small bands of coral-bearing limestones with the agglomerates and tuffs, also makes it probable that a shallow sea existed at the time of the outburst, and that the eruptions were intermittent and continued during a lengthened period."

During the past year Mr. A. P. Low, by direction of the Government, explored the Labrador peninsula, the extreme northeastern portion of Canada. He has made an interesting report on the district which he concludes as follows: "The climate of the region is such as to totally unfit the country for agriculture. Along the coasts it is almost arctic, owing probably to the low temperature of the sea. Inland, although much less severe, as is shown by the plants, it is yet too cold to grow crops. Snow was seen in gulleys until the middle of August, and on the 8th of that month ice one-eighth of an inch thick formed during the night. Snow flurries occurred throughout July. The value of the region will be found in its minerals and fisheries. All the lakes and streams are abundantly stocked with fish, including large lake trout, brook-trout, whitefish and suckers. Salmon are abundant in the rivers flowing into Ungava Bay and young salmon were

Y. MARCH 9

[illegible]ught on the Stillwater River to within a [illegible]w miles of Stillwater Lake. A northern [illegible]out, probably Hearn's salmon, is very [illegible]ntiful in the lower parts of the rivers and [illegible]rg the northern coasts from Cape Jones [illegible] Ungava Bay. The fish is not quite as [illegible]t and fine flavored as the salmon, but [illegible]as a good red color and may be found to [illegible]nswer well for canning. It is, as before [illegible]entioned, abundant, especially about Un[illegible]ava Bay, where it varies in weight from 2 [illegible]s. to 15 lbs. and averages about 5 or 6 lbs. [illegible]arren ground caribou were found in large [illegible]mbers along the route eastward from [illegible]learwater Lake to the Kenogami branch, [illegible]hile everywhere throughout the region the [illegible]illow grouse or ptarmigan breeds in thou[illegible]nds. Other game is scarce."

Timmis, Wilson, Darvell, Vassall, Laird, and Jameson—and in the Cambridge three—Davidson, Bray and M'Gaw. Beautiful weather prevailed, and the company numbered about 8,000—a much larger number than usual.

In the earlier play of the match Oxford were quite as good as their opponents. Vassall, the inside right, developed fine pace and dribbling. The Oxford half and full backs all worked well; but Burnup and Alexander on the left now and again beat them, although immediately the ball was middled the chances of scoring seemed lost. Burnup had a few shots himself, but they invariably had to be made from a difficult angle, and Turnbull always stopped them easily. Cambridge were more often the attacking side, and there were two or three scrimmages near the Oxford goal which seemed almost certain to yield a score. However, at the interval neither team had gained a point. The Cambridge shooting was still weak early in the second half, and so, while the ball was mostly in the Oxford quarters, no advantage was secured. Then at the end of a quarter of an hour Vassall, with a splendid run, took the ball right up to the Cambridge goal, and Morgan-Owen with a clever pass enabled Laird to score for Oxford. The Dark Blues had the best of the game until the last quarter of an hour, when they were very hard pressed, and thrice from corners the ball was placed in the mouth of the goal. Turnbull also stopped with his foot a splendid shot by Alexander. Cambridge could not score, and when the 90 minutes had run out Oxford were left with the victory by a goal to none.

Captain Simpson was the referee, and the linesmen were the old Blues, Mr. Wreford Brown for Oxford and Mr. A. T. B. Dunn for Cambridge. Sides:

Oxford—H. M. Turnbull, Magdalen, goal; *W. G. Adams, Magdalen, and W. V. Timmis, Balliol, backs; S. Darvell, Keble, *H. A. Rauthmell, Trinity (captain), and C. H. Wilson, Oriel, half backs; *B. O. Corbett, St. Mary Hall, and R. H. Laird, Magdalen, left wing; W. Morgan-Owen, Oriel, centre; E. M. Jameson, Oriel, and *G. C. Vassall, Oriel, right wing, forwards.

Cambridge—J. T. McGaw, Trinity, goal; *E. H. Bray, Trinity, and *G. H. Simpson, Clare, backs; H. Vickers, Clare; *T. Phillips, Pembroke, and H. O. C. Beasley, Jesus, half-backs; *C. J. Burnup, Clare (captain), and *C. L. Alexander, left wing; A. J. Davidson, Trinity, centre; *S. S. Taylor, Pembroke, and A. S. Farnfield, Queens', right wing, forwards.

*An old Blue.

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

1873-4	Oxford	2—0
1874-5	Cambridge	2—0
1875-6	Oxford	4—1
1876-7	Oxford	1—0
1877-8	Cambridge	5—1
1878-9	Cambridge	1—0
1879-80	Cambridge	3—1
1880-1	Cambridge	3—1
1881-2	Oxford	2—0
1882-3	Cambridge	3—2
1883-4	Cambridge	2—0
1884-5	Cambridge	1—0
1885-6	Cambridge	5—0
1886-7	Cambridge	3—1
1887-8	Oxford	3—2
1888-9	Drawn	1—1
1889-90	Cambridge	3—1
1890-1	Oxford	2—1
1891-2	Cambridge	5—0
1892-3	Oxford	3—2
1893-4	Cambridge	3—1
1894-5	Oxford	3—0
1895-6	Oxford	1—0
1896-7	Oxford	1—0

Matches played, 24; Cambridge, 13; Oxford, 10; drawn, 1.

Montreal on Tour.

The Montreal football kickers had a big time Friday evening last, when they drove out to Harvey's for a "drive dinner." About thirty-five members turned out, notwithstanding the rain, and those who did not go missed a big thing. After "mine host" Harvey's good things had been discussed, the boys adjourned to the big hall and spent the rest of the evening with songs, dances, tournaments and races. The annual meeting comes off shortly, and the drive was to shake the boys together and talk over next season's prospects and changes. Judging from the enthusiasm it is going to be a "hummer."

CHESS.

The Interclub Contests—Final Score.

Mr. O. Fish (Montreal) won his adjourned game against Mr. Kent (Cercle St. Denis) on Saturday night, making the Montreal score in this match 7 to 1, and the final result of the second round of the interclub contest as follows:—

	Against: Montreal	Heather	St. Denis	Y. M. C. A.	Total
Montreal	—	4	7	6	17
Heather	4	—	4½	6	14½
St. Denis	1	3½	—	5	9½
Y. M. C. A.	2	2	3	—	7

Adding the scores of the two rounds together, we get the following result:—

Montreal	31½
Cercle St. Denis	21
Heather	19
Y.M.C.A.	18½

YACHTING.

The Vigilant Sold.

NEW YORK, N.Y., March 8.—The sloop Vigilant, the conqueror of Valkyrie II., and trial yacht for Defender, has passed out of the hands of George Gould into the possession of Percy Chubb, who will use her as a pleasure boat only. The cost of building Vigilant and making alterations on her was $150,000.

THE TURF.

Entries for Broadway Stakes.

Entries for the Broadway Stakes of $5,000, for three-year-olds, to be run at the spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, which closed March 1, are as follows: Algol, Buddha, Challenger, Cleophus, Don de Oro, George Kessler, Horoscope, Lithos, Ogden, Orestes, Sunny Slope, The Friar and Voter.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—A big crowd for a Monday witnessed the day's racing. The track was heavy and only mud horses could act to advantage.

First race, 7 furlongs—Sauterne, 102, Barret, 8 to 5, 1; Jim Hogg, 105, Shearer, 6 to 1, 2; Eleanor Mc, 100, Burns, 25 to 1, 3. Time, 1.36¾. Lord Willowbrook, Tenochtitlan, Rouble, Fisher also ran.

Second race, half race—Sly Fox, 105, Hirsch, 7 to 2, 1; Vanantwerp, 115, Williams, 3 to 1, 2; George Todd, 105, Caywood, 9 to 5, 3. Time, 53¾. Jim Lyle and Lady Handy also ran.

Third race, mile and twenty yards—Domingo, 105, Lherer, 4 to 1; Dave Pulsiver, 194, Caywood, 7 to 1, 2; Jack the Jew, 99, 30 to 1, 3. Time, 1.53. Beau Ideal, Davsac, Royal Princess also ran.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Sharon, 106, Barrett, even, 1; The Plutocrat, 96, Dorsey, 9 to 2, 2; Paladin, 110, Caywood, 5 to 2, 3. Time, 1 35. Necedah, Nannie Lord also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Little Mat, 103, Hill, 6 to 1, 1; Harry Lee, 102, Burns, 8 to 5, 2; Harvey B., 97, Dorsey, 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1 36½. Matt Boykin, Zaldivar, Mauritius, Little Buck, Mary Chance, Sanguine also ran.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Ollean, 99, Burns, 3 to 1, 1; Al Kyris, 101, Powers, 12 to 1, 2; Mamie Callan, 91, Dorsey, 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1 21½. Dawn, Teast also ran.

THE RING.

Officials for the Big Fight.

CARSON, Nevada, March 8.—The question of the timekeeper and seconds was considered by Corbett yesterday. Corbett said White and Delaney would be his chief advisers and seconds. He has not yet decided upon the other two, but will do so in the course of a few days. His choice for timer is "Jimmy" Colville, of Boston. If the Boston man cannot serve he will select "Fat" Masterson, of Denver, Considine, of Detroit, or Malchie Hogan, of Chicago. All the men are well known in sporting circles and have officiated as timekeepers in many battles. The belt which Corbett will wear in the fight was on exhibition yesterday. It is made of silk bands of red, white and blue, with a bright bow of green on the left side. To this will be added a four-leaf shamrock and a four-leaf clover, gifts of admirers. Besides the symbols of good luck, Corbett will have placed in his corner a horseshoe, worked on bright green, and a four-leaf shamrock, the gift of a New York admirer. Pneumatic Woods, sore of face and body from the severe hammering he has been receiving during the last few days, was given a lay-off for a day or two. Woods is undoubtedly sorry Corbett ever purchased his pneumatic outfit, as since its appearance in the Corbett camp, he has been subjected to all sorts of abuse. Prior to his wearing the life preserver Jim was careful how he cut loose and all Woods had to do was to try to hit Corbett. Now, however, it is different, as Corbett cuts loose for all that is in him, and poor Woods is made receiver-general. The latter says he would not mind the thumping so much if Jim would confine his blows to the pneumatic parts of his face and body. He keeps playing for the opening in the centre of the headgear, which gives him a fair shot at nose and mouth. There is just about room enough for a glove to get into that opening, and the glove gets there oftener than any where else, while those delivered on the jaw and side of the head make Woods dizzy. George Green and Dal Hawkins, the two Californians who are to meet "Mysterious" Billy Smith and Martin Flaherty respectively, are keeping hard at it at the Empire, and the latter pair are working like Trojans at their headquarters at Genoa.

Al. Smith, the stakeholder in the big mill, passed through Reno yesterday on his way to San Francisco. Little work was done on the arena yesterday other than to clear away some of the snow around the platform ring in order to accommodate the carpenters today. From this time Contractor Donahue expects to have clear sailing. With the completion of the boxes nothing but the numbering of the seats and the stretching of the ropes and the laying of the padding on the floor of the fighting ring remains to be done.

The letterers will be turned loose on Wednesday and the 14,000 reservations will be properly designated by the workers. A stout little box office, through the windows of which Stuart's cashiers will pass tickets for money, is already made. The ropes, stakes, padding and canvas used in the ring where Corbett and Fitzsimmons had their engagements in San Francisco, will arrive from the coast today. These can be thrown together in a few hours.

A Dismal Day.

CARSON, Nev., March 8.—This was a dismal day in Carson within and without. Corbett and Fitzsimmons went through their regulation stormy-day programme with more or less grumbling, and nothing transpired to create much excitement. Fitzsimmons waded through the slush for an hour or two before noon with a gun over his shoulder, but found nothing to shoot at. He rested for some time after a hearty dinner and did not appear anxious to work. His wife and baby arrived this evening. Roeber, Hickey, and Stenzler had an easy time of it this afternoon. None of them stopped many blows, and the taps they did receive were light and playfully landed. Half an hour before the eastern train was due, Fitzsimmons put on his leggings and set out for Carson, paced by his great Dane, Yarrum. Mrs. Fitzsimmons was greeted with a hearty smack as she came down the steps, and the child received a fond welcome. Bob then trotted home behind the carriage containing his wife and child and Martin Julian.

Corbett was not so pacific. He lost a close game of handball in the morning, and this seemed to nettle him. The punching bag did not hang to suit him this afternoon, and he thumped it so hard that the valve stop flew off and into the gutter and the rope snapped. None of those who were present at this display of irritation went away with any doubt in their minds as to Jim's hitting ability. After the bag collapse, Jim essayed to wipe out the defeat of the morning at handball. He succeeded this time in making it three straight on Al Hampton. This put him in better humor, and McVey's head did not bump the wall with as much violence as usual during the wrestling bout, which was next on the programme. Jeffries, Woods and Joe Corbett contributed four rounds of amusement for the champion, but they were not so hard pressed as usual. Jim invited attack and stood on the defensive most of the time. He danced, side-stepped, ducked and dodged all the while, begging his trainers to follow him up and land if they could. They kept after him, but never scored a blow.

A joker registered John L Sullivan at a Reno hotel this morning. The word was passed along and a great crowd soon packed the hotel office. A Texas friend of Dan Stuart, Kellar by name, who is said to resemble John L. in appearance, was singled out from among the knot of strangers who had arrived on the morning train and photographed in a dozen attitudes before the mistake was discovered. In Carson it was rumored that John was coming down, and the entire population hurried to the depot only to be disappointed for the third time within a week.

The Betting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—Harry Corbett leaves for Carson tomorrow. He was questioned today in regard to the betting on the fight. He said the real betting had not yet commenced. He has a big commission to bet on Corbett at odds of 10 to 7, while the Fitzsimmons money he has on hand is to be wagered at the rate of 6 to 10. The odds eventually promise to be 10 to 6½ in favor of Corbett.

The Sale of Seats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal, March 8 —The sale of seats for the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight began in this city at noon Saturday. As soon as the sale opened, Billy Williams, for Charles L. Asher, of the Baldwin Hotel, purchased $1,500 worth of $40 tickets. During the afternoon nearly 200 tickets were sold. About half were $40 seats, and the proceeds, according to Agents Cook and Clark, amounted to nearly $5,000. Many tickets were also sold in the evening. It was expected that 5,000 tickets would be sold in this city alone, but that the estimate has been reduced considerably is shown by the fact that just 2,000 tickets have been retained to supply the demand of both Oakland and San Francisco "The Southern Pacific Railway estimates there will be 20,000 in Carson to see the Corbett Fitzsimmons fight," said W. H. Mills. "Of this number about 4,000 will go from Nevada and 3,000 from the East and Pacific coast. All the Pullman cars not absolutely in use for 24-hour runs are to be used for Carson fight purposes."

An Irish Objection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—At a meeting yesterday to make arrangements for St Patrick's Day, a resolution was adopted denouncing the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight and appealing "to the people, to the many who are lovers of true athletic games and sports, to discountenance the coming fight, to keep away from it and to say that it has not the support or approval of reputable Irishmen."

Mexican Bandits Slaughtered.

LEON, Mex., March 8 —The notorious band of brigands led by Juan Vacas made an attack on the Borejo hacienda, 25 miles west of here, and forced the employes of the place to surrender. The robbers then plundered the store of all of its stock of merchandise, and robbed the residence of a large amount of money and valuables. Shortly after the brigands left the hacienda a force of rural guards arrived and went in pursuit. They came up with them and a lively fight took place, resulting in Vacas and 30 of his men being killed. One of the rural guards was killed and another seriously wounded.

Caused by Jealousy.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—Jas. Powers shot his wife, Mary, early this morning, killing her instantly, and then sent a bullet into his own head. He cannot live. Jealousy was the cause.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

THE CIGARETTE CASE

Is the American Tobacco Company a Combine?

THE ARGUMENT FINISHED.

Mr. St. Jean Holds the Contract Illegal and in Restraint of Trade —Case Taken En Delibere.

The case of Fortier vs. the American Tobacco Company of Canada was argued before Judge Dugas in private chambers yesterday morning. The case is now a famous one, inasmuch as Mr. Fortier wanted to make it a test case and find out if the company could oblige its customers to buy exclusively from them. The case is eliciting much interest, as the same company is contesting several similar lawsuits in the other provinces of Canada and the United States.

Messrs. St. Jean and Goldstein appeared for Mr. Fortier, and Messrs. Geoffrion, Greenshields and H. Abbott for the "American Tobacco Company."

Following is a resume of Mr. St. Jean's argument: The complaint is brought against the corporation known and carrying on business in Canada under the name of "American Tobacco Company of Canada," and having for the Province of Quebec its principal place of business in the city of Montreal. This charge is based on article 520 of the Criminal Code, Vict. 55-56, which reads as follows:—

Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to two years' imprisonment, and if a corporation is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company, unlawfully—

(a) To unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or

(b) to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or

(c) To unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or

(d) To unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property.

According to our law, said Mr. St. Jean, a corporation is a moral being, considered as any other individual capable of being guilty of conspiracy and liable to a penalty in the form of a fine where it legally conspires with others:—

1. To restrain traffic or commerce.

2. To prevent, limit, or restrain the manufacture of any article of commerce.

3. To unduly prevent etc., the manufacture, sale, exchange, purchase or transfer of any such article of commerce.

HISTORY OF THE COMBINE.

If I succeed in proving that the said corporation has conspired to do any of the above the case is clear and the defendants ought to be indicted. The American Tobacco Co. of Canada was incorporated on the 15th day of September, 1895. At that time two similar corporations existed in Montreal, one known under the name of the American Cigarette Co., belonging to Mr. B. Goldstein; the other called "D. Ritchie & Co." the property of S. Davis & Son. These two companies controlled the manufacture of cigarettes here. The competition between them was bitter; they employed a great number of assistants, clerks, travellers and workmen, and they advertised on a large scale. This competition existed not only between the manufacturers but extended to the wholesale and retail merchants and to the jobbers. The latter could at that time sell to whomsoever they pleased.

The object, however, of the American Tobacco Company of Canada was to form a monopoly and thus to restrain private enterprise. I have found a just definition of that kind of combine given by Mr. William M. Cooke in a recent book: "A trust is a combination of many competing concerns under one management, which thereby reduces the cost, regulates the amount of production, and increases the price for which the article is sold. It is either a monopoly or an endeavor to establish a monopoly. Its purpose is to make large profits by decreasing costs, limiting production, and increasing the price to the consumer. This is accomplished by presenting to competitors the alternative of joining the 'Trust,' or being crushed out. Its organization is intricate, secret and subtle. It is a masterpiece of modern ingenuity and fertility of resource. It is a product of the highest order of business talent and executive ability. It is at once a monument to American genius and a symbol of American rapacity."

THE CONTRACT.

Immediately after the formation of the said monopoly the directors met, and the following contract was the result:

"We will be glad to consign to you for sale, on commission, our various brands of cigarettes, such cigarettes to be sent by us, and received, sold, and accounted for by you, upon terms and conditions as follows, namely:

"First—All cigarettes which we may send to you, you are to sell to the retail trade only for retail purposes; you are to sell none to other than to retail dealers, except by our written permission.

"Second—You shall, at all times, sell our cigarettes at such prices only as we may fix in selling lists sent to you. You shall not sell, or dispose of, any cigarettes at lower prices than those so fixed."

They endeavored by the above clauses to restrain the jobbers from selling their merchandise at a lower price than that fixed by the corporation.

"Third—You are to guarantee all sales made by you. An extra compensation of two per cent. (2 p.c.) will be allowed, and can be deducted by you, on all advances made by consignments which are remitted to us within ten days after the date of shipment to you.

"Fourth—All cigarettes consigned to you are to remain our property until sold by you, subject only to your lien thereon, for all advances which you have made under the terms of this agreement.

Fifth—The cost of freight from our factories has to be paid for by you.

"Sixth—You are to guarantee us against loss by fire or otherwise, of any cigarettes consigned to you, and you are to either return to us the cigarettes in good condition, or the price of the same as fixed on our selling lists as above mentioned. You are also to pay all charges and other expenses of every nature connected with the storing, keeping and selling of cigarettes which we may consign to you, or for your account after the delivery thereof by us to the common carrier, including all provincial, county and municipal taxes and license fees."

WAS IT A SALE?

These clauses were inserted in the contract to induce the jobbers and the wholesale merchants to believe that cigarettes delivered by the said corporation were not sold but were simply consigned to them. It would seem, however, that the cigarettes were really sold, for all the elements of a sale were contained in the above clauses, namely, the delivery of the cigarettes, payment of the price, the consent of the parties, and all the responsibilities incumbent upon a purchaser.

Mr. St. Jean contended that clauses seven and eight gave rise to a monopoly. These clauses say that if the dealer complies with the terms of the agreement, he will be paid a commission of two per cent. on the amount realized from the sale of cigarettes which may be consigned to him. If, however, he handles cigarettes of their manufacture exclusively, and does not sell or distribute, or in any way aid in the sale or distribution of cigarettes of other manufacture, and if he, in all respects, fully complies with the terms of the agreement, he will receive an additional commission of six per cent. In order to have more control on the dealer and jobber, the defendants by the ninth clause retain the commission, to which the dealer is entitled, during three months after the merchandise has been sold. By the tenth clause the company reserves for itself the right, if the merchant does not comply with the corporation's desire, to retain the commission or discount the merchant has earned three months before.

It has been proved that more than 300 wholesale and retail dealers have signed the above contract; it is also proved that a small number of them who, having dared to violate the contract were refused any subsequent purchase. I contend, concluded Mr. St. Jean, that the above contract is illegal and in restraint of trade. I also contend that it crushes all reasonable competition, and that the Corporation falls within the scope of Art. 520.

THE ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

The principal argument of the defendants was that they did not force the two old companies to sell them their business. Moreover, if their corporation is to be considered as an individual it should be treated as such. They did not impose their agreement on anybody, the merchants were at perfect liberty to sign it or not, the contract was drawn for their best interest, and in the same way that any private individual would do to protect his own interest.

After the arguments had been heard, Judge Dugas took the case en delibere.

Killed by an Engine

READING, Pa., March 8.—Isabella Fulton, of Decatur, Ill., aged 28, threw herself in front of a freight engine in this city today, and was cut to pieces. No cause is known for the act. Miss Fulton was a teacher in the public schools of Chicago, and was spending a vacation with her sister here.

Read His Death Warrant.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 —Sheriff Crow Saturday afternoon read the death warrant to James H. Gentry in the county prison, where the actor has been since his conviction of the murder of Margaret Drysdale (Madge Yorke) the actress. Gentry is to be hanged on April 22.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ANTIDOTE,
2.10¼

Antidote, 2.10¼, will make the season of 1897 at 639 Mance Street. His book is now open. Service fee $50, payable at the time of service. He has already been visited by Ella H., 2.11, and Naughty Clara, 2.20½.

Auction Sales.

By WALTER M. KEARNS.

Important Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE

The Subscriber, instructed by the

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL,

will offer to public competition at his sales rooms, 1828 Notre Dame Street, on

TUESDAY, 16th MARCH,

that centrally situated block of land opposite the Champ de Mars and bounded by

Gosford, Craig and St. Louis Sts.,

containing a superficial area of about

10,670 Square Feet,

more or less, subject to such modification as may be necessary to rectify any slight irregularities (should such be found to exist), in the lines of these streets. The property forms part of official LOT No. 1 ST. LOUIS WARD.

88 feet on Gosford Street,
112 feet 6 inches on Craig St.,
120 feet on St. Louis Street,

with right of mitoyennette in wall at north east end of same, and will be offered "en bloc" at the upset price of $20,000.

TERMS—$2,000 cash and balance within two months.

SALE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M.

WALTER M. KEARNS,
Auctioneer.

By MARCOTTE BROS.

Important Sale
— OF —
REAL ESTATE

The Subscribers will offer to Public competition on

THURSDAY, the 18th MARCH,

the block of land bounded as follows:—

In front by McGill Street, on one side by William Street, on the other side by College Street, containing a superficial area of about 56,339 square feet, more or less, subject to such modification as may be found necessary to rectify any slight irregularities (should such be found to exist) in the lines of these streets.

The property comprises the cadastral numbers 1753, 1754, 1755 of St. Ann's Ward, with all the buildings thereon erected, and will be offered en bloc at the **Upset Price of $100,000.**

Terms—$5,000 cash and balance within 2 months.

Sale at our Rooms, 69 St. James street, on

Thursday, the 18th March, 1897,

At Eleven O'Clock A.M.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE LINDE BRITISH
REFRIGERATION CO.
LIMITED.
MANUFACTURERS OF
REFRIGERATING MACHINES
Fo Cold Storage under our latest
PATENT DRY-AIR CIRCULATING SYSTEM.
Machines for Breweries, Packing Houses, Factories, Etc., Etc.
OVER 2,500 PLANTS TODAY IN OPERATION
particula and estimates on application
Head Office, 181 St, James St.

driving. Mr. Cook is improving his oppo tunity of working the men at a terrific rat He made but one change in the make-up the boat, taking Marsh out and putting his place Stewart Patterson. Marsh w a substitute on last year's 'Varsit and was thought one of the mo promising men for this season. Patters stroked the second crew last year, He is clean-cut oarsman. Simpson is still kept stroke. The freshmen eight for the first tin this year went out in their barge. Brock a Cross are the most promising oarsmen in t 1900 boat. Brock is temporary captain, a has been rowing in the 'Varsity boat. Cr is a brother of W. R. Cross, who pulled N 5 in the Yale shell two years ago. The tra men were given two hours' stiff practice f

Superintendent of Education. The Government made a happy selection. Mr. Dawson (now Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill College) was appointed to the office. For several years he devoted himself earnestly to his work. He travelled over the Province, called the people together in every considerable settlement, and urged, with great force and enthusiasm, the views he entertained on the subject. Eventually he succeeded in creating some interest in the matter. One of the main objects he aimed at was a Normal School for the training teachers. What was the use of providing free schools if there were no schoolmasters? The profession had fallen into the hands of the waifs and strays of society—the thriftless and degraded—men who having shown the incapacity to succeed in anything else, adopted teaching as a dernier resort. There was no result but one that could follow. It was the blind leading the blind. Education was degraded in the persons of the teachers. The habits, the dress, the tone of men of this class, they might impart to their pupils, but little else. Of course I am referring to the class. There were bright exceptions, but they were lights which rendered the general darkness more obscure. They were the exceptions which confirm the rule. Dr. Dawson's system was more successful with the people than with their representatives. He urged his views on the committees of the Assembly, but without success. At last he became disheartened at the apathy he found there, and resigned his position. His mantle fell, fortunately for us, on good shoulders. The late Dr. Forrester was his successor, and he devoted himself with fresh vigor, and an earnestness peculiarly his own, to carrying on the work of his predecessor. In 1854 Mr. Creelman was one of the representatives of this county, and a member of the Government. He was the Minister of Finance, and a friend of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Forrester, and himself an ardent sharer of their views. He obtained the consent of the other members of the Government to the introduction of a bill to found a Normal School. It was brought forward in a very quiet and unostentatious way. To Mr. Creelman's own surprise, I am induced to think, certainly to the surprise of a great body of the Legislature, the bill passed the two branches and became law. Nothing can better shew the modest demands of the friends of Common School Education of that day, than the amount asked for the construction of the building. Four thousand dollars to buy a site, erect a building, and equip it with the necessary apparatus and furniture was certainly no extravagant demand. Verily, it was a day of small things. A lot of land comprising five acres, on which we are now standing, was bought as a site, show the advance in everything since 1854, I may say that the land so bought would, at this day, if stripped of all the buildings on it, sell fer more money than it cost to buy the land and build and equip and furnish the house. The building was erected in 1855, and this brings me to the time when an interesting event took place. There was a large meeting in the new building. The then Lieut.-Governor, Sir Gaspard LaMarchant, was in hopes to have been able to be present, but was prevented by severe indisposition. But the meeting was well attended. On the platform there stood, as he stands here now, the then. Atty. General now our venerable Chief Justice, the then Provincial Secretary, now Judge Wilkins; the Financial Secretary of the day, who had carried the bill; the Hon. Mr. Bell, Minister of Works; in all four members of the Executive Government of the day, who all addressed the meeting at the inauguration. Dr. Forrester, also, was there, several members of the Assembly and Legislative Council, clergymen of different denominations, &c., &c. I had my own small share in the business of the day, having as Secretary of the Commission assigned to me the duty of making a report of the progress of the work, and handing over the completed building to the Principal of the institution, at the commencement of the inauguration proceedings.

Of the brilliant band, whose names I find mentioned, Mr. Bell, one of the excellent of the earth, has passed away, full of years and honor, and carrying with him to the grave the respect and esteem of the community. The Rev. Dr. Forrester, so long the head of the institution, who spent his energies in the work to which he had devoted his life, to whose vigor and enthusiasm the institution owes most of the progress it has made, he, too, has passed away, leaving a memory dear to every friend of Common School Education: a memory entwined in the hearts of several hundred pupils whom he trained in the art of teaching, and enlivened with his own feelings and ideas. This institution is a monument to his life of devotion and trial. The inscription which surmounts one of the doors of St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of Sir Christopher Wren, might well be adapted to Dr. Forrester, and referring, if not to the building, to the Institute itself, one might say "*Si monumentum querus circumspice.*" The school so inaugurated, began with 60 pupils or thereabouts, young men and women, encouraged and induced by the perservering Dr Dawson and Dr. Forrester, to prepare themselves for the occupation of teachers. One great objection urged when this Institute was projected, was, that there was no field for teachers when trained. The Provincial allowance was too small, the people too poor, too scattered, too ignorant, and consequently unappreciative. We were therefore preparing goods for which there was no demand. We were offering for sale what there was nobody to buy. But the friends of education knew better. They felt there was no surer way to create a desire for improvement, than to send into the outlying counties of the province year by year, some fifty or sixty missionaries, trained in a knowledge of the best systems of supporting, as well as of imparting, education. The result justified the expectation. Gradually the feeling grew that the soundest way on which a system of Common School Education could repose, was one to which every part of the community could be made tributary. The Public Treasury should be enlisted. The county authorities sholud do their share. The School District its share. But the School itself should be free. Every child in the district should have education brought to its doors. The parents should escape no burden by neglect to avail themselves of the school. If they had property and kept their children at home, they paid all the same. If they had none, their paying was no excuse for keeping the children away. Before a decade had passed over after the Normal School was established, this had come to be the conviction of a large body of the thoughtful people of the province. At this juncture fortunately for the country the leading men in politics on both sides determined that education should be no question of party, and when Dr. Tupper introduced his bill in 1865, for the establishment of a system based on these principles, he was unhesitatingly sustained by the leaders of the Opposition, and the bill passed triumphantly though the Legislature.

It is fortunate that there are some things among us which are not the subject of party dispute. We can afford to do justice, politics don't interfere. In such cases it is not necessary to hit, because we are dealing with a foe, or to praise because we speak of a friend. And all parties have agreed at all events on this point, that Dr. Tupper did a thing for his province, of which his friends may be proud, and that the Opposition in supporting a bill, they had the power to defeat, and with it defeat their political opponents, showed that there are times when country rises superior to party—when the question of measures, dwarfs the question of men. Of course it was to be expected that the bill would excite great prejudices at first. The liberty to tax ourselves is one which as a rule is not very highly prized. But when the liberty is given to a class that has no love for the object which the tax is to effect, it is still less palatable. In point of fact, a storm did arise, and for a year or two it was so severe that it seemed doubtful whether the legislative craft would not perish in the tempest. But when two years had passed over—when the evils had all been endured and the good came to be seen, there came a change in public opinion; and now, travel where you will over the length and breadth of the Province, fine school houses, raising their heads in every village and hamlet, providing commodious places for the education of children—apartments neat, well furnished, well ventilated, and cleanly, under charge of teachers trained to the duty, and proud of it, filled with enthusiasm for their profession—attest the force of public opinion, and are monuments of the wisdom and patriotism which the Legislature, Government and Opposition, displayed in not dragging this great question down to the level of party politics. Now, no man could venture to hold out his hand to touch the sacred ark. Truly the attachment of the people to the system has grown, and at this moment there is no sacrifice they undergo so cheerfully, as that to what they submit year by year in taxing themselves for the support of education. In the minor school districts large sums are annually raised by the inhabitants by voluntary vote. The municipal authorities are ready with their vote. The sum allotted by the Legislature is very considerable; so that in these various ways the people tax themselves year by year over half a million of dollars to sustain a system constantly gaining in their affections. Thanks to the enlightened judgment of an eminent prelate, whose loss the Province has recently had occasion to deplore, no question of denomination has been allowed to creep into our school system. And under these benign influences, our people, Catholic and Protestant, receive an education that would be quite beyond their means if our common school fund were divided into as many rivulets, as is unfortunately that devoted to higher education. At this moment some 2,000 teachers are engaged in imparting education to 100,000 of the youth of the country. So that of the population of the Province, a number equal to something over a fourth of the whole, is at one time or other during the year to be found within the walls of the various school houses, receiving the education required to fit them for their sphere in life. This is an exhibit with which, I think, we have good reason to be satisfied. Ten years of operation have nearly doubled the number of our schools, and swollen a contribution of $163,000—the amount paid by the people in 1864—to a sum more than three times as large. Within the same period 92 new school houses have been built, costing some $650,000, imposed upon the districts by the voluntary vote of the inhabitants. I have entered into these particulars, because I think they form the best test of the interest felt by the people in a matter that concerns them more, perhaps, than any other. And if the state of our common school education is such that we have reason to be proud of it, I trace it largely to the existence of the Normal School; first, in training teachers qualified to discharge their duties efficiently; and secondly, in creating, through the pupils of the institution, the feeling that rendered the assessment legislation possible. These things have followed like cause and effect; and this occasion, while we are putting up a new and more extensive building, seems a proper time to place on record some statements of the progress made and of the causes to which it may be traced. The present Principal of the Institution (upon whom I shall call presently for some observations) and his assistants, have the heavy responsibility devolving upon them of sustaining the reputation already achieved. They have an easier task than their predecessors. The improved education imparted in the common schools furnishes pupils better qualified to enter upon the special training they seek here as teachers. The increased facilities which the new building will give is another advantage, and the Principal and assistants will do well to bear in mind, as I am sure they will, that their responsibilities are increased with the advantages they enjoy. I will only say in conclusion that I trust this institution will long prosper. I know none that has done its work so quietly and effectually, and I believe the position which, as a people, we shall occupy among the friendly provinces and States, will largely depend upon the influences which directly or indirectly will have their source in the teachings at this institution.

His Honor was followed by J. B. Calkin, Esq., Principal of the School, who delivered a finished and learned address, for which we regret we cannot find room this morning. He sketched the rise and progress of the Normal and Model Schools, gave an outline of the system of education inculcated in the Normal School, and paid an eloquent tribute to the late Dr. Forrester and others, who had devoted their lives, as it were, to the furtherance of the school.

Mr. Calkin was followed by His Excellency the Admiral, Sir Cooper Key. His Excellency said speech-making was not in his line, and there was little that any one could say of interest after listening to the address of His Honor the Governor; but he might say he was highly gratified with what he had seen and heard to-day. He had travelled in many countries; and his first inquiry always was as to the education of the people—for by the extent of their education you can alone judge of the power of a people. He believed there were few countries in the world so far advanced in this respect as Nova Scotia. The system is such as to do honor to the people. They support it voluntarily, and the Model School before which he now stood was a monument of the heart with which they enter into their work. The Normal School work was most important, and he was gratified at the progress Nova Scotia had made in this respect. In a few years, when the Dominion of Canada should take its place among the nations of the earth, the people of Nova Scotia could look back with joy to the time when was laid the corner stone of the Normal School, which was to play such an important part in shaping the destinies of one of the most important Provinces of that Dominion.

General Sir R. Laffan was the next speaker. He had watched with great interest the proceedings of the day. He had been pleased and surprised with what he had seen and heard; and he believed the lessons he had learned would be of advantage to him in his new sphere of labor. He would carry with him most favorable impressions, and if, as he feared, he found Bermuda in the same condition as regards education as Nova Scotia was some years ago, what he had seen and heard to-day would be of great advantage to him. He would always watch with great interest the progress of Nova Scotia in this and other respects.

His Lordship the Chief Justice said that as he looked on the audience before him he could not help contrasting the scene with that presented twenty years ago. The distinguished visitors, naval and military, here to-day would see before them stalwart men who were prepared to defend their country at the call of their Queen, and they would see before them, too, ladies whose beauty was not excelled even by those of England and Scotland. He had been told that he should say something complimentary to the ladies. Well, he would say that he would rather have the approving smile of a woman he valued than the loud applause of—a dozen men. (Laughter.) He had delivered his first address to a jury in Colchester County in 1827. At that time Bible Hill was the greatest place in Truro, and the Common was not thought of. But what changes there had been since then—changes all to the credit of Colchester and Truro. The village had grown into a city; railways had been built, churches erected, and magnificent educational structures met the eye. But there had been changes in the world, and changes from which lessons had been taught. Within the past ten years Europe and America had learned a lesson. Sadowa and Sedan had taught the value of education—had taught that the educated Prussian was more than a match for the uneducated Austrian and Frenchman. Education was power, and the educated nation was most powerful. How important it was then that we should aid by all means in our power, the education of the youth of the land. The people of this province owed a debt of gratitude to the Government which had the moral courage to grapple with this great question; and while he would give to the Government all the credit to which they were entitled, he felt constrained to say that they were not the fathers of the system now pursued in Nova Scotia. The late Dr. Forrester framed the bill introduced by himself (the C. J.) and which though not carried at the time, was the school law as at present in force. His Lordship concluded his remarks with an eloquent and flattering allusion to three of Colchester's sons (the Archibalds) a trio which he said no other county could produce.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary spoke briefly, on the importance of the Province maintaining educational institutions of a high character. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Cochran, M. L. C., who said he had helped to lay the corner stone of the first Normal School, and had watched with interest the progress of the institution ever since. Space prevents more than mere mention of Mr. Hill's and Mr. Cochran's speeches. The Superintendent of Education (Rev. A. S. Hunt) also spoke, dwelling particularly upon the importance of Normal School education, and explaining a point which he thought was not clearly understood—that the school was not the property of Colchester alone, but of all Nova Scotia—that it belonged to Yarmouth and Cape Breton as much as it did to Colchester and Hants.

The last speaker was Rev. Geo. W. Hill. He had heard Governor Archibald address a London audience ten years ago, —had heard him tell them of the energy and prosperity, the spiritual, moral, and intellectual condition of this Province, as indicated by the school houses scattered over our land. This Normal School was the link which completed the educational

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MORNING HERALD.

The New Normal School.

Truro had been alive with expectation for several wesks, in anticipation of the ceremonies upon laying the corner stone of the new Normal School Building. Some twenty and odd years ago the corner stone of the first Normal School had been laid, and the occasion was still fresh in the minds of the majority of the people—though since that time there had been gathered to rest many who had viewed with delight the inauguration of a school system which was to make Nova Scotia marked among its sister provinces, and many more who had looked with unfavoring eyes upon an innovation which was to make the children "stuck up," and cause them to think themselves better than their fathers. Those who gathered on Saturday last, however, were of one mind—that the Normal School was a great blessing to Nova Scotia, and a great advantage to the town of Truro.

It was announced that the ceremony of laying the corner stone would commence at 11 30 sharp, and therefore long before that hour the youth, the beauty, and the intelligence of Truro and adjacent districts had gathered at and about the grounds. But there was an annoying delay of over an hour, during which the younger people amused themselves by romping over the grounds, while the elder sweltered in the sun, and grumbled. Eminently practical people went about gathering information as to the building—a not very easy task, when it is remembered that architects and builders were busy as bees making preparations. But Mr. Andrew Johnston, one of the contractors for the erection of the building, had time to run hurriedly over the plans with the HERALD representative, and from him some facts were obtained.

THE BUILDING

is of modern style of architecture, and will present a very imposing appearance, being situated in an open square, where all sides can be viewed. It has a frontage 98 feet from east to west, with a main building 56 feet from north to south, and a wing 48 by 63 feet. The height from ground line to roof is 53 feet, but from the centre at the northern front rises a tower and vane, to the top of which is just 100 feet. This will make the building one of the most conspicuous objects in the town, and is sure to attract the attention of the visiting stranger. The pressed brick with which the structure is built is from the Shubenacadie yards, and the freestone finishings are from West River. On the first floor there will be three vestibules' Principal's room, library, and cloak rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and an apparatus room, on either side of which is a vestibule, leading to the rear building or wing, the first floor of which is set off into practice and class rooms, the full size of the wing, less the space taken for platforms and one centre partition. On the second floor in main building there will be three class rooms, and teachers' rooms, while the full size of the wing will be taken up by the lecture room. On the third floor, or attic, will be the museum, meteorological room, &c., and in the wing the janitor's apartments. The halls and stairways will be wide and convenient, and according to the plan the building will be thoroughly lighted, for the front shows fourteen large windows, the sides ten each, and the rear twelve. The opinion of competent persons is that the architect, Mr. Busch, of Halifax, has done himself credit by the design of the building, and if the plans are faithfully adhered to the structure will be an elegant and substantial one.

After this hasty glance at the plans, we resume our place in the waiting crowd, and soon there is the bustle and movement indicative of the fact that somebody of whom Colchester is very proud—somebody whom Colchester people delight to honor—is coming; and then we know that Governor Archibald has arrived on the grounds. He is accompanied by His Lordship the Chief Justice, by Sir R. Laffan, the new Governor of Bermuda, by His Excellency the Admiral, the members of the Local Government, the Rev. Geo. W. Hill, Chancellor of the University of Nova Scotia, and other gentlemen, and a brilliant company of ladies. Shortly afterwards the martial strains of the Band of the 63rd H. V. B. R. are heard, and we know the Masons are coming. They soon come, headed by Grand Master Laurie, whose assistants to take part in the ceremonies are Dr. A. C. Muir, Acting Deputy Grand Master; Dr. A. H. Woodill, S. G. W.; Jas. Hudson, Esq., J. G. W.; Dr. B. Curren, G. S.; A. G. Hesslein, Acting Gr. Treas.; Rev. Canon Townsend and Rev. Mr. Bowman, Grand Chaplains; Luther Archibald and T. Cooke, Esqrs., Grand Deacons; Hon. Wm. Ross and Jas. Martin, Bible Bearers; Dr. Kerr, Constitution Bearer; members of North Star Lodge, Acadia Mines, Banner Bearers; John Overy, Esq., Grand Pursuivant; Lewis Wier, Grand Sword Bearer; J. E. Taylor, Grand Tyler, and about 200 Masons in regalia from Truro, Cobequid and North Star Lodges.

All interested having taken their places on the platform, no time was lost in proceeding with

THE CEREMONIES,

which were attentively listened to by hundreds of people. A fervent and eloquent prayer having been offered by the venerable Rev. Dr. McCulloch, His Honor Governor Archibald intimated to Grand Master Laurie his wish that he would "kindly lay the foundation stone of this new Provincial Normal School Building with Masonic Ceremonies." The Grand Director of Ceremonies thereupon proclaimed "Silence!" and the craft sang, "With one consent let all the earth," &c., the Band playing the accompaniment splendidly. The Deputy Grand Master then presented to the Grand Master the contractor (Mr. Johnstone) who said:

MOST W. G. MASTER.—The Building Committee having awarded me the contract for the erection of this new edifice, and having assigned to me the duty of preparing the Corner Stone, and making arrangements for its being laid, I have much pleasure in reporting that labor completed. It is now ready, M. W. Sir, to be made the foundation stone of this New Building.

The Grand Master then read to the craft the extracts from the ceremony appropriate to the occasion, and called upon the Grand Chaplain to read from the Holy Scriptures. Rev. Canon Townsend read from Job xxxviii. 47, Ps. cxliv. 12, Isa. xxviii, 16–17, and Luke xx, 17. Rev. Mr. Bowman offered the assigned prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, the craft and assembly joining in. The hymn, "Oh Lord of Hosts whose glory fills," &c., was then sung, after which the Grand Secretary read the scroll and list of articles to be deposited in the foundation stone.

SCROLL.

The Act to establish a Normal School in this Province, was passed in 1854, and the which was entrusted to a commission consisting of the Hon Samuel Creelman, the Hon. A. G. Archibald, A. McN. Cochran, M. P. P., and John Barns, Esq., who were appointed Permanent Directors of the institution.

The Rev. Dr. Forrester was appointed Principal, and the institution was formally opened on the second Wednesday in November, 1857. Dr Forrester continued to be Principal until his death, in 1869, when he was succeeded by J. B. Calkin, A. M. From the foundation of the Institution to the present time, W. R. Mulholland has had charge of the mathematical department. The English department has been presided over by the following gentlemen, in succession: Charles D. Randal, M. A; Thos. Rand, M. A., D C.L.: J. B. Calkin, M. A.; John A. McCabe, M. A.; and Charles J. Major.

The number of students during the first session was 53, the average attendance during the time that Dr. Forrester was Principal was 63, and during the past eight years 80. The number of students now in attendance is 104.

The signatures of the officers and students of the Normal School at the present time, and of the teachers of the Model School connected therewith, are herein below subscribed:

J. B. CALKIN, Principal.
W. P. MULHOLLAND, Teacher of Mathematics.
C. J. MAJOR, Teacher of English.
T. PEMBERTON, Teacher of Music.
CLARA WILSON, Teacher of Drawing.
W. D. DIMOCK.
JAMES LITTLE.
MARY A. HAMILTON.
JANET ARCHIBALD.
AGNES MILLER.
BESSIE WEBSTER.
AGNES H. HAMILTON.
BESSIE ARCHIBALD.
MARY RUSSELL.
ANNA CHURCH.

(Then followed the signatures of the 104 students at present on the roll of the school.)

A larger and more suitable building being required for the Normal School, and the Legislature having appropriated the sum of $30,000 for this purpose, the old building has been removed to make way for the one about to be erected, and a commission of five, whose names are here subscribed, has been appointed to carry out this work;

Commissioners—J. B. Dickie, M.P.P.; Wm. Faulkner, C. E.; J. F. Blanchard, James D. Ross, and W. E. McRobert, M.D.

In the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, on this Seventh day of July, A.D. 1877, A.L. 5877, and in the forty-first of the reign of our Most Gracious Sovereign Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. The Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., &c., &c., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. The Honorable Adams George Archibald, C.M.G., Lieut. Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia. The Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and Minister of Public Works, Charles Archibald, Esq., Mayor of the Town of Truro. The Commissioners for erecting the building, as follows: J. B. Dickie, Esq., M.P.P., Custos of the County, Chairman; J. Fleming Blanchard, Esq., W. Faulkner, Esq., James D. Ross, Esq., and W. E. McRobert, Esq.. THIS STONE, the Corner Stone of the Prov. Normal School, now being erected by the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia, was laid in accordance with the ancient usages of the Order by Colonel J. Wimburn Laurie, M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Officers of the Grand Lodge and the Officers and Members of Subordinate Lodges, and in the presence of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, and a large and influential concourse of citizens Architect, Henry F. Busch; Contractor, Andrew Johnstone. God save the Queen.

Besides this scroll, the following articles were placed in the bottle:

Inaugural pamphlet of 1855; scroll parchment from the original corner stone; Belcher's Almanac for 1877; Pamphlet of late Rev. Dr. Forrester; General Regulations of Normal School 1872; photograph of late Dr Forrester; Prize list of Provincial Exhibition 1877, and of Colchester County Exhibition, 1877; Bye-laws of Cobequid Lodge; Current coins of the Dominion—50, 25, 20, 10, 5, and 1 cents; Copies of following newspapers: Colchester Sun, Truro Times, Halifax Chronicle, HALIFAX HERALD, Church Chronicle, Presbyterian Witness, Christian Messenger, Wesleyan, and Nova Scotian Journal of Agriculture; and a sheet containing the names of the following principal workmen: G. H. Dean, M. H. Evans, P. Barry, D. Gillis, S. Thomas, C. Douglas, Jas. Douglas.

The glass vessel having been securely closed and put in a tin case, was deposited by the Grand Treasurer in the cavity in the stone, the band playing Auld Lang Syne. The cavity was covered by a brass plate, which bore the following inscription:

This Corner Stone
OF THE PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL
was laid on the
7th Day of July, A.D. 1877, A.L 5877,
Under the auspices of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, Adams G. Archibald, C.M.G.,
And with Masonic Ceremonies, by M. W. Bro. John Wimburn Laurie, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of Nova Scotia.

This inscription having been read by the Grand Secretary, and the various officers having performed their formal parts, the Grand Master, with a massive silver trowel manufactured for the purpose, spread the cement over the stone, and the top stone was lowered into its place with the grand honors three times repeated, and amid the ringing of all the church and school bells in the town. The trowel used on the occasion was made by Mr. J. Cornelius, of this city, and bore the usual inscription. The ceremonies, which are here necessarily curtailed, were concluded with music by the Band, the singing of the Doxology, and the Benediction, impressively pronounced by Rev. Canon Townsend.

Governor Archibald then briefly thanked the Grand Master and Masons for their kindness in attending, and invited one and all to gather at the portion of the grounds where the Commissioners had made arrangements for the delivery of addresses.

On a platform erected for the purpose, in a beautiful and shaded part of the Normal School grounds, the distinguished visitors took their places. In front of the platform seating accommodation had been provided for hundreds, but hundreds more were compelled to stand. Mr. J. B. Dickie presided, and commenced proceedings by introducing His Honor Governor Archibald, who was received by the throng with the warmest applause.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Honor said:

Every now and then in the history of a country or an institution some striking event occurs, which affords a convenient opportunity for reviewing the past and forecasting the future. Countries and institutions have some qualities in common with our physical frames. We pass from childhood to youth, from youth to manhood, from manhood to old age, by so insensible a gradation, that it is only by contrasting the present with a remote past that we become conscious of the great changes which have overtaken us insensibly. We cannot tell the difference in ourselves between this week and last week, between this month and last month, between this year and last year; but when we look back to a more distant period, the changes are marked and conspicuous. It is useful, therefore, to take stock, on occasions of this kind, and see what has been the result of a considerable lapse of time. For half a century after the establishment of the General Assembly in this Province, education was entirely neglected, so far as the Legislature was concerned. In 1802, however, the college at Windsor was founded by a Royal charter, and an appeal to the Legislature resulted in a grant of $1,600 a year from the public treasury towards an endowment of the college. But nothing was done for common schools. They were left to languish in absolute neglect. By-and-bye, in 1811, the Legislature stepped in, and offered to any school which was sustained by a subscription of $200, assistance from the Treasury, to the extent of one-half as much more. In the then state of the country, the offer was little less than a mockery. The poverty of the people scattered along our shores, and on the river beds, ignorant of the value of education, made this show of liberality very safe for the Treasury. It was only in 1826, after an experience of fifteen years, an experience which showed the utter uselessness of the proferred aid, that the Legislature decided to appropriate a fixed sum for each county; but as the aggregate only amounted to $13,000 for the whole Province, it is easy to see that no very decided improvements could owe their origin to such an enactment

It will afford some measure of the adequacy of such a provision for a whole Province, when I mention that the people of this one county alone, in the year 1875, expended of their own money, raised by their own vote, $39,000 in common school education and the construction of schoolhouses: that is to say, three times as much as the entire sum which the Province, 50 years ago, thought it could afford to give for this service. I have carried you back half a century. This we may divide into epochs of twenty-five years each. During the first of these no material change was made as regards common school education, further than some increase in the grant. At the close of that epoch, or one quarter of a century ago, provision was made by an act for the appointment of a

clear middles 51s 6d to 53s 6d; short ...les, 54s to 55s; shoulders, ordinary ... 41 at 39s to 40s per cwt.

The demand on the spot has been ...d prices are about unchanged; holders willing to take 57s 6d to 58s for prime ...ern, in tierces.

PORK has only met with a moderate demand, and prices are rather in buyers' favour. We quote choice Eastern prime mess at 90s to 95s per 200 lbs., and prime Western 80s to 87s 6d.

CHEESE—The demand has been very good, but holders have been willing to meet buyers, and prices must be quoted is to 2s per cwt. easier on the week; the arrivals have been pretty well cleared off as landed. Finest colored or white has sold at 60s to 62s per cwt.; market closes steady.

BUTTER continues unaltered, the demand being very limited. We quote American and Canadian at 75s to 85s for fresh lots, and stale parcels at 60s to 70s per cwt.—*Hodgson Bros' Circular.*

THE BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

BOSTON, June 26.

FLOUR—Trade continues dull and a light movement reported, and prices nominal at quotations. We quote fine at $3.00 per brl; superfine at $3 25@3 50 per brl; common extras, at $4 00@ 4 25 per barrel; medium extras at $4 50 @ $4 75; choice extras at $4 75 @ 5 00; New York roller at $6@6 15; Canada superior at $5 15 @ 5 25; Minnesota bakers' at $5 75 @ 6 00; Michigan roller at $5 50 @ 6 00; St Louis at $5 75@6 25; Michigan at $5 50 @ 5 75; Ohio and Indiana roller at $6 00@6 25; St Louis and Southern Illinois roller at $6 50 @ 6 75, with some favorite brands held higher; choice Minnesota spring wheat patents at $7 50@7 75; choice Wisconsin spring wheat patents at $7 00@7 50, and winter wheat patents at $6 75@7 25 per bbl, with some fancy brands held higher. Cornmeal is steady at $3 00 per bbl, with rye flour at $3 75@3 81 in a small way. Oatmeal is dull, but prices are generally held steady. We quote at $6 00@6 25 per barrel for ground and $6 50@7 50 for cut.

CORN—The market is dull, and the volume of business doing is light. Prices are held about the same. We quote steamer mixed at 65c@66c per bushel; steamer yellow nominal at 67c per bush; high mixed at 68c per bush, and no grade nominal, according to condition and color.

OATS—The demand is light, and prices are easy and in buyers's favor. We quote No. 1 and extra white nominal at 54c@57c per bush; No. 2 white at 49½c@50c per bushel; No 3 white at 48c, and mixed nominal at 45c@48c per bushel, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is only fairly active, with the tone rather easy, except for the best goods. Receipts were 1,982 tubs and 564 boxes. We quote choice freshly-made Western creamery at 22½c@23c per lb., some higher; good to choice freshly-made do at 21c@22c: ladle-packed at 14c@16c; fair to good at 10c@13c; fresh Northern creameries nominal at 23c @24c; fresh New York dairy at 20c@21c; do Vermont at 20c@21c; Franklin county at 21c @22c; fair to good at 18c@19c.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, with a steady tone to prices. Liverpool declined 1s 6d to-day, the close being at 56s. Receipts were 424 boxes. We quote good to choice at 10c@10¼c, with lower grades as to quality.

EGGS—Choice, near-by Eastern stock are scarce and firm; other grades are steady. The demand is good. Receipts were 2 boxes, 155 brls and 390 cases. We quote fresh Eastern at 19c; Northern at 18c@18½c; Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at 17c@17½c; Western nominal at 16½c@17½c.

FRUIT—The market is fairly steady, with no material change in prices. Receipts of apples were 37 brls. We quote russets at $5 00@$5 50 per bbl; evaporated russets are quiet and easy at 13c@16c per lb, and Northern and Eastern quartered and sliced command 9c@11c, and North Carolina sliced, new, 7c@12c per lb. We quote Palermo and Messina lemons at $5@$7 per box; some fancy higher; Valencia oranges at $13 00@$13 50 per case for regular size; extra large at $15@$16; Palermo oranges at $6 00@$6 50 per box. Aspinwall bananas sell in a small way at $3 00@$3 50 per bunch. Barbadoas are at $1 65@$2 50.

HAY.—The general tone of the market is weak, and prices are only fairly sustained. Receipts were 71 carloads, 24 carloads of which were by water. We quote choice prime hay at $17@18; medium hay at $15 @$16; choice Eastern fine at $15@$16; poor at $12@$14, and damaged at $10@$12, with Eastern swale at $9; rye straw in moderate supply at $14@$15, and oat straw at $9 per ton.

POTATOES—The market is dull, and the large stock of old stock makes prices weak. Old stock will bring about 40c@60c, as to quality, while the best new goods are hard to place at over $2.50@$3.00 per barrel. Receipts were 6 carloads and 12,245 bushels. We quote Northern and Maine Central rose at 45c @60c per bush; Aroostook at 60c; choice Houlton at 60c@65c; Maine Central prolifics at 40c@50c; Aroostook do. at 55c@60c; peerless at 45c@50c; white brooks, at 45c@50c; chenangoes at 30c@40c per bushel. —*Advertiser.*

MOVEMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

New York, June 28—	Receipts.	Exports.
Flour, bbls	10,701	300
Wheat, bush	52,000	97,497
Corn, bush	153,000	168,218
Oats, bush	58,000	....
Rye, bush	19,000	....
Barley, bush	550	....
Chicago—	**Receipts.**	**Shipments.**
Flour, bbls	13,990	4,521
Wheat, bush	27,000	84,000
Corn, bush	155,000	306,000
Oats, bush	116,000	5,000
Rye, bush	19,000	5,000
Barley, bush	2,000	13 000
Milwaukee—		
Flour, bbls	7,346	12,910
Wheat, bush	17,000	1,000
Corn, bush	16,000	1,000
Oats, bush	17,000	6,000
Rye, bush	2,000	1,000
Barley, bush	3,000	6,000
Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	7,000	28,000
Corn, bush	17,000	28,000
Detroit—		
Wheat	11,000	20,000

9 42½ October... [illegible]
$1 03⅞@1 03¾ September, [illegible]@1 00... [illegible]
99½c nominal year.

10 30 a m — Loose meats — S C, $8 55; S R, $8 15; L C, $8 15; shoulders, $6 70. D S meats—S C, $8 70; S R, $8 40; L C, $8 40; shoulders, $6 95. S P H, 11½c.

11 39 a m—Wheat, $1 02 August, $1 03⅞ September, $1 05¾@1 05½@1 05⅝ October. Corn, 52½c cash; rejected 43½c@44c

1 01 p m—Close—Wheat, 99⅞c nominal June, $1.00¼ July, $1 02⅜ August, $1 04⅜ September, $1 05⅞c October, $1 06½ asked November, 99½c nominal year. Corn, 52⅜c nominal June, 52½c July, 53⅜c August, 53½c September, 53⅜c nominal October, 48½c year. Oats, 32⅜c nominal June, 32⅜c July, 30c August, 29½c September, 28½c year.

2 05 p m—S R $8 00 July, $8 10@8 12½@8 15 August, $8 27½ September.

2 07 p m—S R $8 30 bid $8 32½ asked October. $7 75@7 72½ January. Pork $16 05@16 00@15 95 July, $6 15@12½@10 August.

2 15 p m—Pork $16 27½@16 30@16 27½ September, $16 40 October, $14 35@14 42½@14 45 year.

2 17 p m—Pork $14 75 January. Lard $9 15 July, $9 30 August.

2 21 p m—Lard $9 27½@9 30 August, $9 37½@9 40 September, $9 40 October, $9 20 asked November.

2 23 p m—Lard $8 97½@8 95@8 97½ year, $9 15@9 12½ January.

2 27 p m—Rye 56½c@56c July, 57½c August, 58½c September. Oats 32½c@32½c@32½c July.

2 31 p m—Oats 30½c@30c@30½c August, 29½c bid September, 29½c bid, 29½c asked October, 28½c year. Wheat 99½c June, $1 01½@1 00½@1 00 July.

2 33 p m—Wheat $1 02½@1 02½@1 02@1 02½ August.

2 37 p m—Wheat $1 02½@1 02⅝@1 02½@1 02½@1 02½ August.

2 39 p m—Wheat $1 04½@1 04⅝@1 04⅝@1 04½@1 04⅜ September.

2 42 p m—Wheat $1 05½@1 05⅜ October, $1 06@1 05⅞ November, 99½c bid year.

2 45 p m—Corn 52⅜c June, 52½c@53c July

2 52 p m—Corn 53⅛c August, 53⅞c@53⅜c@53⅛c September, 53⅛c October, 51⅞c November, 48½c year.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.

9 30 a m—Wheat, $1 02½ August, $1 04½ September.

1 02 p m—Wheat, 99c cash and June, 99½c July, $1 02½ August.

2 30 p m—Wheat, 99⅜c July, 92½c August, 94½c September.

DETROIT, June 28.

10 25 a m—Wheat, No. 1 white, $1 02½ cash and June, $1 03 July, $1 05½ August, $1 07½ September, $1 09½ October, $1 02½ year; No. 2, 92c; No. 3, 75c.

12 30 p m—Wheat, No 1 white, $1 0 cash, $1 02⅝ July, $1 04½ August, $1 06½ September, $1 08½ October; No 2 white, 92c; No 3 white, 75c; No 2 red, $1 08

TOLEDO, June 28.

10 20 a m.—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1 07 bid. 1 10 asked cash, $1 09½ asked June $1 08½ July, $1 10½ August, $1 11⅝ September, $1 13⅝ October. Corn, 53c cash, 52½c bid, 54c asked July, 53c bid, 56c asked August. Oats, 29½c bid, 32½c asked year.

3 00 p m—Wheat, No 2 red, $1 08 bid, $1 09 asked cash, $1 07½ bid June, $1 08½ bid July, $1 10½ August, $1 11⅝ September, $1 13½ October. Corn, 53½c cash, 53½c asked July, 54c August. Oats, 34c bid July 33c asked year.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts and shipments of produce by rail or water from the 21st June to the 27th June, 1883:—

	Receipts. 1883.	Shipments. 1883.
Wheat, bush	141,394	159,429
Corn, bush	950,384	86,831
Pease, bush	39,242	32,862
Oats, bush	18,678	....
Barley, bush	6,200	16,553
Rye, bush	23,196	....
Flour, brls	8,473	30,689
Oat and Cornmeal, brls	....	1,317
Ashes	281	157
Butter, kegs	1,980	1,254
Cheese, bxs	16,417	28,500
Pork, brls	345	404
Lard, brls	....	147
Beef, brls. and tces	....	543
Dressed hogs	17	....
Tallow, brls	135	....
Petroleum, brls and cases	....	159
Leather, rolls	162	256
Meats (Bacon, &c.) pkgs	....	1,517

The following are the total receipts and shipments by Rail, Lachine Canal and River, from the 1st January to 27th June, 1883, with comparative receipts and shipments for corresponding period of 1882:—

	Total Receipts. 1883.	Total Receipts. 1882.	Total Shipm'nts. 1883	Total Shipm'nts. 1882.
Wheat, bush	3,216,418	1,761,182	2,594,176	1,50 883
Corn, bush	1,206 250	551,353	754,463	423,933
Pease, bush	797,578	1,085,566	193,774	1,079,092
Oats, bush	218,178	587,823	23,288	424,153
Barley, bush	90,755	52,388	52,388	40,469
Rye, bush	145,373	35,159	53,622	39,502
Flour, brls	349,076	355,740	286,688	221,739
Oat and Cornmeal, brls	41,967	13,812	48,862	26,794
Ashes	3,286	3,180	2,363	3,937
Butter, kegs	23,913	39,981	27,4 2	49,264
Cheese, bxs	61,793	89,664	185,339	142,251
Pork, brls	9,802	12,191	8,603	10,011
Lard, brls	13,155	17,189	14,842	19,464
Beef, brls and tierces	181	1,189	2,714	1,249
Dressed Hogs	17,213	....	437	....
Tallow, brls	2,04?	3,174	881	1,798
Petroleum, brls and cases	3,795	60	2 671	4,139
Leather, rolls	21,598	23,470	4,752	5,622
Meats (Bacon, &c.,) pkgs	17,491	18,376	25,218	20,303

...ir proportion were emi-...ently suited in many respects to become teachers, the whole were attentive and painstaking, and we have been enabled to choose a large number to recommend to the hon superintendent as fit to receive diplomas. The school has during the whole of the session worked smoothly and I trust profitably, and I have much hope that the province will reap some good from what has been accomplished in the past year. The model schools of our Normal School have been as efficiently carried on as in past years. I am sorry to be obliged to state that at the beginning of the session, Professor Hicks, the head master of the boys' school, on account of illness, was obliged to give up his work, but through the kindness of the authorities of the institution, he has been allowed a period of rest, which, I trust, will ultimately be of benefit to him. Mr. Stephens has had temporary charge of the school in the meantime, and has given much satisfaction. Miss Swallow has had the care of the girls' school and Miss Derick of the primary school. These teachers of our model or practising schools, for the part they have taken in the training of our Normal School pupils deserve the highest praise. The professors who have aided me in the Normal School are so well known on account of their connection with educational matters generally, that I need hardly say the institution has derived great benefit from their labors during the whole of the past season. Of the reverend gentlemen who have now, for several years, been giving their attention gratuitously to our religious instruction classes, I must speak in the highest terms. In doing this, I feel sure the whole of our students will willingly join me. I conclusion, I beg to thank the Normal School Committee and their chairman, Dr. Dawson, for their attention to many important matters claiming their consideration during the past session.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following is the prize list :—

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE—ACADEMY DIPLOMA.

Wellington Dixon, B.A., of Montreal.

ACADEMY DIPLOMAS.

1. Francis Topp, of Granby, P.Q., Marquis of Lorne silver medal and honorable mention in Greek, Latin, mechanics, solid geometry, trigonometry, French and mental philosophy.
2. Annie Barr, of Montreal, honorable mention in Greek, Latin, solid geometry, trigonometry, French and mental philosophy.
3. Maria Tucker, of Sorel, P.Q., honorable mention in Greek, Latin, mechanics, solid geometry, trigonometry and French.
4. Harriet Bothwell, of Durham, P.Q., honorable mention in solid geometry, French, mental philosophy and drawing.
5. Lizzie Coo, of Montreal, honorable mention in solid geometry, trigonometry and mental philosophy.
6. Elwin Blanchard, of Mansonville, P.Q., honorable mention in solid geometry, trigonometry and mental philosophy.
7. Mary Watson, of Montreal, honorable mention in Greek, solid geometry and mental philosophy.
8. Maud Lamb, of Montreal, honorable mention in trigonometry and drawing.
9. Jane Palmer, of Montreal, honorable mention in Greek, solid geometry and mental philosophy.

MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMAS.

1. Effie Fowler, of South Stukeley, P.Q., Prince of Wales medal and prize, and honorable mention in geography, education, composition, English literature, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, bookkeeping. Latin elocution, vocal and instrumental music, and writing.
2. Marion E. Allen, of Waterloo, P. Q., the honorable superintendent's prize, and honorable mention in history, geography, English grammar, English literature, education, composition, geometr , bookkeeping, Latin, French, and French certificate and vocal music.
3. Fanny Cowling, of Robinson, P.Q., honorable mention in history, geography, English grammar, education, composition, arithmetic, Latin and French.
4. Isabella H Ferguson, of St Anicet, P Q, honorable mention in history, geography, English grammar, education, algebra, bookkeeping, Latin and writing
5. Annie Ross, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography, education, composition, English literature, arithmetic, geometry, Latin and agricultural chemistry.
6. Marion Taylor, of Montreal, honorable mention in English grammar, geometry, Latin and vocal music.
7. Mary Elliott, of Montreal, honorable mention in English literature, Latin, elocution, drawing and writing.
8. Mary Watt, of Dewittville, P Q, honorable mention in Latin and vocal music.
9. Amanda Holland, of St Charles, P Q, honorable mention in book-keeping, drawing and writing.
10. John Ashcroft, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography, book-keeping and drawing.
11. Isabella Brown, of Windsor, P. Q., honorable mention in geography and vocal music.
12. Owen Rexford, of Knowlton Landing, P. Q., honorable mention in English grammar, education, composition, drawing and writing.
13. Catherine Colquhoun, of Williamsburg, Ont.
14. Beatrice Bellenden, of Dunbar, Ont., honorable mention in composition.
16. Emily Gross, of Montreal, mention in instrumental music.
16. Lucile Vessot, of Joliette, P Q., honorable mention in French and French certificate, vocal music and drawing.
17 Christina Walkinshaw; of St. Anicet, P. Q., honorable mention in arithmetic.
18. Isabella Grant, of La Guerre, P. Q., honorable mention in geometry.
19. Kathleen Herbert, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing.
20. Martha Scott, of Montreal, honorable mention in albebra.
21. Mary Metcalfe, of Montreal, honorable mention in instrumental music.
22. Agnes Smith, of Montreal.
23. Augusta Ducloz, of Montreal, honorable mention in French and French certificate and vocal music.
24. Christina Rankin, of St. Anicet, honorable mention in Geography, education, ... of Argenteuil, honorable mention in French and French certificate.
39. Thomas Wingham, of Montreal.
41. Mary Thompson, of St Lambert, P Q, honorable mention in writing.
42. Martha Miller, of Laprairie, P Q.
43. Marion Cook, of Chateauguay, P Q.
44. Helen Hiles, of Montreal.
45. Mary Bale, of Mille Isles, P Q.
46. Hannah Robinson, of Montreal.

Musical selections by some of the young lady pupils followed, and Miss Annie Barr, on behalf of the Academy class, read the validictory, Prof. McGregor replying on behalf of the teaching staff.

Hon. G. Ouimet then addressed the pupils in French.

Dr. Dawson then spoke as follows :—

DR. DAWSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Superintendent, Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As this is to be my last appearance for the present on the educational stage of this city, I rejoice that it is at a meeting which I have always regarded as the most hopeful and important of our annual educational gatherings. At this meeting we do not merely send forth those who have received educational benefits but those who are to confer educational benefits of the highest order; and as from year to year the students of this school go forth with their diplomas, they constitute an invaluable and increasing power for good, and this is the case to whatever grade of educational position they may be assigned. Some go to occupy the highest positions or may rise to these, others go to be the humble teachers of small district schools, but all go to confer blessings on the country. I saw yesterday a lady trained in this school who is now principal of one of the largest and most successful colleges for ladies in this country, and I rejoice to know that many others occupy like distinguished positions. But I do not undervalue the labors or the position of those who go into the common schools ; their work is one to be felt in the future, and in nothing more than in the standing of teachers themselves. We hear much of the poor pay and little encouragement accorded to teachers, and no doubt there is good reason for complaint. But we shall never remedy this evil either by legal compulsion or by scolding the commissioners and parents. It must be remedied from the other side of the matter by holding forth before the people the example of good education given even under the present difficult circumstances. It is only by missionaries and even by martyrs that humanity can be really elevated, and such are many of our young teachers, who, while suffering much hardship themselves, are preparing better things for others. We should all sympathize with them and do all in our power to further their good work and elevate their position. I commend this matter of the kind and friendly and liberal treatment of the good teachers to all who have right feeling, and more especially to all affectionate and thoughtful parents. It is an open secret, Mr. Superintendent, that the now venerable Principal of this school has for some time desired that his long and useful labors should be closed in time to enable him to enjoy a little repose in his declining years. You yourself sir, and the members of the government, have felt the reasonableness of the wish, and though we could desire in the interests of education to retain the services of Principal Hicks a little longer, we all feel that he is fully entitled to the rest which he seeks, and I believe it is the wish and intention of the Government that as soon as possible he shall be presented with an adequate retiring allowance. It is proper, therefore, in present circumstances, and more especially on the eve of my departure for a time, that I should express here the feeling entertained by the University with refrence to the wish of Principal Hicks, and our sincere good wishes for his happiness in the retirement which he seeks. It has been the enviable lot of Principal Hicks to have been the means of sending forth into the schools of this country many hundreds of trained and efficient teachers, who constitute a monument and a momorial more honourable and enduring than any men or any country can rear, and I may condense what he has done into one word in saying that he has been a father to all the students of this school—a kind and patient father, ever seeking to guide and benefit them, and taking a very lively individual interest in their welfare ; and I trust that even if relieved from active duty, he will still continue to be a father to the school, and to give it the benefit of his valuable aid and counsel. In an institution like this it is well that not merely the head but also his colleagues shall be men of the right stamp ; and

THE SCHOOLS.

BREAKING UP FOR THE MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Presentation of prizes and diplomas.

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered in the Normal School Hall yesterday afternoon, to witness the closing of the school and the awarding of diplomas. Hon. G. Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, occupied the chair, with Dr. Dawson, Hon. Judge Torrance, Hon. James Ferrier and Mr. W. Baynes on his left, and Principal Hicks, Dr. Robins, Professors Darey and McGregor on the right.

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

Principal HICKS opened the proceedings by a brief review of the year's work, which was as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN,—I have at the end of the twenty-sixth session of the McGill Normal School to present my annual report. We have admitted into the school since the opening, on the first of September last, one hundred and thirty-six pupils. Of these, twelve were male students and one hundred and twenty-four female students. Sixty-eight were from country districts and the same number (sixty-eight) from Montreal. At the end of the session, after careful examination, I am now able to recommend to the honorable superintendent for diplomas 86 pupils, 9 for academy diplomas, 31 for Model school diplomas and 46 for elementary diplomas. To these must be added a graduate of the McGill University, who recently applied to me in order to obtain our academy diploma in accordance with existing regulations.

At the close of last session eighty-eight of our students received diplomas, and I have been enabled to obtain the following particulars connected with them. The whole of those who obtained academy diplomas, seven in number, found situations immediately, and are at present engaged in important schools in the province. Of the twenty-nine who received model school diplomas, seven returned to obtain a higher certificate, of two I have not been enabled to gather any particulars, and twenty found situations and have been the whole of the present session engaged in teaching in this province. Of those who received elementary diplomas, fifty-two in number, twenty-three returned to the school in order to obtain a higher diploma, nine as yet have not furnished me with any particulars as to their occupation, and twenty are engaged in schools in the province, nearly the whole of them in country schools. It will be seen from this statement that of the eighty-eight of our students receiving diplomas at the close of last session, forty-seven became teachers in the province, thirty re-entered the school for further advancement in the profession, and of the eleven not accounted for, it may be that some of them are engaged in teaching, but have neglected to furnish the necessary information. During the present session, I have been desirous, as far as the time at my disposal would allow, to obtain particulars connected with our former students, similar to the foregoing, as it is important that it should be well understood that young persons who enter our Normal School, and profess a desire to become teachers in the Province, fulfil their engagements as soon as they are permitted to do so. I have very little to report with reference to the general work of the institution. Of the large number of [illegible] persons who [illegible] this [illegible]

[illegible] Riendeau [illegible] Angela, P.

be mention in history and composition.
25. Annie Walsh, of Montreal.
26. Jane Russell, of Montreal, honorable mention in education and composition.
27. Christian Traquair, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing.
28. Sidney Graber, of St. Armand's, P. Q.
29. Mary Kingan, of Montreal.
30. Lellie Lamb, of Montreal.
31. Louisa Binmore, of Montreal.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMAS.

1. Sophie E Bacon, of Sherbrooke, P Q, J C Wilson prize, and honorable mention in history, geography, English grammar, English literature, composition, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, French, elocution, art of teaching, botany, drawing, vocal music and writing.
2. Elizabeth Hepburn, of Bury, P Q, honorable mention in history, geography, English grammar, English literature, algebra, geometry, mensuration, French and vocal music.
3. Florence Wilson, of Montreal, honorable mention in arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, botany and French.
4. Janet Laurie, of Montreal, honorable mention in history, geography, English grammar, art of teaching, botany and French.
5. Ida Clark, of Valleyfield, P Q, honorable mention in arithmetic, geometry, art of teaching and French.
6. Julia Dairs, of St Andrews, P Q, honorable mention in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and mensuration.
7. Jane Bremner, of Montreal, honorable mention in botany, elocution and writing.
8. Isabella Hargraves, of Sherbrooke, P Q, honorable mention in history, English literature, algebra, geometry and drawing.
9. Laura Pickett, of Montreal, honorable mention in elocution and French.
10. Mary Pentland, of Quebec, P Q, honorable mention in composition, French and vocal music.
11. Harry Truell, of Barnston, P Q, honorable mention in arithmetic and algebra.
12. Charles Converse, of Barnston, P Q, honorable mention in arithmetic, geometry and mensuration.
13. Ida Taylor, honorable mention in French and writing.
14. Maggie Darling, of Montreal, honorable mention in mensuration, elocution and writing.
15. Martha Kerr, of English River, P Q, honorable mention in art of teaching and botany.
16. Caroline Abbott, of Boscobel, P Q.
17. Helen Bickerdike, of St Henri, P Q, honorable mention in drawing and vocal music.
18. Freelove Gilman, of Mansonville Station, P Q.
19. Elizabeth Maw, of Ormstown, P Q.
20. Barbara Irving, of St Lambert, P Q.
21. Isabella Reed, of Montreal.
22. Kate McGarry, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing.
23. Freelove Peabody, of Potton, P Q.
24 Sarah Simpson, of Melbourne, P Q.
25. Harriet McMillan, of Montreal.
26. Gertrude Lyford, of Sherbrooke, P.Q. honorable mention in drawing and vocal music.
27. Margaret Houghton, of Montreal, honorable mention in drawing.
28. Lizzie Baird, of Ormstown, P.Q.
29. Martha Colquhoun, of Williamsburg, Ont.
30. Margaret Scoer, of St. Chrysostome, P.Q., honorable mention in arithmetic and drawing.
31. Harriet Straker, of Hemmingford, P.Q.
32. Margaret Ellicott, of Montreal.
33. Charlotte Gordon, of Montreal, honorable mention in vocal music.
34. Mary Moore, of Lacolle, P.Q., honorable mention in English grammar and vocal music.
35. Helena Millan, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing.
35. Clementina Kerr, of Montreal, honorable mention in vocal music.
37. Laura Binmore, of Montreal.
38. Robert Phetps, of Knowlton, P Q.

I must say here that since the organization of this school in 1857, we have been highly favored in this respect. That the school should have secured and retained the services of such men as Principal Hicks, Dr. Robins, Dr. McGregor and Prof. Darey, should be a source of profound gratification and thankfulness to all friends of education. And we have the satisfaction to know that should the Principal be enabled to retire, it will not be necessary to go beyond the staff of the school to supply his place, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that the great work of his life will be left in competent hands, in the hands of those who have long worked with him.

Prof. HICKS made a few remarks in regard to his proposed retirement which he thought well earned by his forty-five years of service. The benediction was then pronounced and the National Anthem sung, after which the company dispersed.

ROYAL ARTHUR SCHOOL.

The above school was crowded yesterday morning by friends and visitors. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. Rev. Dr. Jenkins occupied the chair, and there were present on the platform R[illegible] and Mr[illegible] the pri[illegible] delivere[illegible] tlemen[illegible] scholars[illegible] the scho[illegible]

PC[illegible]

the chai[illegible] M.P.P., address[illegible] Belcher[illegible] list was[illegible] master, Stephe[illegible] cessful[illegible]

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was the[illegible] gatheri[illegible] Lunn o[illegible] Hon. G[illegible] Instruc[illegible] lists w[illegible] Chambe[illegible] songs [illegible] feature[illegible] under t[illegible] Jacobi, Jewish[illegible] dresses[illegible] and Mr[illegible]

DO[illegible]

Mr. J[illegible] livered[illegible] Mr. W[illegible] and re[illegible] pupils[illegible] gence[illegible]

8½c, an advance of ¼c to ½c having been obtained on certain grades in demand for Western account. In raw there is not much doing at the moment, the cargoes which have recently arrived in port having been bought previously by the refineries. In fruit about 4,000 half boxes of Valencia raisins were sold at auction on Wednesday at 4c to 4⅜c per pound, but really choice fruit is held at 5½c. The stocks in New York are estimated at present at 150,000 to 200,000 boxes. A gentleman from Denia, one of the larges shippers of Valencia raisins, is at present in the city trying to place his new crop, the fir shipments of which will be made from Den in about 30 days. A Malaga grower is also To the city with an eye to business. both of these gentlemen we would say give us no more storms just about dryin time, unless the damage be as genuine in S pain, as it has been during the past season in both Canada and the United State Cur- rants have sold at 5½c to 6c. In tea e hear Coffees l for old Spice tobacco W. H. at 10½c per lb. Penn's fillers per lb. ut do, 18½c; do ses the which ut said oted at at the n done remain ndy in tel's in for Ja- or ports lity. A ghwines net. ring the bbls on g from oted at t 62½c kinds eek of c. In report,

THE HAY MARKET.

MONTREAL, June 28.

There was a large market to-day, but the demand was not very good. The best Timothy was offered at $10.50 per 100 bundles, but not more than $10 00 could be got as a rule. Ordinary to fair sold from $7.00 to $9.00 per 100 bundles. Straw keeps steady from $3 to $5 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay sells from $12.00 to $13.00 wholesale and at 65c to 75c per hundred pounds retail. Pressed straw sold at 40c to 50c per 100 pounds retail, as to quality. Some round lots of pressed hay have been sold for shipment to the Lower ports.

CORDWOOD.

MONTREAL, June 28.

The market is very dull just now, and prices are steady; there are five barges of hard wood and five barges of slabs lying at the Molsons' wharf. We quote prices per cord at the wharf, cartage extra, as follows:—Long cut: Maple $7, birch $6 50, beech $6. Short cut: Maple $6 50, birch $6, beech $5 50, tamarac $5 00@5 50 and hemlock $4 50.

MOVEMENTS OF PROVISIONS.

New York, June 28—	Receipts.	Exports.
Pork, bbls	579	....
Lard, tcs	3,984	....
Whiskey brls	337	....
Chicago:—	**Receipts.**	**Shipments.**
Pork, brls	....	316
Lard, lbs	294,256	3,678,000
Cut meats, lbs	50,000	1,620,105

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Flour—Receipts, 11,000 barrels; superfine and No 2 strong; other kinds easier; sales, 13,000 barrels; No 2, $2 40@3 55; superfine, &c, $3 40@4 00; common, &c, $3 90@4 40; good, &c, $3 40@4 00; Western extra, $6 25@6 75; Ohio, $3 95@6 50; St Louis, $3 95@$6 75; Minnesota extra, $4 50@6 50; double extra, $6 60@7 25Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts, 62,000 bush; steady; sales, 7,323,000 bush, including 267,000 bushels spot; exports, 97,000 bushels; No 2 spring, nominal; No 2 red, $1 15⅞@1 17½; No 1 red State, $1 19; No 1 white State, $1 17½; No 2 red June, $1 13½. Rye steady; State, 72c; western, 67c. Barley nominal. Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 153,000 bushels; steady; sales, 1,871,000 bushels, including 239,000 bushels spot; exports, 168,000 bush; No 2, 61⅞c@62c; No 2 white, 67½c; No 2 June, 61c. Oats, receipts, 58,000 bushels; firm; sales, 1,034,000 bush: mixed, 39½c@42½c; white, 42c@47c; No 2 July, 39c@39½c. Hay steady. Hops firm at 40c@45c. Coffee unchanged. Sugar weak and unchanged. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Tallow steady at 7⅛c@8c. Potatoes unchanged. Eggs weak at 18c. Pork dull and lower; mess, $17 75@$18. Beef dull. Cutmeats dull; pickled hams, 13½c; middles dull; long clear, 9c. Lard closed firm at $9 70. Butter good inquiry at 15c@24½c. Cheese unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

June 16, 1883.

BACON—The demand this week has continued small, and with lower cable advices holders have offered their stock at 1s to 2s per cwt. decline from last week, but the sales for are only of a retail char-

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL	June 28. 5.00 p.m.	June 27, 5.00 p.m.
Flour	11 0 @ 11 6	11 0 @ 11 6
Spring wheat	8 6 @ 9 0	8 6 @ 9 0
Red winter	8 10 @ 9 4	8 10 @ 9 4
No. 2 California	8 8 @ 9 0	8 8 @ 9 0
No. 1 "	9 1 @ 9 3	9 1 @ 9 3
Corn, old	6 9 @ 0 0	6 9 @ 0 0
" new	5 2 @ 0 0	5 2 @ 0 0
Barley	5 6 @ 0 0	5 6 @ 0 0
Oats	5 6 @ 0 0	5 6 @ 0 0
Pease	6 11 @ 0 0	6 11 @ 0 0
Pork	82 6 @ 0 0	82 6 @ 0 0
Lard	50 6 @ 0 0	52 0 @ 0 0
Bacon	46 0 @ 49 6	46 6 @ 49 6
Beef	0 0 @ 0 0	0 0 @ 0 0
Tallow	41 6 @ 0 0	41 6 @ 0 0
Cheese	55 0 @ 0 0	56 0 @ 0 0

COTTON MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Cotton easier; uplands, 5 11-16d; Orleans, 5 13-16d.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton unchanged7

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LONDON, June 28.

5 00 p m—Consols, 100 5-16 money; 100 5-16 account; 4½'s, 115; 5's, 105½; Erie, 37¾; Illinois Central, 135¾.

NEW YORK, June 28.

10 40 a m—Wheat. No 2 red, $1 13⅜ July, $1 16⅛ August, $1 18⅜ September, $1 20¼ October. Corn, 62⅜c August, 64c September.

2 00 p m—Wheat—Sales, 3,000,000 bush. Close—Wheat, No 2 red, $1 13⅜ July, $1 15⅞ August, $1 18⅛ September, $1 19⅞ October, $1 21⅞ November. Corn—Sales, 750,000 bushels. Close. 61¼c@61⅜ cash, 61½c July, 63c August, 64c September 65½c October. Oats quiet at 39⅜c July, 37½c August, 36⅜c September, 37c October.

3 10 p m—Close—Wheat, No 2 red, $1 1⅜ July, $1 15⅞ August, $1 18 September, $1 19⅛ October, $1 21⅞ November. Corn, 61½c July, 62⅜c August, 64c September, 65½c October.

CHICAGO, June 28.

8 40 a m—Cloudy; 65° above.

9 30 a m—Wheat opens $1 02½ August, Corn 53½c August.

9 31 a m—Wheat $1 00½ July. Corn 53½c July.

9 32 a m—Wheat $1 04½@1 04⅝ September. Oats 33c July. Pork $16 35 August, $14 45 year.

9 33 a m—Wheat $1 02⅜ August, $1 04½@1 04⅝@1 04½ September. Corn 53⅛c@53⅜c September.

9 34½ a m—Pork $16 30 August. Lard $9 25 August, $9 32½ September. Wheat $1 00 July, $1 02½@1 02⅝ August, $1 06@1 05½@1 05½ October. Corn 53¾c@54c@53¾c September.

9 37½ a m—Pork $16 10@16 05 July, $16 15 August, $ 6 30 September. Wheat $1 04½@1 04 September, $1 06½ November. Corn 48¼c year

9 39 a m—Wheat, $1 02⅛@1 02½ August, $1 05 October. Oats, 32⅜c@32½c June.

9 40 a m—Lard, $9 10 cash, $9 10@9 05 July, $8 87½ year.

9 42 a m—Wheat, 99⅜c@99⅞c@$1 00 July, $1 05½@1 05⅛ October. Corn, 54¼c October.

9 43 a m—Pork, $16 10 July, $16 25 August, $16 40 September, $16 40 October. Lard, $9 32½ October. Lard, $9 32½ October. Oats, 29⅜c@29¼c August, 28¼c@28⅜c year.

9 36 a m—Lard, $9 27½ September, $9 40 October, $9 25@9 22½ August. Pork, $16 20 August, $16 60 October.

9 50 a m—Wheat, $1 00½@1 00½ July, $1 02⅜ August, $1 03⅜@1 04 September, $1 05⅛ October. Corn, 53⅞c September.

10 23 a m—Pork, $14 32½ year. Lard, $9 12½ [illegible], $9 30 August, $9 35 September, $9 40@ [illegible] $1 02⅜ August

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & Co., Proprietors,

153 St. James street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at the rate of $1.00 for six months, and 50c for three months.

☞ We believe the circulation of the Star to exceed the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal.

Correspondent and Agent for French and English advertising in THE STAR—MESS. A. Lortie, Rue Ste Anne 51 bis, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION OF THE STAR FOR 1883 and 1884

Week ending	1883	1884
July 12	22,900	23,677
" 19	23,000	23,677
" 26	23,000	23,677
Aug. 2	23,000	23,677
" 9	23,000	23,677
Monday	22,900	23,677
Tuesday	22,900	23,677
Wednesday	22,900	23,677
Thursday	22,900	23,677
Friday	22,900	23,677
Saturday	22,900	Saturday
Total	159,300	165,739
Total	159,300	137,993

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE

22,998.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1884.

PERSONS leaving town during the Summer can order THE STAR to their address for any period. Postage free. Orders left at the office, 153 St. James street.

An anonymous correspondent calls attention to the lack of police protection at Elmwood Grove and complains that ladies are no longer treated by "roughs" according to the name of men and whose only recommendation lies in their being "gentlemen." If Elmwood Grove is to be used as a holiday resort by our citizens it is at least due to them that they shall be protected from such annoyances as those described by our correspondent. The public, however, have the remedy in their own hands, if the authorities at Elmwood Grove will not undertake to put down rowdyism, responsible people will avoid the place.

MANY of our American readers are seeking history tickets and excursions to-day on the St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Joltery sensible. One of them writes us that a letter out of five dollars encloses the official prize list of a drawing supposed to have taken place on July 26th. Of course the whole affair is the most unadulterated humbug, and we mention this precious fact because on it we use the name as P. Nesbitt, Deputy Sheriff of St. Stephen, Inspector. Who is S. P. Nesbitt? Is there such a person in existence? If not, is not Deputy Sheriff and does he know that his name is being used in connection with this great international swindle, which is so boldly tolerated by the Canadian and New Brunswick Governments?

MUCH LEARNING AT SEVEN.

An inquest was recently held in England upon the body of a little boy who seems to have been a martyr to modern ideas of education. According to the medical evidence the child's brain was unduly developed and the membranes were thickened, the brain substance was in a softening state and from the history of the case the doctor was of opinion that the inflammation of the brain was caused by mental over-pressure. The body was much emaciated. It was also evidenced that the boy was in the habit of reading in bed and sometimes he would remain in bed the whole day. He was always at his books, and in the house would be almost the last to be possible to imagine a more unnatural life for a man to be alone for a boy. Even to the intelligent jury nevertheless returned a verdict of death from natural causes. And the little victim was only seven years old. For a child of that age the only legitimate use of a school is to keep him out of mischief, and to help him to develop good habits and character. Positively the less he learns from his books at seven the more he will know at ten or twelve. We do not know who horror or toil this child was exposed to study so hard, anyhow he was allowed to do so, and it was, we have little doubt, through ignorance on the part of mothers and nurses that he was either compelled or permitted. For any parent with a due regard for the natural consequences of over study to compel a child of seven to learn and learn, instead of playing as a child ought to play, would be nothing less than criminal, and the fact that the boy was even permitted to kill himself by over study is evidence of gross if not criminal negligence. But many parents are not aware that the more they push their children, stimulate them to unnatural mental efforts by all the means in their power by rewarding, by punishing, by ridiculing or by flattering, and the result generally is that their children's health and mental powers are about the only successes of their lives. Occasionally we have such cases as the one above referred to. We are not sure but that the system of giving prizes at schools is a huge blunder tending as it does to unduly stimulate the scholars to competition. A certain strain of competition in adult life is severe enough and it is not wise to wear out the children's strength in unnecessary competition at school.

THE POLICE.

The City Council has come to the sensible conclusion that all recruits to the Montreal Police Force shall speak both French and English. In a mixed community of French and English it is desirable that, not only the police, but all public servants, who are brought into immediate contact with the public, shall speak both languages. Of course, there was determined opposition to the reform by the English and Irish aldermen, who saw in the change a new device of Jesuits to England and Ireland. They appear to have an impression that the supply of French Canadians is greater than English and who are ambitious to be policemen is practically inexhaustible, but that Chief Parent will never be able to find enough Englishmen and Irishmen who speak French, to fill up the vacancies created by the retirement or death of members of those nationalities. We do not share this opinion and if we did we should not be very seriously alarmed by it. Of course it must be very disagreeable for an Englishman to be arrested by a French Canadian policeman, but then the Englishman is such a notorious grumbler that he would probably grumble at being arrested by an English policeman. In any case, he would grumble at being hanged. If a man has to be arrested we do not see that it matters a brass button whether he is arrested by an Englishman or a Frenchman, but we object to a man being constantly liable to arrest by policemen who cannot speak the language. If this can be avoided it certainly should be. Besides good citizens generally want some other kind of service from the policemen, they do not want to be arrested, they want to ask for assistance, advice or information and then while it is a matter of no consequence of what nationality he is, it is a matter of considerable importance what language he speaks. There can be no question that the most efficient policeman for Montreal is the bilingual one.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Meeting of the City Council—The Revetment Wall—Policemen to Speak Both Languages.

The regular monthly meeting of City Council was held yesterday afternoon when there were present His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Hearing, Rainville, Kennedy, Lamothe, Mooney, Doherty, Beaudry, Beaubien, Jones, Stevenson, Lamarche, Laurent, Roland, Robb, Hood, Cantlie, Ryan, Lane, Prefontaine, English-speaking non, and would cut out the most unsatisfactory piece of evidence for leave to open wood yards or to erect steam engines within the limits of the municipality.

The petition of Mr. Larocque for a place to erect a steam engine on St. Lawrence boulevard, and the supporting and opposing petitions in the Montreal force have been obtained from the sources referred to, but it is by no means certain that we cannot get plenty of men who will combine with the advantage of the indispensable qualifications of the army and the Irish constabulary, the further advantage of speaking both languages. Ald. Stroud's objection was that the street was already full of steam engines and of the Police Committee and no English gentlemen. Alderman Doherty thought the new rule a great injustice to the Irish race. Ald. Lamothe thought the English who learned the French language were not of the class who would become policemen and the rule would be unjust to the English and Irish without corresponding benefit to the French. Ald. Hood evidently considers that the aldermen and ballads receiving several well deserved rebukes from the Mayor for their opposition to the reform. Ald. Robb, however, is not easily disheartened, who failed at first to get his pet children's school taken up and who are about the only successes of their lives. Occasionally we have such cases as the one above referred to. We are not sure but that the system of giving prizes at schools is a huge blunder tending as it does to unduly stimulate the scholars to competition. A certain strain of competition in adult life is severe enough and it is not wise to wear out the children's strength in unnecessary competition at school.

THE HORRORS OF THE ARCTIC.

The Survivors of the Greely Party Said to have been Kept Alive on Human Flesh—The Bodies of their Dead Comrades Devoured.

LONDON, August 12.—The Times says:—Dispatches in possession of the Associated Press published and to the record of the United States Government, show that Lieut. Greely relief expedition. The most shocking stories are told by the survivors of the Greely party. For the sake of humanity, and in the interest of the honor of the army authorities are endeavoring to suppress the publication of the dispatches. The narrative of Sergeant Rice, who is almost the only survivor of the party, is unutterably horrible. The sergeant's statements are confirmed by Dr. Pavy, the surgeon of the expedition, and by Lieut. Kislingbury. The latter officer is now in London. Greely relief expedition. The most shocking stories are told by the survivors of the Greely party. For the sake of humanity, and in the interest of the honor of the army authorities are endeavoring to suppress the publication of the dispatches. The narrative of Sergeant Rice, who is almost the only survivor of the party, is unutterably horrible. The sergeant's statements are confirmed by Dr. Pavy, the surgeon of the expedition, and by Lieut. Kislingbury. The latter officer is now in London.

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THE MAAMTRASNA MURDERS.

The Archbishop of Tuam on Canon's Conduct—Mr. Bolton's Denial.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—Rev. Archdeacon of Tuam, in his address to Bishop said that if Canon Carson had done his duty the Maamtrasna murders would not have been perpetrated and to the record of the inquest he would refer. The Canon's duty was clearly to have informed the police. The murders were grossly relief expedition. The most shocking stories are told by the survivors of the Greely party. For the sake of humanity, and in the interest of the honor of the army authorities are endeavoring to suppress the publication of the dispatches. The narrative of Sergeant Rice, who is almost the only survivor of the party, is unutterably horrible. The sergeant's statements are confirmed by Dr. Pavy, the surgeon of the expedition, and by Lieut. Kislingbury. The latter officer is now in London.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown

SICK

HEADACHE

yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

ACHE

Once a week would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find they are willing to do so many ways that they will not be willing to be without them. But after all sick

HEAD

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our boast. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the best, cheapest, reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that is sold. It is unsurpassed as a remedy for Scrofula, Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, Pimples, Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.
W.H. MCKNIGHT.
Durham, In., March 5, 1883.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS
of the very first English make, and unrivaled for
FINENESS, DURABILITY and EVENNESS OF POINT.
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION
Sold by all stations.
SUSTIN, HUTZLY & CO., Agts. for Canada,
362 St. Paul St., Montreal.

CITY ITEMS.

The special train bringing the mail, passengers and baggage from Lachine arrives at the venture station shortly after 5.30 p. m. In fact eight, the vast majority made in five hours and a half.

The ladies of St. Joseph street Presbyterian Church presented to their pastor, Rev. Jno. Cumming, on the return from his vacation, an elegant silk paipt gown and canopy.

The Hebrew Wedding.

The success of the following lady guests were omitted in the report published in THE STAR last week:—Miss Harris Pinsburg and Mr. Harris Solomon; nanney, Miss Victoria Cohen, Miss Burgesse, Misses Bertha and Amelia Cohen, Miss Sarah Cohen (Ottawa), and Miss Crankshaw.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

"A POSITIVE CURE"

for all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best "FEMALE POPULATION." It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

☞ For this purpose it is equally as good as Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will at all times relieve and cure Scrofula, Blood Poisons, Humors, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Ulcers, Tetter, Cancer, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Dizziness, Headache, Piles, Constipation, and General Debility, and all Nervous Complaints.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail in the form of pills or lozenges, on receipt of price. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

Sick Headache positively cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Liver Pills. 25c.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Lozenges, for Debility, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Dizziness, Faintness, Nervous Prostration, Flatulency, Depression, Headache, Backache, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Hips, Loins, Bearing Down Pains, Inflammation, Ulceration, Displacements, Irregularities, Leucorrhœa, Menstrual Troubles, Change of Life, Blood Poisons, Humors, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Ulcers, Tetter, Cancer, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Dizziness, Headache, Piles, Constipation, and General Debility, and all Nervous Complaints.

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ROYAL MUSEUM
MATINEE TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY.
ALL THIS WEEK
EVENINGS AT 8.
Boby Newcomb's Comedy Brilliants!
Monday August 18 "LITTLE DUMPY."

Meetings and Amusements.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PICNIC to ISLE BOUCHARD on TUESDAY, August 19th.

Delightful trip, 35 miles' sail down the river. Grove at Isle Bouchard. Dancing, Foot Race, Quoits, Jumping, Cricket, Football, 12 prizes. Tickets, Adults 75c, Children 50c. Boat leaves Canal Basin at 9 a.m. Tickets at Messrs. Gardner, Clarke & Co.'s, Messrs. Gardner, Muir & Co.'s, and Geo. Weldon's, Bonsecours st. 184 6 and

The Victoria Roller Skating Rink,

RICHMOND STREET.

Will open MONDAY, 11th AUGUST, 1884, for the season. Entrance to Rink, Richmond street, next door to Victoria Hall. Rink open from 2 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 10 p.m. Admission, 10c. Season tickets, $2.

Crystal Palace Opera House.

Dominion Square, opposite Windsor Hotel.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. ROBT. HOLMES.

Monday, 11th August,
AND REMAINDER OF WEEK!
Matinee Saturday.
Engagement of the Favorite Comedian,
Girola, of Madame Modjeska's Company,
Supported by the Entire Strength of the Company.
Also Introducing the Great Specialty Artists.
Seats free.
All are welcome. 189 1

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The St. Leon Springs House

Will be opened for the season on MONDAY, May 12th. The N.R.R. will sell every Saturday from Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, to the Station, good until the following Sunday, Return Tickets at one fare. Apply for pamphlet to

JAS. K. GILMAN,
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ST. LEON SPRINGS P.O.

GRAVING DOCK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Graving Dock," will be received at Victoria until noon of SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1884, for the construction of a Graving Dock at Esquimalt, completion of the party finished.

Graving Dock at Esquimalt Harbor, Vancouver Island.

According to plans and specifications to be seen on and after the 1st day of July next, at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Agency of Public Works in Victoria, B.C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and prices affixed to the works mentioned in the specification.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $10,000, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into the contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the works contracted for. The cheque will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 2nd Aug., 1884. 189 6-1aw

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1

A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the Untold Miseries resulting from Indiscretion, Over-taxation, Self-abuse, &c. 125 pages 8vo, 125 prescriptions. Invaluable to every man, young or middle-aged, contemplating Marriage. Reader, you will be convinced of this. Price only $1 by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all who apply before publishing elsewhere. Illustrative sample free to all who apply before publishing elsewhere. Illustrative sample free to all who apply before publishing elsewhere

Last Edition.

FOR GALLANTRY.

Brave Tars Rewarded—Presentation on Behalf of the Government to Capt. Lockhart and Crew of the Temperley Line S.S. "Scotland."

A very pleasing ceremony took place in the Board Room of the Harbor Commissioners this morning, namely the presentation of testimonials to Captain Lockhart and the crew of the crew of the Temperley Line S.S. "Scotland," for the gallant rescue, at great risk, of the crew of the ill-fated Temperley Line S.S. "Scotland." Presentations were made on behalf of the Government, by Hon. Mr. King, and on behalf of the Harbor Commissioners by Mr. Judah. Mr. King said that her object in coming to Montreal was to present to Captain Lockhart and the crew of the Scotland, the testimonials which the Government had decided to give them in addition to the medals which they had received from the Royal Humane Society. She was pleased to be the bearer of the testimonials of the Government, and to be the instrument of presenting them to the brave men who had never won a prize, were the only members of their points and prizes are as follows:

1	Pte. Macfarlane, 58th	1st Prize.
2	Sergt. Sullivan, 60th	2nd "
3	Sergt. Scott, 60th	3rd "
4	Sergt. Sullivan, 60th	4th "
5	Pte. G. Gosley, 60th	5th "
6	Pte. Cook, 60th	6th "
7	Pte. Todd, 6th Fus.	7th "
8	Pte. Bellingham, 8th R. V.	8th "
9	Pte. Nelson, 58th	9th "
10	Pte. Dunn, 58th	10th "
11	Capt. Bourque, 58th	11th "
12	Surgeon Ryan, 58th	12th "
13	Pte. Cunningham, 58th	13th "
14	Pte. Bellingham, 8th R. V.	14th "
15	Lieut. Robertson, 58th	15th "
16	Lieut. Lessenger, 58th	16th "
17	Pte. Bellingham, 8th R. V.	17th "
18	Corpl. Cahill, 58th	18th "
19	Sergt. Gardener, 5th R.S.	19th "
20	Pte. Bellingham, 8th R. V.	20th "
21	Pte. Sgt. Cochrane, 58th	21st "
22	Sergt. Lavery, 58th	22nd "
23	Pte. Sgt. R. J. Bolton, 58th	23rd "
24	Bugler Frenchon, 58th	24th "

All 2 to 1 at most shooting, commenced for the Merchants' stakes, a 600 yards' match.

A Week's Mortality.

The returns from the Côte des Neiges Cemetery for Book keeping for the week the number of interments therein to have been 30 children, of which representatives of 19 were under five years. Among the whole number of deaths 12 were those of infants, 3 children, 3 of typhoid fever, 2 of cholera infantum, and 24 of diarrhœa. Last week there were only 105 interments, but not quite so many zymotic diseases.

The Ship Channel Works.

The Harbor Commissioners have made arrangements for their annual visit and inspection of the ship channel works, and will leave the Custom House for the Lake St. Peter at 9 a.m. to-day. Government has announced his intention of visiting the works on Friday, the 29th inst., and after visiting all of the dredges and other apparatus at work in the river, it is expected that Quebec will be reached some time next day.

CITY ITEMS.

The 8.45 a.m. train to Toronto yesterday got through "on time" and a large crowd came into the city from Toronto at 8.35 a.m.

A storm of fire was sounded from box 87 at 11.15 last night. The cause being the explosion of an oil lamp at 101 Forbar street. The damage was slight.

RATIONAL DRESS.

Interview with Mrs. E. S. King, the Honorary Secretary of the National Dress Society—The Dress of the Future.

Among the members of the British Association who have lent arrived in the city is Mrs. E. S. King, who is the Honorary Secretary of the National Dress Association. Mrs. King came out in the "Vancouver" on leaving in Quebec on Saturday. She remained in Quebec for a few hours, and then left for Montreal by the Canadian Pacific railway. In conversation with a STAR reporter at the Windsor Hotel this morning, Mrs. King said that her object in coming to Montreal was to attend the meeting of the British Association, but incidentally to see what could be done in the way of forming a branch of the National Dress Association here. She was willing to give her views on the subject of dress reform to any one who cared to hear them, but she did not wish to be considered as a public character. She had not come to Canada for the purpose of lecturing, but simply to attend the meeting of the British Association, and

LY WITNESS

Last Edition.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1896. PRICE ONE CENT.

that the undergraduates were deeply sensible of the great advantages which had been conferred upon them by the governing body of the university in the selection that had been made of a principal. He trusted, also, that they were deeply sensible of and grateful for the splendid benefactions in the cause of learning that had been conferred upon McGill by the Chancellor and others around him, as w[ell] as by distinguished men who had p[re]ceded him. He reminded the undergraduates that their success in life would not depend entirely upon the amount of knowledge they possessed but upon the way they used it. He urged them to be optimists, and not to be afraid of life; the world more than owed them a living, and they were bound, by diligence, energy, and good conduct, to succeed in getting a living in the world. The demand for talent and capable men, he remarked, in conclusion, in all professions and walks of life, was really greater than the supply.

Mr. H. B. Fraser, B. A., was the first to respond. He remarked that students in the medical faculty came into closer contact with their professors, through clinical teaching and practical laboratory work, than, perhaps, was the case in any of the other faculties. He then went on to speak of the great influence which the professors' words and examples had upon the students in regard to their after life, and said, that in the Medical Faculty they felt that they had professors who were making a good impress.

The toast was also responded to by Messrs. S. Archibald (Arts), William McDougall (Applied Science); C. H. Higgins, B. Sc., (Comparative Medicine), and Mr. W. Donahue, B. A., (Law), each of whom had a good word to say for his faculty and the professors.

The proceedings were then brought to a close, the students not forgetting 'Hop along, Sister Mary.'

UNITY OF LEARNING.

The Annual M'Gill Lecture by Principal Peterson.

MANY DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

HOW TO STRENGTHEN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

ADDRESSES ALSO BY SIR WILLIAM DAWSON AND PRINCIPAL ELIOT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The snow storm apparently did not detain anyone from attending the annual lecture of McGill University yesterday afternoon. The students were there early and those not accompanied by ladies occupied the galleries of the Queen's Hall. These youthful habitues of the halls of learning made themselves very prominent in the interval before the entrance of the learned heads to the platform. Enthusiasm was worked up by the uttering of the faculty and class yells, and these were followed by songs. The entrance of the Donaldas was hailed with a verse of 'Hop along, Sister Mary.' When deans, officers and professors of the university went upon the platform they were greeted with a rousing reception and a verse or two of 'The animals march in two by two.'

The assemblage in the hall was an honor to Principal Peterson, and on the platform were:—Principal Eliot, of Harvard University; Sir William Dawson, Principal Loudon, of Toronto; Mr. Ross, the Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario, and the Hon. Mr. De La Bruere, Superintendent of Education in this province; the deans and professors of McGill and prominent graduates and members of the corporation. Sir Donald Smith was the chairman and shortly after the opening of the lecture His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, visitor of the university, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, entered the hall and were greeted with an ovation. His Excellency wore the richly colored gown of office.

Sir Donald Smith, as Chancellor of McGill, introduced Principal Peterson in a very brief speech. He was gratified to be able to introduce such a Principal, and hoped that Dr. Peterson would make a worthy successor to Sir William Dawson.

Dr. Peterson began by stating his appreciation of the magnitude of the work which is carried on in the name of the university. Since his arrival here he had been doing his best to become acquainted with its many branches and with the people of Montreal. He realized above everything the high character of the traditions that pertain to the position of Principal of McGill. He did not need to magnify the position; it magnifies itself and any man might be proud to fill it. The position should call forth the very best energies of the man who fills it, and he, after four months' acquaintance, wished to renew the vows he had made to bring whatever qualifications he possessed to bear on the work of consolidation of our common academic interest. He had been very busy since he came to Montreal, and had addressed many gatherings on many occasions; 'But,' said he, 'nothing that I have ever succeeded in saying yet has conveyed an adequate expression of my appreciation of the cordiality which marked my reception in Montreal.' He next spoke of his predecessor, Sir Wm. Dawson, and rejoiced that he was still able to go in and out among the scenes of his successful labors. Sir William he said, had made it difficult for any man to follow him. He then proceeded more directly upon his subject, 'The unity of learning.' He pointed out the bond which existed between the earliest universities founded in Europe and those of the present day. The earliest universities had been the nurslings of the church—the church which, after fostering learning through the darkest of the Dark Ages, had become the great centralizing and unifying agency of mediaeval Europe. Princes and people had combined their efforts with those of learned men to develop universities out of the old cathedral and cloister schools, where the only teachers had been the monks. They had aimed at being cosmopolitan in character. The aim and methods of education had changed, but the spirit was traceable in the spontaneous and enthusiastic desire for the advancement of knowledge which had always manifested itself in all ages and in nearly every country. Amid the diversities of modern conditions we ought to keep alive a consciousness of common sympathies and inspiration. The true function of a university, as such, was not to turn out recruits for the professions, but to prepare men and women, by the discipline of study, for the whole of their after life. It was necessary to emphasize the word 'whole,' for there was a narrow view which limited 'life' to 'business' life and occupation, forgetting that the leisure of life also needed to be prepared for if it was to be used and enjoyed aright. In the ideal of university teaching, subjects were not ranked low on the ground that they were of no practical value. The standard by which they should be judged was their effect on the mental training of the individual. Better know a few things well than to have a smattering of a great many, but there exists a sense of the unity of the whole which might at first seem a part. An intelligent and enlightened sympathy with what others were doing was the best counteraction to the tendency towards contractedness of mental view which was often the penalty of absorption in some particular pursuit. Special lines of study by individuals were necessary to the advancement of arts and sciences, and often these have to be carried on in comparative isolation, producing the effects of separation upon those who carry on researches. No one, however, should lose sight of what is going on outside of his own immediate studies. The lecturer gave ample evidence of the fact that his mind is now chiefly set on the improvement and extension of the curriculum of the Faculty of Arts. This movement had been hampered by want of funds and accommodation. He said: 'It is not disparagement of other work to say that there is still a virtue in the old ideal of a Faculty of Arts that was to precede, and—fortunately for us here, does often still precede—the special study of Law, Medicine or Theology. It is thus at once the pledge and the expression of the unity of learning, the connecting link which unites academical and professional study. It projects into outlying regions, and finds common ground everywhere. Law and theology rely on history and philosophy; technology, on the mathematical and mechanical series; medicine on physics, chemistry, zoology, and botany. Let us hope that we shall always have in McGill a large and ever increasing body of students who will aim at acquiring in a more fully developed arts curriculum, a truly wide and liberal culture, before they seek to superadd to their previous studies the professional training that may be requisite to fit them for their work in life.'

The new conception of the Faculty of Arts which has been attempted in McGill has to a great extent dissolved the old antagonism between the arts and the sciences. The words arts and science were misnomers. There is a literature of science and science of literature and the two subjects are inseparably connected. The study of applied science might be carried on at McGill without the arts faculty altogether but what would be more ridiculous than to turn out an educated engineer who could not clothe his ideas in correct English. More tutorial instruction is needed in the Faculty of Arts in the great disciplinary subjects, Latin and Greek, etc. Concentration of study is also required and for the student more option of what he will study and more studies to choose from. As an example of what might be done the lecturer described the system recently adopted by the great Scotch universities. He advocated the giving of increased attention to the subjects of social and political science, sociology, economics, history, and kindred subjects. A properly endowed chair of zoology was wanted, as well as additional endowment for the chair of botany. Nor should chemistry, applied science, literature, philology, art and music be neglected. The applied science work could be very much helped by the proper equipment of the arts faculty. Classics, he thought, were worthy of a whole lecture to themslves. Latin and Greek used to be the only key to the world of old literature, but now through the students of recent times much of this had found its way into modern literature. Still the knowledge of Latin is accepted by cultivated opinion everywhere as affording the 'highest guarantee of a proper understanding of the scientific principles of grammar and analysis, the best security for ability to use one's own language intelligently, and the fittest introduction to the study of any other.' In conclusion Dr. Peterson said: 'While we cultivate each our little corner of the fruitful field, we may all look out with a sympathetic interest on the ample prospect which unfolds to our view. In all the various forms of intellectual activity, it is one and the same human spirit that is endeavoring to assert itself, and in proportion as we sympathize with our fellow-searchers after truth and knowledge, shall we be successful in realizing the idea of that community of letters, that 'universitas literatum,' of which here in Montreal this university is entitled to be the great embodiment.'

Sir William Dawson arose to move a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He thanked the new principal very heartily for the praise he had bestowed upon the early promoters of McGill's prosperity and growth. Sir William spoke of himself as one of the survivors of a generation which had almost passed away. These had been pioneers who worked in the day of small things and laid the foundation for the present and future greatness of the university. He admired greatly the spirit in which the new principal had undertaken his work. His mind was broad enough to admit a strong sympathy with every branch of learning, not being confined to the classical subjects which he himself taught. Regarding the idea of the arts faculty being behind in the march of improvement the ex-principal remarked with a smile that such institutions did not progress by jumps but by steps. One foot must be placed before the other but the next movement must be the drawing forward of the backward foot. The turn of the arts faculty would soon come.

Lord Aberdeen made a few remarks in a witty strain which were very much appreciated by the audience. He earnestly wished the new principal God-speed in the great work he had undertaken.

There were loud calls for a speech from Principal Eliot of Harvard University. After some very boisterous but energetic coaxing from the gallery he responded. He offered his felicitations to his valuable friend, Sir William Dawson, and expressed the wish that McGill might have greater growth than any it had yet been blessed with. The elective system of studies had been followed for some time at Harvard. It had been found best to leave the student to choose to a large extent his own subjects of study. Principal Eliot thought that the time had passed when men could learn something of everything and everything of something. A man must learn his special subject thoroughly to be useful to his country and his fellows and without attempting too many outside subjects he could still study enough of them to develop his intellect to its full capacity.

There were calls for a speech from Mr. Ross but as it was past five o'clock this request was not complied with. It has been the custom to hold the annual lecture in November but owing to the fact of the principal's late arrival from Scotland some time was allowed him in which to become accustomed to the affairs of his new office.

EXPENSES OF THE CUBAN REVOLT.

AN IMPORT DUTY TO BE LEVIED TO MEET THEM.

Madrid, Jan. 25.—In order to meet in part the expenses of the war in Cuba, the government has decided to increase the customs duties on goods imported into the island. The largest increases will be made in the duties on goods imported from countries other than Sapin and the Spanish colonies.

Montreal, Jan. 25.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.96; yesterday, 30.13. To-day, temperature, max. 33, min. 21; yesterday, max. 25, min. 11.

WORST STORM IN YEARS.

IT STRUCK TORONTO ON THURSDAY NIGHT AND HAS DONE MUCH DAMAGE.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 25.—From about midnight on Thursday night until ten o'clock yesterday morning this city was completely isolated from the outside world as far as telegraphic and telephonic communication is concerned. A storm of sleet and rain set in Wednesday night and continued without abatement until to-night, then it changed to snow. The telegraph and telephone poles gave way in all directions, carrying with them the wires they bore. The storm kept up all afternoon with unabated fury, but began to moderate about seven o'clock last evening. Telegraphic and telephonic communication is badly crippled and in this city miles of streets are practically impassable, being strewn with debris of wires, poles and trees. So far no loss of life is reported.

Reports from outside points are very meagre, but enough has been received to show the damage will be very great and that the storm was the worst experienced in this part of the country for years.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 24.—A heavy sleet storm has prevailed here since last evening and has made pedestrianism very disagreeable on the public streets. The trains on all the roads were on time today and the street car company kept its lines open.

BOURDON HAS GONE.

HE LEFT FOR FRANCE THE OTHER DAY.

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY WILL FOLLOW HIM UP.

A month or so ago it will be remembered Mr. J. R. Bourdon, at that time treasurer of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, was arrested on a charge of embezzling the funds of the company.

When Bourdon appeared in court he pleaded not guilty to the charge; he was then remanded for enquete and released on bail. The case was called a week or so later, but Bourdon did not appear, the excuse was given that he had broken his leg and was unable to come to court. Subsequently it transpired that Mr. Bourdon has left for France, where he is at present.

However, he is not yet scot free. Yesterday the Guarantee Company which makes it a point to follow up all defaulters and bring them to justice, instructed the police officials here to cable to France to secure Bourdon's arrest and take out extradition papers for his return to this country. Mr. Bourdon has, therefore, by no means escaped the long arm of Canadian justice as yet.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

THE CARNIVAL.

Quebec, Jan. 25.—Quebec's second winter carnival will be opened on Monday next and for a whole week the Ancient Capital will be the scene of much fun and excitement. The outlook for its success is very bright. Nearly all the hotel accommodation of the city has been retained by intending visitors, many of whom, including a number of American and Ontario press correspondents, have already arrived. Madame Albani is expected this afternoon and will be tendered a splendid reception. Nearly all the ornamental structures are rapidly approaching completion and private enterprise is greatly increasing their number all over the city. Some of them are very beautiful and many of them are of the most original design. Thursday next week, the day of the great carnival procession, has been proclaimed a civic holiday by the Mayor.

The long-looked for snow-storm, which was so much needed for the carnival, set in here last night on time. Last night also the various snowshoe clubs had a practice of the assault upon the ice tower. The movements were well executed and the real assault promises to be a brilliant spectacle.

NOTES.

Mr. A. Plamondon, the accountant of the bailiffs' department of the City Corporation, who was suspended by the Mayor, has resigned.

Mr. J. H. Beleau has been unanimously re-elected mayor of Levis.

BURROWS LEADING IN DAUPHIN.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 25.—A messenger has just arrived at Stonewall with the results of four polls in the Dauphin constituency, which give Burrows, the government candidate, sixty-six of a majority.

BIRTHS. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

GORDON.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, at 90 Plymouth Grove, the wife of John Gordon, of a daughter. 24

MARRIED.

BARKLEY—KEELER.—In the village of Morrisburg, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Emerson H. Barkley to Lydia Jane, daughter of Thomas Keeler, all of Matilda, Ont. 24

BARTHOLOMEW — BAKER.—At the residence of the bride's parents on Jan. 22, 1896, by the Rev. T. B. Trimble, Teeterville, Ont., Mr. W. H. Bartholomew to Miss Minnie Baker, all of Vanessa, Ont. 24

COX—EDEY—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Jan. 22, 1896, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, Mr. Joseph Cox to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Moses Edey, all of Huntley. 25

FLEMING—WATTERS.—On Jan. 24, 1896, at Devon's Bank Cottage, St. Foy's, Quebec, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Tait, James Fleming, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. James Watters. 24

FROST — HEMMING. — At Drummondville, P.Q., on Thursday, Jan. 23, 1896, by the Rev. F. G. Scott, rector of the parish, Charles Hamilton Frost, of Smith's Falls, Ont., to Marion Gertrude, daughter of Edward J. Hemming, Q.C., D.C.L., of Drummondville, P.Q. 25

HERDMAN—HENDERSON.—On Jan. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. B. Jeakins, Arthur C. Herdman to Bella A. Henderson, only daughter of James Henderson, Esq., of the Gore, Hinchinbrooke. 24

HENDERSON—TRICK.—At the residence of Mr. Arthur Smith, Fertile Creek, on Jan. 22, 1896, by the Rev. J. Williams, Allan C. Henderson to Jessie Smith Trick, both of the parish of Tres St. Sacrament, Co. Chateauguay. 24

STIGANT—HOBBES.—At the Methodist parsonage, Lachine, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Jas. Watson, Mr. Henry E. Stigant to Miss Annie E. Hobbes. 24

DIED.

BARWICK.—At Boston, on Jan. 19, of diphtheria, Arthur Lyster, aged 15 months and 4 days, only son of Arthur S. and Nellie Barwick, late of Montreal.
Interred in Mount Hope Cemetery, Boston. 24

COX.—On the morning of Jan. 24, Annie Fargher, dressmaker, widow of Francis Cox.
Funeral from Victoria Hospital at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday. Friends will please accept this intimation. 24

COOPER—On Jan. 23, 1896, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Mary Jane Brennan, beloved wife of Frederick Cooped, aged 36 years. 25

DAVIES—At 35 Manufacturers st., on Jan. 2, 1896, John Archibald Davies, aged 2 years, 6 months and 28 days. On Jan. 3, James Richard Davies, aged 10 years, 6 months and 10 days. On Jan. 21, Daniel William Davies, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 9 days, beloved children of William and Mary A. Davies. 24

FINLAYSON.—At Queen Hill, Ont., on Dec. 31, 1895, Elizabeth Jane, beloved wife of Finlay Finlayson, in her 43rd year. 24

HUGHES—Rebecca Legett, beloved wife of William Hughes.
Funeral on Monday, at 2 p.m., from 500 Magdalen street, Point St. Charles.
Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 25

MATTHEWS.—Suddenly, at Quebec, on the morning of Jan. 22, of heart failure, George Harold, aged 17 years and 11 months, eldest and beloved son of Mr. John Matthews. 24

PATTON.—In this city, on Jan. 23, 1896, William Patton, late engineer, No. 15 Station, Montreal Fire Brigade.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, 84 Mullins street, Point St. Charles, on Sunday afternoon, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

No more fatigue, no more distress;
Nor sin, nor hell, shall reach the place;
No groans to mingle with the songs,
Which warble from immortal tongues,
No rude alarms of raging foes,
No cares to break the long repose;
No midnight shade, no clouded sun;
But sacred, high, eternal noon.

WILSON.—At Lost River, Harrington, P.Q., on Monday, Jan. 13, 1896, Matthew Wilson, aged 81 years, formerly of the township of Grenville.
Manitoba papers please copy. 25

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the 'Witness' containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada Montreal excepted.

Notices received too late for this column are usually placed on the 6th page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Bargains in Pianos and Organs attend our 'Great Removal Sale.' New and secondhand instruments greatly reduced. C. W. Lindsay, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street.

Help the Montreal General Hospital by buying tickets for the Entertainment on the 28th inst., in the Windsor Hall.
24

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READ

S. Carsley's Column
S. Carsley's Column

IN TO-DAY'S 'STAR'
IN TO DAY'S 'STAR'
FOR
SOMETHING INTERESTING
SOMETHING INTERESTING
TO EVERYONE
TO EVERYONE

S. Carsley's
S. Carsley's
JANUARY SALE
JANUARY SALE

NOW ON
NOW ON

Mantle Bargains
Mantle Bargains

Ladies' Stylish Cloth Golf Capes, good length, well made, regular price, $10.75. January Sale Price, $3.65 ea.

Ladies' Fancy Black Cloth Capes, lined with Silk, good length, regular price $15. January Sale Price, $5.95.

Ladies' Cloth Russian Circular Cloaks with quilted lining, regular price, $19.00. January Sale Price, $4.95.

Ladies' Fancy Black Cloth Jackets, lined throughout quilted satin, regular price, $18.00. January Sale Price, $4.95.

Ladies' Cloth Opera Capes, richly trimmed Braid and lined Silk, regular price, $26.50. January Sale Price, $12.

Ladies' Sealette Coats, lined quilted Farmer Satin, thoroughly well made. Regular Price, $30. January Sale Price, $12.50.

Ladies' Heavy Silk Capes, three-quarter length, warmly lined Quilted Satin, regular price, $35. January Sale Price, $15.00.

Ladies' Very stylish Rigby Tweed Coats with full sleeves and detachable Golf Capes, regular price, $18.25. January Sale Price, $13.70.

Ladies' Fawn Cloth Coats, richly trimmed mink, regular price, $48.00. January Sale Price, $19.50.

S. CARSLEY.

Dress Goods
Dress Goods
Bargains.
Bargains.

2000 yards Heavy Foule Serges in Dark and useful colors, double width, regular price, 27c. January Sale Price, 18c yd.

1000 yards Figured and Checked Dress Goods, choice colorings, double width, regular price, 37c to 45c. January Sale Price, 19c yd.

2500 yards Colored Dress Goods in several choice effects, double width, regular prices, 50c to 60c. January Sale Price, 27c yd.

700 yards Rich Colored Dress Goods, Double. Regular Price, 60c to 70c. January Sale Price, 35c yd.

1000 yards Fancy Mixed All Wool Tweed Effects, stylish Colors, double width, regular price, 70c to 85c. January Sale Price, 50c yd.

S. CARSLEY.

Linen Goods.
Linen Goods.

400 yards Unbleached Table Damask, Good Patterns. January Sale Price, 16c yard.

2000 Checked Linen Glass Towels, Fringed Ends. January Sale Price, 3½c each.

Useful Size Breakfast Table Cloths, Choice Patterns. January Sale Price, 54c.

10 Dozen Fancy Linen Sideboard Covers, Useful Lengths. January Sale Price, 20c each.

75 Dozen Fancy Striped Turkish Towels. Useful Size and Quality, for 9c ea.

Useful Linen Towelling for Kitchen Use, 27 inches wide. January Sale Price, 9c yd.

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Laces Cheap.
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One lot of 53 pieces of Irish Crochet Laces, 9 inches wide (please remember) in White, Cream and Butter Colors, original price from 18c to 24c yd. Your choice at 9c yd.

One lot of 35 pieces, consisting of Irish Point, Irish Crochet, etc., Laces, varying from 12 to 15 inches wide, in Whites and Creams, original price from 35c to 53c. For 12 cents.

RIGBY WATERPROOFS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rigby Waterproof Garments in all styles and sizes.

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GREAT DISCOUNT SALE.

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1,000 yds. FANCY SILKS of all kinds, prices from 75c to $1.50 per yd., to clear at 50c yd.

The latest novelty in SILKS, 'THE DRESDEN,' in all New Shades, special discount of 20 percent off all prices.

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Glove Department.

BARGAINS for EVERYONE

6 Button length KID and SUEDE GLOVES in Tans, price $1.75, for $1.29 pair.
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'DENT'S' best quality KID GLOVES with Silk Linings, worth $2.25, for $1.85 pair.
20 and 24 Button length EVENING GLOVES in Suede, prices $3.50 and $3.75, for $2.89.
'DENT'S' REINDEER GLOVES, best quality, 4 Buttons, $3.75, for $2.95.
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DENT'S LINED KID GLOVES for Ladies, worth $1.50, for 99c pair.
LONG SILK EVENING GLOVES from 54c pair.
30 doz. SAMPLE GLOVES, both Wool and Kid, at less than wholesale prices.
LADIES' WHITE WOOL GLOVES from 23c pair.
CHILDREN'S WHITE WOOL GLOVES from 18c pair.
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That is, the last day of our Special 15 Percent, 20 Percent and 25 Percent Discount Sale. Our entire stock of Furniture and Bedding is marked in plain figures with Discount on same ticket. Those wanting Furniture and buying now, will have goods stored and insured free until wanted. It will pay you.

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Large variety of 15 kar. Gem Rings from $4.00 to $15.00.
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Solid, 18 ka. Gold, from $3.50; 15 kar. from $2.50; 10 kar. from $1.50.

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SPECIAL SALE.

Colored Cashmeres, 25c, worth 35c.
Dress Plaids, 20c worth 25c.
Shaker Flannel, 8c worth 10c.
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Black Cashmere, 75c, worth $1.10.
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Remnants Table Linen, all reduced.
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Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired.
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Witness 9 July - 1898

WEDN

LIQUOR IN YUKON.

The question of liquor in Yukon is at the moment the most important in the country, and seems to have laid sudden and almost violent hold on the conscience of the people. It is well that it should, for no circumstance seems lacking to render the crisis acute. We have an arctic climate, and all experience has shown, and all science proves, that liquor is an extreme peril, and only a peril, in arctic sojourn and travel. There is, we believe, a practical consensus of testimony on this point. We have every prospect of such a concourse as has seldom been of the wild and reckless of all peoples suddenly brought into conditions of feverish excitement and in many cases of desperation, tumbling over each other, with no adequate shelter or organized social life. The current romances of the Roaring Camps of the mining regions of the United States are no doubt over-colored, but it is no exaggeration to say that all the vices have run riot in them. We naturally look for the overflow of these camps and of those of South Africa to be the first on the ground in such places as the Klondike.

Happily, however, we have had prohibition as the established and initial legal condition of that country. In the old Hudson's Bay times the sale of liquor was effectively prohibited throughout the North-West Territories. When those territories passed into the hands of Canada total prohibition was continued. The North-West Mounted Police appointed by Mr. Mackenzie's Government enforced this condition during his régime with a will and with the most benign results. The builders of the Canadian Pacific Railway made a record of rapid construction which surprised everybody. It was acknowledged that no such feat could have been accomplished had the usual rows of taverns lined the track. A population came, however, largely from other countries than Canada, and to that extent not trained to prohibition ideas, and a government succeeded which planned to bring discredit on the prohibition principle. Under Sir John Macdonald's governors, Dewdney and Royal, the permit system grew more and more scandalous, till even the temperance men of that country were fain to prefer the license system, and that has now been fully established under the territorial government. Those who endorsed it have, however, lived to regret doing so. The license system has created a condition said by a member from the territories to be worse even than the wild abuses of the permit system.

While we say that Yukon when erected into an organized territory was found under prohibition we cannot say where it finds itself to-day. There will, of course, be on the one hand enormous pressure upon the government for permits to sell liquor by those who wish to profit by the decimation of our new population, by the degradation of its morals and by making it a reproach to the very fair name for sobriety and for success in the administration of its frontier which Canada enjoys throughout the world. And on the other hand the provincial rights question has entered in to perplex the matter and possibly to postpone decided action. It seems the government of the territories, whose centre is Regina, claim Yukon, a territory at present altogether beyond its reach, as coming constitutionally under their license adminstration, and their commissioner is now on his way to take charge of this administration. This is startling. We presume no one but the territorial government ever thought of it, or it would have been provided against. Supposing the Labrador coast were organized under territorial government, would it also come under the licensing care of Regina ? Until connections are opened the one claim would seem as sane as the other. The Premier, replying to the prohibitionists who laid this, among other matters, before him yesterday, said that it was a matter that would probably require legislation during the present session.

Here, then, is a crisis. It is of infinite import whether Canada does right or wrong in it. Besides the eloquent letter from Sir William Dawson, which appears in this paper, we have received one from an eminent lady who does not write for publication, which urges that all temperance workers give a day of their time to this urgent matter; some to prepare a petition to send to parliament praying that prohibition be extended into this Yukon district immediately ; some to arouse interest throughout the Dominion, and others to get signatures to the petition. The same letter suggests 'that the women of Montreal should be entreated to get up an agitation similar to that which saved our Mount Royal Park from being desecrated by a railway.' 'There are few women,' the writer says, 'who are not personally interested in the welfare of the Yukon district through relations or friends gone or going there.' Perhaps as practical a thing as many anxious people could do would be by correspondence, joint or several, to secure the adherence of their respective representatives in parliament to their cause. Probably a good guide as to what citizens can ask for would be found in the resolution presented to the government as the unanimous view of the prohibitionists on the subject. 'That 'this parliamentary committee of the 'Alliance is strongly of the opinion that 'no permits or licenses for the sale of 'liquor be granted or permitted to be 'granted in the Yukon district or on 'the routes thereto, and that immediate 'steps be taken to put a stop to the 'traffic, and that the traffic should be 'suppressed as far as possible.'

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DEPUTATIONS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Several deputations are in town waiting on the government, one from Collingwood, accompanied by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, asking for the deepening of the harbor and the construction of a pier for the elevator trade; another from Essex regarding the export of natural gas, and another respecting the issue of bonds for a canal seventy miles long between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Major Cartwright arrived from Toronto this morning, and began his duties as Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNRULY SCENES REPEATED.

FRENCH TROOPS ATTACKED IN THE FRENCH ASSIZE COURT AT THE ZOLA TRIAL.

bondage, and the speaker illustrated this by speaking at length on the man in the country of the Gadarenes who was possessed by devils, showing that there was nothing too hard for the power of God. Mr. Moody then passed on to speak of the woman who had had an issue of blood for twelve years. She had probably exhausted all the medical science of the day that was at the disposal of her scant means, and then, as a final resource, she resolved to touch the clothes of Jesus in the faith that she would be healed. Jesus, standing in the midst of the crowd, discerned the touch of faith apart from the way in which the crowd unavoidably touched him, and he honored the simple faith of the woman. Jesus was also a quickener. He raised the daughter of Jairus from the dead. Take death to him and he would give life in exchange. Christ was the author of life—the devil never could do anything towards giving life. Every church considered itself the way, Roman Catholic, Anglican and others, but Christ had said, 'I am the way.' Not a way, be it observed, but the way. The church did not matter, as long as one followed Christ.

The only way to scatter darkness was light. The Son of God was the Light of the world. He (Mr. Moody) had never met a man following Christ who was in darkness. They should keep their faces towards the Sun of righteousness. Christ had not come to save perfect people, but the imperfect.

Mr. Moody concluded his address by relating how he met a Scotchman in the north of England, whom he told that he (Moody) was going to tell people about Christ for an hour or so that evening. 'Man,' said the Scotchman, 'ye canna do it. It wud take all eternity to tell about Christ.'

With Mr. Moody on the platform were the Rev. Drs. Mackay, Rose and Campbell. The benediction was pronounced at the close of the meeting by the Rev. Dr. Mackay.

The new birth was the theme handled by Mr. Moody at last evening's meeting. The misapprehension as to the plan of admission that had got abroad having been largely dispelled, the commodious church was crowded, some standing throughout the entire proceedings. While the gallery was open, the body of the church was reserved for men up to a quarter to eight, by which time a large proportion of the space was filled. Admission was then general. This arrangement will also be followed this evening and to-morrow. At the farewell meeting on Friday evening it will be first come best seated, and if the interest continues to grow at the present rate, as is altogether probable, many will be found listening on that occasion from the outer porch.

Mr. Moody read from the third chapter of St. John, dwelling on the words with loving emphasis, this passage having become very dear to his heart:

'There was a man of the Pharisees, named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews; the same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God, for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him.

'Jesus answered and said unto him, verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

'Marvel not that I say unto thee, ye must be born again. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the spirit.

'And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the son of man be lifted up; that whosoever be-

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of Convocation—Conferring the degrees in law and medicine—The valedictories—Address by the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P.

The annual meeting for the conferring of degrees in the faculties of law and medicine was held in the William Molson Hall yesterday afternoon, the room being crowded with students, old McGill men and friends of the University, of whom a very large number were ladies. A meeting of members of Convocation, Governors and others was held in the library previously, for the purpose of receiving the voting papers for the election of Fellows of the College. There were present Dr Dawson, Rev Dr Stevenson, Prof Robins, Rev Chancellor Day, Dr Leach, Dr George W Campbell, Prof Markgraff, Prof Bovey, Prof Chandler, Dr Blackadder, Dr Harrington, Mr J R Dougall, M A, L James Ross, B A, Prof Moyse and Dr Osler.

Mr. Baynes, Registrar of the University, read the minutes of the last meeting, and Dr Osler and Prof. Robins acted as scrutineers for the voting, the result of which will be made known at the General Convocation.

Shortly after three o'clock, Chancellor Day, and Principal Dawson escorting the Hon. Ed. Blake, M.P., Chancellor of the University of Toronto, and followed by the officers of the various faculties, entered the hall and took their places on the platform. Amongst those present were the Rev Dr Stevenson, LL D, D C L, Rev Principal MacVicar, LL D, Mr A R C Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey, Dr Geo W Campbell, Mr John Molson, Hon James Ferrier, Hon F W Torrance, Dr Harrington, Mr J R Dougall, M A, and many prominent lawyers and medical men.

The Venerable Archdeacon Leach having opened the proceedings with prayer.

Dr. Osler read the following list of honors in the

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The total number of students enregistered in this Faculty during the past year was 168, of whom there were from—Ontario, 79; Quebec, 48; Nova Scotia, 5; Manitoba, 1; New Brunswick, 9; P. E. Island, 5; Newfoundland, 1; West Indies, 1; United States, 19.

The following gentlemen, 36 in number, have passed their Primary Examination on the following subjects:—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Institutes of Medicine and Botany or Zoology. Their names and residences are as follows:—Clarence E Allen, East Farnham, Q; Edson C Bangs, Faribault, Minn; S A Bonesteel, Columbus, Neb; James C Bowser, Kingston, N B; C O Brown, Lawreneeville, Q; C E Cameron, Montreal; J W Cameron, Montreal; Angus M Cattenach, Dalhousie Mills, Ont; H J Clarke, Pembina, Dakota: W C Cousins, Ottawa; W J Derby, North Plantagenet, O; George A Deardan, Richmond, Q; J J Gardner, Beauharnois, Q; James A Grant, B A, Ottawa, O; James Gray, Brucefield, O; Chas B H Hanvey, Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph A Hopkins, Cookshire, Q; J H Harrison, Moulinette, O; Robert J B Howard, B A, Montreal, Q; W D Brydone Jack, B A, Fredericton, N B; P N Kelly, Rochester, Minn; John S Lathern, Yarmouth, N S; J B Loring, Sherbrooke, Q; Robert K McCorkill, ntreal; Wm J Musgrave, West Winches- O; Floyd S Muckey, Medford, Minn; T rce O'Brien, Worcester, Mass; T A Page, ckville, O; Allen P Poaps, Osnabruck ntre, O; And J Rutledge, Bayfield, O; Clarendon Hutherford, M A, Waddington, N Y; Walter McE Scott, Winnipeg, Man; George A Sihler, Simcoe, O; E W Smith, B A, New Haven, Conn; Andrew Stewart, Howick, Q; W E Thompson, Harbour Grace, Nfld.

NEW DOCTORS.

The following, 38 in number, have fulfilled all the requirements to entitle them to the degree of M.D., C.M., from the University:—S A Bonesteel, Columbus, Neb; T L Brown, Ottawa; Paul Cameron, Lancaster, O; J H Carson, Port Hope; W Cormack, Guelph; H C Feader, Iroquois, O; H D Fraser, Pembroke, O; E C Fields, Prescott, O; W L Grey, Pembroke, O; C M Gordon, Ottawa; J B Harvie, Ottawa; H E Heyd, Brantford; H A Higginson, L'Orignal; D W Houston, Belleville; J J Hunt, London, Ont; G E Josephs, Pembroke, O; W A Lang, St Mary's, O; E J Laurin, Montreal; Henry B A Lunam, Wakefield; R T Macdonald, Montreal; E A McGannon, Prescott; Kenneth McKenzie, Richmond, Q; Frank H Mewburn, Drummondville, Ont; W Moore, Owen Sound, O; W C Perks, Port Hope; T W Reynolds, Brockville; E D Rogers, Peterboro; Jas Ross, B A, Dewittville, Q; J W Winthrop, O; T W Serviss, Iroquois, O; J C Shanks, Huntingdon, Q; W A Shufelt, Brome; A D Struthers, Phillipsburg, O; J E Trueman, B A, Woodstock, N B; C C Wagner, Dickinson's Landing; J Williams, London.

Mr. W. Cormack is under age, but only awaits his majority to receive his degree.

Mr. H. A. Higginson, of L'Orginal, has been taken ill since the examination, and is consequently unable to present himself.

Messrs James Ross, E J Laurin, K McKenzie and A D Struthers, natives of the province of Quebec, have fulfilled all the requirements for graduation, but await the completion of four years from the date of passing the matriculation before receiving the degree.

MEDALS, PRIZES AND HONORS.

The Holmes gold medal for the best examination in the primary and final branches was awarded to James Ross, B A, Dewittville, Q

The prize for the best final examination was awarded to John L Ross, of Winthrop, Ont. The gold medallist is not permitted to compete for this prize.

The prize for the best primary examination was awarded to R J B Howard, B A, of Montreal.

The Sutherland gold medal was awarded to C E Cameron, of Montreal.

The following gentlemen, arranged in the order of merit, deserve honorable mention:—

In the final examination, Messrs Perks, Heyd, Laurin, Josephs, Grey, Shufelt and Rogers.

In the primary examination, C E Cameron, W L Lanthern, W McE Scott and J J Gardner.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

Botany—First prize, G A Graham, Barbadoes, milton, Ont., and E Gooding W I, equal.

For the best collection of plants, J McKee, of Port Colborne, O.

Practical Anatomy—Demonstrator's ize, awarded to C E Cameron, of Mont

The graduates having been duly capped by Principal Dawson, Mr. K. McKen delivered the

VALEDICTORY.

Mr. McKenzie after his introductory remarks, said:—The noble profession, of which to-day we feel proud to be called members, is one that needs no comments. Throughout the civilized world her standard is "unfurled," foremost the platform of human understanding, its depth of the study, its practical lofty teachings, and the interest not its pages unfold, alike recommend a study, and as a science place it above all others. But even these attributes sink into insignificance when contrasted with the higher, nobler ends of profession, the mitigation of suffering, the suppression of the ills that flesh is heir to. The progressive strides that the science of vision is daily making in all branches of the art, reveal the fact that there still exist wide tracts of undiscovered territory where many a Columbus can float his barque, steer it through the tangled seaweed of thought and study, and moor it safely into the harbor of fame. And why, may I ask, should Canada be backward in the onward march? Why should the German, English, French, be be almost monopolists of invention and research, and Canadians, with but few exceptions, be but spectators? In justice, be it said, among the truly scientific and original in this country, the department under which we have been schooled and trained stands forth prominent. The cry has been in the past we have no favorable circumstances, no opportunities, we can do nothing, but if we possess anything of the deathless Roman fire, (alta Pelcus), we have every needed help. Fortunately the obstructing barriers are being overcome, and let us hope that the seeds are now germinating, which will culminate in Canada taking a more prominent stand on the platform of science. Within our time we have witnessed a revolution in the study of physiology and anatomy, and to the credit of our younger masters, be it said, the institution owes much of its rapid progress, Through the indefatigable zeal of the Professor of Physiology, and the ready support of his colleagues, the College to-day possesses a superb laboratory equipped with the modern apparatus, and thus a wide field has been opened for the studious, observant and inventive. Indeed, nowhere on earth can there be found an institution whose supporters are so wrapt up in interest for its welfare and progress, and to their unmitigated energy alone does this department owe its brilliant reputation. Thanks to their teachings, we carry into the world from her walls a compact basis, qualified to place our future on the pedestal of success. I am here, however, prompted to say, and it has been my past experience, as well as the experience of others, that it is even possible to err in being too thorough, too minute. Is it not reasonable to infer that the healthy development of one or more branches of our art of the most vital importance can be nipped in the bud by exhausting the energy of mind and body, in endeavouring to overcome a subject rendered colossal by needless minutiæ? In thus dilating upon our advantages my remarks must extend to a great element in our past training, our hospital experience. Through the kindness of a Board of Governors, who have the welfare of students at heart, we have enjoyed privileges unrivalled in the experience of any similar institution, and, although we may lack the great variety of cases that falls to the lot of larger hospitals, from a limited population, yet our apparent wants are more than compensated for by the individual attention we receive at the hands of our clinical instructors. To their untiring energy, their self-denying efforts, their kind forbearance, do we owe collectively an eminently practical training. And to you, gentlemen, our preceptors, who have versed us in the intricacies of the healing art, we are more than indebted. As a member of the graduating class, allow me to convey their whole-souled gratitude for the undivided zeal, the scrupulous care with which, while the young mind was yet pliant and elastic, you moulded its shape for higher uses. Gentlemen, the undergraduates who are striving for the same goal, my words are inadequate to impart the deep sense of sorrow felt by the graduating class, on parting with you who have been our friends and associates so long. The heartiest wish of the class is that you will in your turn stand in this hall and be the recipients of the highest honours that a college can confer, and which your diligence entitles you to. Be it our great aims to maintain the good name, the high-standing of the institution to which we are all so much indebted. Allow me to call your attention here to a relic of barbarous ages, whose germs, in spite of precautions, still float about the atmosphere of the college, need I say that I allude to the "slope." At one time leading an active turbulent life, it has of late years shown a tendency to decline, and, fraught as they are in their very essence, with evil, they must be condemned, and the work which we neglected to perform in abolishing this evil will be bequeath a legacy to our successors, which, in the interest of progress, they will doubtless fulfil. And while you may thus indicate good by eradicating, more can be done to further projects which are really of a useful character. The Medical Society, still in its infancy, demands fostering care and healthy support, and when students arrive at a thorough recognition of its value, its future will forever be established. Having for its object discussion and debate, it affords an ample medium for the cultivation of that fluency of speech and volubility which are too well-known to be glaring defects in the medical profession. Moreover, the library in connection with the society, containing the authorized text books and books of reference, should of itself be a stimulus to warrant the progress of the society. And while we thus feel sad on parting with our Alma Mater associations, there are other links whose severance adds gall to the bitterness of parting.

In biding farewell to his fellow-students, the Valedictorian closed as follows:—On entering the broad, majestic avenue of duty which has been opened for us to-day, let our firm resolve be, ere we cross the Rubicon, so to shape the course of the future that when we have reached our rest we may leave our honor not tarnished, reputation unsullied, and our names respected and revered by posterity. And now, adieu. God's benison go with you. Fare you well.

Dr. R. P. Howard next delivered an address to the graduates in medicine.

Dr. Howard said:

Gentlemen Graduates in Medicine,—It is my agreeable duty to give expression to the final words which the Medical Faculty of this University wish to say to you after a four years' relationship of teacher and pupil. Would that I were capable of saying something worthy of them and of you. And first, let me now congratulate, reward of having this day attained the Degree in your diligence and university. What it re- Medicine of old in the lecture-room, in the laboratory, in the wards of the hospitals and in your own chambers is known best to yourselves and to your teachers. In the pleasure you are now deriving from a retrospect of the work you have done as under-graduates, your teachers heartily participate, and are glad, publicly, to testify to the character as well as to the amount of the work performed. Need I remind you that notwithstanding the testament of your Alma Mater just given as to your fitness to practise the Medical Art, your studies are not completed; they are only well begun. I admit that the medical graduate of the present day has a more general and extensive acquaintance with the several departments of knowledge that appertain to medical science than his predecessors of twenty or thirty years ago. Nevertheless, he has but laid the foundation, and must continue to place upon it bricks or stones in the shape of new facts and ideas, and cement them firmly with the mortar of reflection and experience. When practitioners cease to be students they usually begin to fall out of the line of march, and they cannot hope to occupy the front ranks. Do you ask what studies are we to pursue. First, practical ones, as contained in nature's book. Hitherto your teachers have been interpreters of nature for you. In future you must converse with her and translate her language, and study her features for yourselves. Let every patient you see in the private chamber, or in the hospital ward be a subject of the closest study. Test the teachings of your masters on living specimens of disease, and if exact and patient in your investigations you will frequently confirm those teachings, many times refute them, and more frequently enlarge them. But remember nature is a jealous and coy maiden. If you would find out her secrets and gain her confidence, you must be devoted as well as constant suitors. No sacrifice of time or money, or pleasure, or personal comfort must be considered too great in her service. In recording what you have observed in nature's book be painstaking, accurate and truthful; neither exaggerate nor extenuate. It is to be feared that many gross errors and numerous obstacles to the advance of the science and practice of medicine have arisen from careless and imperfect observation and untruthful recording of facts. Beware of supporting a pet theory by biassed observation. Study also the writings of authorities in medical and its collateral sciences. Lay aside mere textbooks, and read for yourselves the orignals whence the often heterogeneous and not unfrequently incongruous aggregations of facts and opinions contained in such books have been taken. The works of Sydenham, John Hunter, Alison, Paget, Billworth and Bright, of Latham, Stokes, Simon, Jaccoud and Niemayer and Charest and treatises upon special subjects may now replace your *vade mecum* and text books. These and others of their class should now be carefully read. In the earlier years of your career, you will have ample time for reading. Do it systematically, observe some plan, mark out special subjects for serious study, endeavor to enlarge your knowledge of general pathelogy and of those departments of medical science which you may have had but little opportunity of becoming acquainted with at college. Read also some of the leading periodicals regularly. In no other way can you hope to keep nearly abreast of the knowledge of the day. So numerous and so industrious are the workers in the medical and other sciences in our time, that new facts and opinions are being daily announced, and the newest book upon any subject scarcely contains the latest contributions upon that subject. Study also living men—masters in the science or art of medicine. Such of you as can afford to visit the celebrated schools of Europe should do so. Sufficiently informed as you now are, to be cognizant of what you most need to further fit you for the great work of your lives, you cannot fail to profit much from mental contact and intercourse with the great teachers and practitioners to be found in the centres of learning in Europe. Apart from the higher estimate of the nobility of our calling and of the capabilities of our art, apart from the aspirations that must arise and the resolutions that must be enkindled within you by the daily example and instruction of such men, the opportunities afforded at these renowned centres of studying special departments of practical medicine under highly qualified experts, cannot be over-estimated. It is a privilege, moreover, not to be lightly esteemed to study disease or its treatment under a Jenner, a Paget, a Lister, a Hutchinson, a Wilk, a Jaccond, a Bead, a Charest, a Virchow, a Conheime, a Traube, a French. Whatever your motives may have been in selecting the practice of medicine as your life employment, you are to be congratulated on having the good fortune to join the medical profession at the present time. The investigating spirit of the age is as active in the medical as in any other department of science, and she never had as many able and earnest votaries in her ranks endeavoring to solve the when, the why and the how of physiological and pathological life, and the prevention and cure of disease. And this increasing searching after light has been eminently successful in contributing new and valuable facts, and often quite unexpected revelations in most of the branches of medical science and art. Now this increasing mental activity manifested in a disregard for authority, in a questioning of generally accepted opinions, and in a seeking after more light and more reliable evidence, is accompanied too generally by an unfortunate desire to publish and propagate new opinions, or supposed discoveries in science and art before they have become established facts, and while many valuable additions to actual knowledge and many suggestions that bear good fruit are thus made, the serious responsibility is at the same time laid upon medical men, not alone of acquainting themselves with the new views and the alleged discoveries, but of finding the true among the new and of refuting the false, which may also be the harmful. But, gentlemen, there are other responsibilities assumed by you today in receiving the degrees of M. D. of this University, and becoming members of the medical profession, and of some of them permit me to speak. Your Alma Mater this day introduces you to the world, her sons; she entrusts her reputation to your keeping and she will be largely judged of by the qualifications and deportment of her alumni. It will rest with you, in common with her other children, to extend her influence, maintain her prestige—nay increase her reputation. She glories not in her chartered privileges, her buildings and material appliances, but in her graduates, the memories and work of those gone, the character, acquirements and useful careers of those living. To bear her name; render it more than ever esteemed by your attainments, your self-respect, your gentlemanly conduct and your large-mindedness. Of your responsibilities to the state and to society time will not allow much to be said. As loyal citizens, it is your duty to use your influence in procuring the enactment of laws that shall protect the lives and property of your fellow-subjects. But, as physicians, it is your special province to force upon the attention of the people and their representatives the imperious necessity of careful legislation in the interests of state medicine, and especially of sanitary science. Use your influence with the representatives and people of your respective neighborhoods to have established in our Dominion a board of health for each province and a central board at Ottawa. If the medical men who have seats in the federal and provincial legislatures would earnestly ventilate and advocate in the Commons and the Senate questions of vital statistics, registration of diseases, central and provincial boards of health, etc., we should very soon have them carried. Public health must yet constitute an important department of state, when people and governments realize that the prevention of disease is at least as important a duty of Government as the protection of property. As members of society endeavour to play your part in a manner worthy of the body to which you belong. Take a personal interest in the important questions and movements of the day, whether political or social, religious or secular; you are citizens as well as physicians. It is very creditable to the medical men of Canada that it cannot be said of them, as it has lately been of their brethern in the mother country, that by not offering themselves to Parliament, they "exhibit great narrowness of mind and want of sympathy with general, social and political questions." In our country many medical men are found devoting their time and abilities to legislation in the Senate and Commons of the Dominion and of its several provinces. The Lt.-Governor of Quebec, the President of the Council of the same Province, the Minister of Railways in the Federal Government are all physicians. Whether discharging the duties of members of Parliament, if such shall be the lot of any of you, or the not less useful functions of physicians, bear constantly in mind that you are members of a profession primarily devoted to the treatment of disease, but which, in harmony with its genius, charges itself with the duty of informing society how to prevent and guard against disease. To the profession of which you have this day become members you have many responsibilities, only some of which can be alluded to now. Medicine is one of the learned professions, and certainly when one recalls the maey departments of natural science comprised in its curriculum, it truly deserves a title. Set out in your determination to be versed in knowledge, general as well as medical. It is also a liberal profession, that is its members are required to avoid whatever is mean or low, and conduct themselves as gentlemen, to be generous in their services and gifts, to avoid narrow-mindedness and allow of freedom of opinion, to be Catholic in the discharge of professional duties irrespective of religion, rank or race. It is your duty also to cooperate with others in guarding the interests and maintaining the reputation of the profession. Become active working members of the city or district medical societies, and attend as often as you can the annual meetings of the Provincial and the Dominion Medical Associations. A regular attendance at such meetings for mutual instruction will tend to maintain your interest in the science as well as the practice of medicine, will stimulate your industry and promote a taste for the accurate observation and careful recording of the cases daily entrusted to your care. In a sparsely peopled new country such reunions of men belonging to a profession, the practical duties of which consume so much time that but little is left for reading, afford important opportunities of learning what is being done in the great centres of the world, the various members contributing according to their ability to the common stock. It has been said that "the formative factor of our time is the continual, complete and perfect intermingling of thought." No doubt this is true; and in those professions or communities where this factor does not exist, intellectual progress is not made, and arrested growth, degenerecy and death of mind are inevitable. But do not confine your attention to purely professional subjects (the "*idola specûs*" must prove a stumbling block). Enlarge your general knowledge, cultivate literary tastes, store your minds with the thoughts and principles of the great writers of the past and present—they will supply food to strengthen you when weary, counsel and hope when perplexed, motives and courage when desponding and distractive, or amusement when anxious or worried. Music, art, literature, the modern languages, all that is included under the word culture, should receive your earnest attention. The reputation of your profession demands it, and your own success in life will very largely depend upon its possession. In your relations with your colleagues be honorable, charitable and friendly. Be modest in proclaiming your own abilities and successes, and careful of the reputation of your brethren. Affect no superior knowledge of the medical art. When succeeding a professional brother in the care of a patient, make no unkind, much less unfair remarks or insinuations respecting his management of the case. He is not present to defend himself, and his reputation must be sacred while in your keeping. When assisting at a consultation in an obscure a difficult case take pains to learn all its features and history, and loyally afford all the assistance you can, and thereby discharge the responsibility you have assumed in joining the consultation. Emulate but do not envy your successful rivals; and whatever reputation you win, let it be by fair and open competition. Be not one of those

"Who hopes (his neighbour's worth deprest)
Pre-eminence himself; and covets hence,
For his own greatness that another fall."

And what shall be said of your responsibilities to your *patients?* What do they entrust you with? Their personal and family secrets, the reputation and happiness of themselves and those whom they hold dear, their bodily ailments, their mental anxieties and cares, their health, their lives! What other class of men share such confidence, hold so great a trust. The whole man, soul and body, is frequently under the care of the physician. "Who stands so close to the needs of man as you will, to whom in their very direct need, *all* will cling; to whose voice sick hearts will listen as if it were the very voice of God declaring judgment or mercy; the very skirts of whose garments, if only a *heart* beats beneath them, faint hands will be raised to touch? Closest to the very sources of the life of the human soul you will stand; it is the physician's place." (Hinton.) Endeavour to realize those responsibilities. Betray not the confidence imposed in you. Spare no pains to enlarge by close observation and diligent study and constant practice, your knowledge of the science and art of medicine. In no other way can you perform cordially professional duties with a good conscience, yet upon no other condition health to continue to take charge of the sincere lives of your fellow men. Take a part in the sufferings and anxieties of your patient, cultivate gentleness of manner, gentleness, cultivate gentleness of spirit and a sympathizing heart in the discharge of your professional offices. Your pro- a hopeful self-reliance words, cheerful looks, good than any medicine, may do more hearing, may do more love not of fear; conse- Be a minister of you cannot cure or save, and alleviate when to suggest to gentlemen this is not necessary respecting the private affairs of patients. But it will greatly increase the confidence of your friends in your skill and make it a rule not to speak of their medicines, or of their impatience or want of confidence in sickness, to other persons. Avoid all gossiping about your clients' ailments. A reverent mind speaks not lightly of sacred things. What more sacred than human suffering? Fail not to respect it. Such are some of your responsibilities, gentlemen, and if I speak not of the duties you are under to the "Great Physician," it is not that I esteem them of less obligation or importance, but that the occasion is not opportune, but that the you to consider my remarks could I expect you all realize Augustine's confession of subject of "ex cathedra" authority. May nos ad Te, Domine, et inquietum cor nostrum donec requiescat in "Fecisti Gentlemen, I have spoken chiefly of your responsibilities, and it is for this reason that in a due recognition and a faithful discharge of them your future success mainly lie. Set out in your career with a firm resolve to fulfil those responsibilities. Then, although it may not be in your power to command success, it will be to deserve it. Self-respect is a better thing than mere success. Not by violent assaults, nor yet by manœuvering will you win in the battle of professional life, but by indomitable pluck, by skilful use of your arms and by steady heroism which will defy all odds. And of this battle assured, we, your heretofore teachers, your brothers-in-arms, will be deeply interested spectators. Proud of your achievements, we will condole with you in your occasional defeats, and be always ready to rally to your aid when the fortunes of war threaten you. Finally, companions-in-arms, may the

Continued on page 5.

Gazette.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1881.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
SINGLE NUMBERS 3 CENTS.

Crown Jewel Flour.
Full Hungarian Process.
UNEXCELLED BY ANY!
Millers:
H. B. RATHBUN & SON,
Deseronto, Ontario.
AGENTS IN MONTREAL:
DAVID ROBERTSON & CO.

Monday for Winnipeg, Man., for the purpose of opening a wholesale establishment there. His street railway will be lifted about the middle of May, and will be removed to Winnipeg, where he will superintend the road in that city.

Richard Hudson, an Englishman, died suddenly yesterday. He came to Belleville some years ago, and was a member of the fire department, and one of the most daring firemen in the city. He has rendered good service at many fires. The unfortunate man was very respectably connected, but on account of his wildness was an exile from his home in England.

Absconded — Drugged — Appointments — Trade extension—Car works orders—Accident.

LONDON, Ont., March 31.—The accountant and assistant accountant of the Federal Bank, named Gorman and McEachren, have left the city suddenly, short in their accounts. The Bank will not lose.

A German woman tells the following story to the police:—"My name is Josephine Smythe, and I came from Detroit last night in search of my brother-in-law, whose name is Huffman. I understood he lived in either London or St. Thomas. When I got off at the Great Western Railway station in this city, I enquired of several persons if they knew where my brother-in-law lived. A well-dressed gentleman, who spoke German, said he knew him, and was just going in the direction of the house. I got into the rig with him, and he drove to a large frame house. After getting inside, he told me my brother-in-law had removed to another house. He asked me to have a glass of wine, which offer I accepted. I don't know whether it was drugged or not, but from that time I don't remember anything till I was getting out of the buggy on this street. My conductor said, Your brother-in-law lives there, and drove away. Mrs. Crane took me in, and has treated me very kindly, finding I was stupefied. On examination I found I had lost $14 in money, besides a gold watch and chain. I believe the man robbed me, but I can't say how." She was sent to St. Thomas, and the police will try to ferret out the perpetrator of the outrage.

Mr. W. J. Gerrald, Collector of Inland Revenue for Brantford, has been removed to fill the same position in the city of London, and Mr. Thomas Alexander, of the London office, has been promoted to the Brantford collectorship. The change took effect to-day, and simultaneously a number of changes in the duties of the London staff have been made.

Last night a number of the Young Men's Conservative Club and of the Masonic fraternity assembled to bid good-bye to Mr. S. R. Balkwell, prior to his departure to Belleville, to take charge of the telephone department of that town. Mr. Balkwell had been president of the Young Men's Conservative Club, and received several handsome souvenirs in the course of the evening.

A meeting of the wholesale merchants of this city was this morning held in the Board of Trade rooms, to discuss the advisibility of securing a trade excursion into London at an early date. Communications were read from the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways consenting to special rates for the excursion. The rate would be full fare to London and a free pass home on showing a certificate signed by any house from which goods had been purchased and the Secretary of the Board of Trade. The time of the excursion was fixed from the 11th to the 23rd of April, inclusive.

The Ontario Car Company are filling an order for a number of street car wheels for Toronto.

Last evening, as a couple of children belonging to Mr. George Mottashed, of Grey street, were romping in the house, one of them, a little fellow eight years of age, fell and broke his thigh.

Medical College staff.

KINGSTON, Ont., March 31.—For the next session of the Royal Medical College there will be several changes in the professional staff. Dr. Yates, owing to his removal from the city, has resigned, and in consequence the following appointments and transfers have been made:—Dr F Fowler, to the chair of practice of medicine; Dr A S Oliver, *materia medica*; Dr K N Fenwick, institutes of medicine, and Dr C Irwin, of Wolfe Island, medical jurisprudence. A new chair has been added, that of ophthalmic and aural surgery and practical anatomy. This has been given to Dr C H Lavell. Doctg[ra]ham and Lavell, the new professors, [are] graduates of Kingston.

[Ac]t.

[th]rown from a horse—The Sc[o]

A young HAMILTON, Ont., March 31[st] a narrow escape from death about [4] charge of ran[a]way in street. A horse [and] vehicle against [a] fence, throwing him [out] very serious in[juries]. He received [several] ries.

[the] all-engrossing sub[ject] The Scott Act [is] re, to the exclusion of [all] t of interest [in] ry other.

[Fa]tal accide[nt]

DUBLIN, Ont., March 31.—Mr. Lauchlan [Mc]nedy, 7th Concession of Hibbert, while [cu]ting trees in the bush this afternoon, was [ins]tantly killed by a tree falling on [him]. [Deceased] was a highly respected and old [far]mer, not more than 35 years [of] age. [His] untimely end has cast a [gloom] the entire neighbourhood.

[Co]unty Treasurer appointed.

[At a] meeting of the Counties' Council [held] at Brockville, Ont., March 31st, this morning, Mr. David [Ar]mstrong, of Farmersville, was appointed Treasurer of the united counties [of] Leeds and Grenville, in the room and stead of [Mr.] resigned.

Sports and Pastimes

CHESS.

OTTAWA, March 31.—Three consultation games of chess, by telegraph, between this city and Cobourg and which began on Saturday evening last have been won by Ot[tawa].

CRICKET.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDAL.

TORONTO, March —In the final match for the Governor-General's medal, open to members of the Regal Club, Mr. W. [Ar]non defeated Mr. DeVinton, thus securing the much coveted prize.

FIRES.

QUEBEC, March [31]—The buildings destroyed by fire last night in John street belonged to Mr. A. Durand, and were insured in the Quebec office for $4,400,

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

Meeting of hasreholders in London—Financial arrangements completed—Vigorous prosecution of the work.

LONDON, March 31.—At the sharehold rs' meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to-day, all the necessary financial arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the work were completed, and the construction of the main line is to be pushed on both eastern and western sections as rapidly as possible. The 350 miles of railway west of Winnipeg is expected to be in operation by the close of the present year. The Company also resolved to build a branch line from a point near the eastern terminus to Sault Ste. Marie, and another branch from the Western Trunk Line beyond Red River southeast in the direction of the coal fields and international boundary. Provisional agreement for acquisition of Canada Central Railway Company is also concluded.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S CONDITION.

More favorable reports—Hopes entertained of recovery.

LONDON, March 31.—A bulletin at 9.30 this morning says:—"Lord Beaconsfield passed a restless night, but is now somewhat easier. Dr. Kidd remained throughout the night, and is now in consultation with Dr. Quain. They will make a joint bulletin at 11. Yesterday afternoon Lord Beaconsfield left his bed for a short time, after which his condition was worse. Cold east winds are prevailing, which are unfavorable for him. Lord Rowton, his private secretary, has been telegraphed to return from Algiers."

A bulletin issued at 11 o'clock says Lord Beaconsfield is no worse. Dr. Kidd felt justified in leaving the house at 11 this morning. If the patient does not become worse he will be removed to-day to a more commodious room. Nobody is admitted to see him except his physicians and one attendant.

The latest report from Lord Beaconsfield's sick room states that he appears decidedly better this afternoon. He broke out into a copious natural perspiration, and his physicians entertain much stronger hopes of his recovery.

LONDON, April 1.—Lord Beaconsfield got a very refreshing sleep during the night, and his condition is much improved.

Midnight Despatches.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 1, 1 a.m.—For the New England States: Cloudy weather and snow, northwest to northeast winds; high along coast decidedly higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature. For Lower Lake Region: Cloudy weather with frequent light snow, brisk northeasterly winds, rapidly rising barometer, generally lower temperature.

ENGLAND.

The "Freiheit" editor in Court.

LONDON, March 31.—Herr Most, the editor and publisher of the *Freiheit*, the socialistic organ, who was yesterday arrested on the charge of using his paper to incite the subjects of a foreign State to sedition and rebellion, was to-day brought before Judge Ingham, at the Bow Street Police Court, to answer. The Court room was full of foreigners, whose sympathy with the prisoner was evident. Solicitor Poland, for the Government, contendd that the editor of the *Freiheit* was boun[d] to obey the laws of the country. The Government had no intention to interfere with the freedom of the press. Herr Most had the right to publish what any British subject might, but nothing intended that the article more. Mr Poland most scandalous, and demon the conviction of a penalty. Judge served after hearing the arguments, remanded Most for a week. He refused to take men the case, although good sureties were offered. The Judge also ordered that all the *Freiheit* property seized by the police should be held, except the money belonging to the prisoner, which he allowed to be returned to Most. Judge Ingham refused under any circumstances to allow either Most or his friends to have possession of the *Freiheit's* type and presses during Most's incarceration, but ordered the police to keep possession of it, thus virtually suspending the paper.

Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, stated in the House to-night, in reply to a question, that the prosecution of Herr Most, editor of the *Freiheit*, had not been undertaken at the instigation of any foreign state, but wholly on the initiative of the Government. The arrest of Most and the suppression of his paper have caused some indignation among members of the Radical wing of the Liberal party.

The decimal system.

LONDON, March 31.—In the House of Commons Mr. Ashton W. Dilke (advanced Liberal) moved the adoption of the decimal system of coinage, weights and measures. Mr. Anderson (advanced Liberal) moved as an amendment that a select committee be appointed. The Government opposed the motion, and Mr. Dilke withdrew it in favor of Mr. Anderson's amendment, but the amendment was rejected by a vote of 108 to 28.

The Bradlaugh case.

LONDON, March 31.—In the case of Clark against Bradlaugh, in which Clark, an official of a London religious society, prosecuted Bradlaugh for voting in the House of Commons without having taken the oath, the Court of Appeals to-day decided against Bradlaugh on all points. Bradlaugh will resign at once, stand for new election, and, if successful, will take the oath. Bradlaugh has appealed to the House of Lords.

Northampton election.

LONDON, March 31.—To-night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Henry Labouchere, who is Mr. Bradlaugh's fellow member for the borough of Northampton, moved for the issue of the Speaker's writ for a new election, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion. The writ will probably be issued. Mr. Bradlaugh will be a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Labouchere will canvass the borough and speak in his favour. It is the intention of the Conservatives to contest the election to the utmost of their power, and the contest will be a sharp one. Should Mr. Bradlaugh be returned, he will present himself to take the oath which he refused before to do, but his right to do so will be challenged, on the ground that his conviction in the case just decided has disfranchised him, and made him ineligible for ever after to sit as a member of Parliament.

Spurious American butter.

LONDON, April 1.—An important debate will take place in the House of Commons to-night on the importation of spurious butter from America.

IRELAND.

The Arms Act.

DUBLIN, March 31.—It is reported that Friday night's *Gazette* will contain a proclamation putting the Arms Act into operation in Ireland. At first probably only five counties, including Cork and Mayo, will be placed under the provisions of the Act in its full scope.

The Land League in Dublin.

LONDON, March 31.—A Dublin despatch announces the Land League are trying to organize local branches in Dublin to bring pressure upon traders, and says the League commenced in the old quarter of the city by establishing a branch where there is a large population of the lowest classes, capable of supplying abundant material for mischief. The council of the new branch have sent a circular to merchants and traders who do not sympathize with the League, but are largely dependent upon the populace for labor and custom, and for immunity from injury. The merchants and traders are unwilling to comply with the circular, and are afraid to refuse.

FRANCE.

The Opera House disaster.

NICE, March 31.—Sixty-one victims of the Opera House disaster consist of 36 Frenchmen, 20 Italians, 3 Englishmen, 1 German, and 1 whose nationality is unknown. Three of the victims were boys under 12, 9 youths 4 girls, 24 male and 18 female adults. The relief subscriptions amount to 300,000 francs.

GERMANY.

Safe home again.

LONDON, March 31.—The German Crown Prince Frederick William has returned to Berlin from St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA.

Initiation of reforms.

LONDON, March 31.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states that an Imperial *ukase* has been promulgated which points in the direction of reform. It orders that with the view of the restoration of security in the capital, an elective Council shall be constituted, to assist the Town Commandant in the administration of affairs. Every landlord and independent tenant in the city is eligible for election to this Council. The *ukase* is said to be received with great favor.

A family quarrel.

PARIS, March 31.—The *Lanterne* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that a violent quarrel has broken out in the Imperial family, in consequence of which the Grand Duke Constantine, who is strongly suspected of Nihilsm, is about to resign his post of Grand Admiral and Minister of Marine. Immediately after the departure of the foreign princes from St. Petersburg, measures of great severity are to be taken against the Nihilists.

The *Standard's* St. Peersburg correspondent says that Constantine will resign in favor of Alexis, and that when Constantine, who is the hero of the diamond-stealing story, applied for permission to pay his respects to the remains of the late monarch, the Czar sent him in reply an open telegram with the Royal signature, addressed, "To him who is unworthy of the name Grand Duke," branding him as a disgrace to his family and Russia, and abruptly refusing him permission to visit the capital.

DENMARK.

Obit.

LONDON, March 31.—A despatch from Copenhagen announces the death of the Hereditary Princess Caroline, of Denmark.

LONDON, March 31.—The Princess Caroline Amelia, otherwise Queen dowager, was born on the 28th of June, 1796, and was consequently nearly 85 years of age. She was a daughter of Fredrick Christian, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and was married to King Christian VIII on May the 22nd, 1115.

TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—The *Agence Russe* confirms the report of a complete understanding between the Ambassadors, and says:—"It now remains to bring about an agreement between Turkey and Greece. Everything justifies the hope that this result will be attained."

GREECE.

The frontier negotiations.

LONDON, March 31.—Turco-Greek negotiations are to be transferred to Athens, and at last ten days will elapse before an answer can be given.

ASIA.

General Skobeloff's recall.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—General Skobeloff was recalled because he asked permission to occupy an oasis south of Merv, to reach which he would have to traverse Persian territory. The Emperor does not desire fresh trouble abroad.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Disposition of British troops.

LONDON, March 31.—Of the English troops sent to South Africa the 99th Foot will disembark at Cape Town, and remain there; the 8th Foot and the 7th Hussars will return to England; the 102nd Foot will return to Ceylon, and the 41st Foot will disembark at Natal, and remain there.

Prosecution of the "Freiheit."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* condemns the prosecution of the *Freheit* as simply a means of advertising it. It adds:—"Everybody would think the American Government foolishly officious if it prosecuted the *Irish World*. If the *Frehet* is banished from London it will speedily appear in New York."

Rumoured capture of Pretoria.

LONDON, April 1.—A despatch from Newcastle, Natal, says the rumour that Pretoria has been taken by the Boers is of doubtful origin. There is much sickness in Newcastle and the troops are moving to the hills.

UNITED STATES.

Killed by a gambler.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Mrs. Eliza Greatorck, the artist, has been notified of the death of her only son, Thomas, at Durango, Colorado, on March 11th. He was fatally shot by a gambler whom he had thrashed for attacking a woman on the street.

President Garfield asserts his rights.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A member of Congress who visited the President yesterday to oppose the re-nomination of the postmaster for his district was told the main question was whether the incumbent was efficient. The Congressman replied he supposed his wishes as the representative of his district would be respected. The President rejoined that while willing to avail himself of information concerning offices, he felt the appointing power was lodged with himself and not with the representative.

Foreign service changes.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The *Tribune* says the change in the present session in the Foreign Service are not likely to be numerous. It is reported that Mr. Lowell remains in England; Mr. White will remain in Berlin until next summer; Mr. Foster will stay at St. Petersburg; Mr. Fairfield likes Madrid, and is well fortified by home political influence; Mr. March will probably be recalled from Italy at his own request; The Turkish mission may be vacated by the appointment of General Longstreet to be Marshal of Georgia. General Badeau is said to think favorably of Rome.

The nominations.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A Washington special to the *Times* says it is reported the President realizes that Chandler's nomination was a mistake, and would be gratified if Chandler will decline. The *Herald* says it is believed some Republicans are tired of the deadlock, and will shortly vote for an executive session. It is understood the President has decided to withdraw the nomination of Nichol for Indian Commissioner.

New steamship line.

A new line of steamers between New York and Swansea, Wales, called the Shamrock Line, has been established.

Collision.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 31.—A construction train on the Rock Island road, near Walnut, yesterday, collided with a freight train, demolishing the cars of the construction train, including the caboose, in which were 25 employes, all of whom were injured, several probably fatally.

Porter's murderer shot.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—United States Marshal Kerns has received information from Las Vegas, New Mexico, that James Currie, the murderer of Porter, the actor, was shot and killed at that place on March 24th. Currie was on a drunken spree and threatened to kill several people. Among the persons threatened was a bartender of a saloon, who in self-defence shot the Texan murderer. The ball entered his forehead and came out at the back of his head. A party of railroad hands, friends of the dead man, attempted to lynch the bartender, but the Sheriff succeeded in getting him to jail. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury at once returned a verdict of shooting in self-defence.

Bank robber fatally shot.

ROLLA, Mo., March 23.—One of the boldest attempts at bank-robbing in the history of Missouri occurred in this city this morning about three o'clock, which resulted in the death of Pat Ebert. He arrived in Rolla about a month ago from Kansas, ostensibly looking for a location to open a saloon, taking up lodging in a boarding-house near the National Bank of Rolla. His suspicious conduct attracted the attention of the officers of the bank, who called to their aid Hank Devins, city marshal, who did his duty nobly. Upon investigation it was discovered that the burglar had gained access to the vacant building adjoining the bank, and for three nights had been unmolested in his desperate effort to tunnel to the vault. On the fourth night, just as he had made an entrance to the vault, Marshal Devins and *posse*, from a signal given by the cashier, who was secreted in the bank, surrounded the building and attempted his capture, but Ebert, who preferred death to arrest, with a dagger in his hand made a desperate effort to escape, and was shot down in his tracks. He lived one hour after being shot, but would reveal nothing. The only words he uttered were, "You have got me, boys." The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. Marshal Devins is entitled to great credit for the bravery he displayed in entering the dark cellar to make the arrest. Whether Ebert had confederates to assist him in his daring exploit it could not be ascertained, but it is the general belief he had.

Break of the Missouri River.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 31.—A grand breakup in the Missouri at this point occurred yesterday. For six weeks the temperature in Montana has been spring-like, and in the Yellowstone Valley and around Fort Benton the mercury has stood as high as 70. This continued spell of early summer weather melting the snow, broke up the ice in the river and prepared the way for the present smash-up. The greatest loss, aside from life, will be cordwood cut this winter for towns, settlers and steamboats. Thousands of cords have been swept away. No report of casualties will be received till after the ice begins to fall.

The overdue Australian steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 31.—The barquentine W. H. Diamond arrived to-day from Honolulu after a passage of 15 days, and reports the non-arrival at Honolulu of the Australian steamer City of Sydney, which was due on the day the barquentine left. It is believed that the steamer has broken her shaft on the voyage from Auckland to Honolulu.

—It is an old and true saying that opportunity has hair in front but is bald behind. If you catch her by the forelock you can hold her, but if you wait she gets by your hand slips and she is gone she gets by your people off the track.

—What is more disagreeable than a pedant who uses big words to express pedestrian ideas? Colton says, pedantry crams our minds with learned lumber and takes out our common sense to make room for it.

—It must be very disagreeable to be invited to dinner parties because you have the knack of telling good stories. One day Dumas, who had this knack marvellously developed, resented the call for a story as an insult. When asked for an anecdote he pointed surlily to a military officer who sat next him, and said, "Every one to his trade, madame; let the gentleman who sits next me bring a cannon here and fire it, and then I will tell one of my little stories."

with scientific facts, and to explain Creative Days as geologic periods; but he upholds the principle and the main details of Creation, as given in Genesis, against the doctrine of Evolution. He believes in successive and advancing types of being; but not in the self-development of the Ascidians into Man. He is a diligent and ardent geologist, but diffident in framing a cosmogony. His special scientific pet is the "Eozoön Canadensis," which has been the subject of much discussion. Dr. Dawson thinks that Canada can boast the oldest examples of life on this planet; and thinks he has found them in the shelly remains of huge masses of amorphous living jelly which once sucked in nourishment from the waters, and grew and flourished without distinct organs. It is only fair to say that both parts of the name are challenged: its right to be called a living creature at all, and its claim to be the earliest.

In personal appearance Dr. Dawson shows a stout square-built frame; solid, healthy, and well preserved. There is a slight stoop in those broad shoulders—probably caused by desk-work—but it is scarcely noticeable. His manner is quiet aud unassuming; though sufficiently dignified. His speech is calm and deliberate, and the words well chosen and pointed. Both his face and voice are familiar to the Montreal public; with whom he is a great favourite: whether presiding at a religious anniversary, or lecturing to Sunday-school teachers on their prospective "lessons." Ready for every good work, he does not disdain such tasks as these, which perhaps are a relaxation from the sterner duties of his office. It is pleasant to have the good Doctor for a guide and teacher in the summer excursion of the Natural History Society: where, in humble imitation of the "British Association," the members are taken over hill and dale in search of "antiquities," or of interesting objects, in either the geology or botany of the country round Montreal. *Graphite.*

THE SOCIALISTIC MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

The aim of the chief leaders of the revolution was, as we have seen, the unification of Germany and the establishment of a German parliament. After various committees had sat to arrange the manner of meeting and election, the new parliament of the German Empire met at Frankfort in a church which was decked out to look as like as possible to a Senate-house. The Emperor's crown had been offered to Frederick William in the name of twenty-eight of the states of Germany. But he felt that his position was too insecure in his own capital to enable him to run the risk attending the assumption of new dignities, nor would he be Emperor of Germany while Germany included Austria. Had Prussia then become mistress of Germany, the unity of the Empire might possibly have been accomplished. For a time the Germans tried to satisfy themselves with a shadowy semblance of their hearts' desire: Germany was, at all events, to be considered as a unit, and the administration of the imaginary state was given with all solemnity to John, the Archduke of Austria.

The Archduke John was a striking personage. He was now nearly seventy years old, but still vigorous and resolute. His personal popularity was very great: the valleys of the Tyrol resounded and still resound with songs which the peasants sang of the good Duke John, endeared to the people because he was estranged by his marriage with a *bourgeoise*, from his brother, the Emperor; and secondly because he was well known to be the personal enemy of Metternich. 'The Archduke John must fill this post,' said one of the liberals when the choice of an administrator was being discussed, 'not because of his royal birth, but in spite of it.' An anonymous political writer spoke of the hope and the fear that filled men's minds while the experiment of unity was being tried. 'We are half afraid,' he wrote, 'that the time has not yet come. Prussia, or rather the *coryphées* of her administration, may coquet with German unity—but the German is not as yet at one with his brother German. We shall soon learn that we ought to have ridded ourselves for ever of our idols.'

Soon indeed was the dream to pass away. While Prussia was loudly contemning the decrees of the so-called Parliament, she was by force of arms asserting the supremacy of her power. By vigorous marches and merciless chastisement she quashed, in one part of Germany after another, every democratic rising. She played with arms the game that Metternich had played of old by his counsels. That is to say, she taught sovereigns everywhere to set at defiance the constitutional demands of their people. Great was the terror that attached to the name of the Prussian army—who could think of the poor *Reichsverweser* John, who had no troops and no executive, as other than as a person bearing a courtesy title? Abroad his ministers were received with scant civility—who could show deference to the representatives, not of a nation, but merely of a Utopian scheme?

Thus the aim of the liberals failed. Unity was impossible, and they themselves, with their foolish differences on points of technical detail, soon brought the Parliament into disrepute. It was bidden to move from place to place, and the Rump that remained of it at last was ignominiously expelled from its sitting. So ended the reign of the poor Archduke, a veritable John Lackland, and with his fall the hopes of unity were shattered, one could not say for how long a time.

The democratic uprisings continued through Germany for about a year, but after March they were in every instance unsuccessful. The army was aristocratic in sympathies, and found keen pleasure in opposing the discontented masses; and the people soon listened to the voices which urged them with seeming unselfishness to submit to the old order of things, so that discord being removed from the gates, trade and pleasure might flourish as before. General Wrangel, in September, 1848, standing with his army before the gates of Berlin, which was again in the hands of the democratic party, spoke first with fierce threats of the sharp bayonets of his soldiery, and then too of the folly of desiring to maintain a struggle, the continuance of which implied material discomfort. Would you not rather Cæsar rule again, that you should live as you did of old on the fat of the land, than that Cæsar should be opposed, and beggary reside within your gates? It is curious to note that Wrangel made this appeal, and that it found ready listeners among the Prussian people. The same appeal, we shall find, could be made later for a very different issue.

In a very short time 'Reaction' asserted the supremacy of her strength all over Germany. The well-known utterance of the king, 'Soldiers are the only weapons against democrats,' was felt to be no idle threat, and Germany was too indolent, too disunited, and too timid to venture upon a second revolution. From the years 1849 to 1866 the history of Germany is briefly the history of the rivalry between Austria and Prussia, and the establishment and organisation of a tyranny rarely equalled in modern times.

To recount the history of the period between 1849 and 1866 would chiefly be to repeat in other words what we have had before to say of the period between 1820 and 1831. In some ways the old tyranny was less complete than the new one. Domiciliary visits were now attempted with a frequency and unreasonableness which were indeed original of their kind. To have been seen speaking to anyone who had taken part in the Barricade day was enough to ensure a visit from the police, and to give them ample excuse for dragging a man off to prison.

On one occasion a man against whom there was no shadow of suspicion of having been concerned in any political undertaking was reading Shakespeare in his own house with a party of friends. The police broke in, took the name of every person present, confiscated the volumes of Shakespeare in their hands, and then marched the host off to prison. Having kept him there for some hours, he was dismissed again, without ever learning why he had been arrested, and of course with no kind of redress.

But the bitterest persecution was reserved for those persons who, sickening of the unreasoning orthodoxy which the State was thrusting upon every church, every university, and every school, had established a so-called Free congregation. Once some members of this congregation, chiefly ladies, were listening to an open-air concert in a public garden at Berlin, when a body of police approached and arrested the whole company, taking them to prison and detaining them for some hours on no conceivable pretext. Another time the Sacristan of the congregation was arrested in his own house, dragged to prison in his night-shirt through drizzling rain, kept there all night, and only released late next day without redress and without explanation.

This *régime* continued, as we have said, for eighteen years (1848–1865). In 1863 the decrees of the Parliament went utterly unheeded, and the taxation of the State was apportioned to uses altogether different from those for which it had been voted. In that same year the liberty of the press was again almost destroyed, despite the powerful protest of Jacoby, who published side by side, without a word of comment, the oath of the new king on his coronation and these his new ordinances which were the expression of the violation of that oath. In the next year the tyranny showed itself in a new form. The civic officers who had been appointed by the corporations of the various towns, being distasteful to the Government, were removed from their posts, and their posts were filled with creatures of the all-reaching despotism.

When Germany in 1866 came nearer to unity, the government was relaxed, and an approach was made to constitutionalism. Since then progress has been made, but progress of so interrupted a nature that it is difficult to say what may be its real import. Ministers are still virtually irresponsible, and there is scant or rather no liberty of speech. At the recent elections some candidate was declaiming against the military system, which he declared was the ruin of all the real prosperity of the Vaterland. He was cut short by an official, who asserted that such remarks were treasonable (*Staatsbeleidigung*) and could not be allowed. The Government, in fact, is so strong that it has been able to array itself for pastime in the garb of liberty. The press has been made free because it can at any moment be again enslaved; the form of a constitutional government has been granted because its decisions can be controlled or even disregarded by the Executive.

(To be continued.)

EVIL OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

First, I beg you most solemnly to convince yourselves of the partly comfortable, partly formidable fact, that your prosperity is in your own hands. That only in a remote degree does it depend on external matters, and least of all on forms of government.

In all times of trouble the first thing to be done is to make the most of whatever forms of government by setting honest men to work them (the trouble, in all probability, having arisen only from the want of such) and for the rest you must in nowise concern yourselves about them; more particularly it will be lost time to do so at this moment, when whatever is popularly said about governments cannot but be absurd, for want of definition of terms. Consider, for instance, the ridiculousness of the division of parties into "Liberal" and "Conservative." There is no opposition whatever between these two kinds of men. There is opposition between Liberals and Illiberals; that is to say between people who desire liberty, and who dislike it. I am a violent Illiberal, but it does not follow that I must be a Conservative. A Conservative is a person who wants to keep things as they are; and he is opposed to a Destructive who wishes to destroy them, or to an Innovator who wishes to alter them. Now, though I am an Illiberal, there are many things I should like to destroy. I should like to destroy most of the railroads in England, and all the railroads in Wales. I should like to destroy and rebuild the Houses of Parliament, the National Gallery, and the East end of London; and to destroy, without rebuilding, the new town of Edinburgh, the north suburb of Geneva, and the City of New York. Thus in many things, I am the reverse of Conservative; nay, there are some long established things that I hope to see changed before I die; but I want still to keep the fields of England green, and her cheeks red; and that girls should be taught to curtsey, and boys to take their hats off, when a professor or otherwise dignified person passes by, and that kings should keep their crowns on their heads, and bishops their croziers in their hands, and should duly recognise the significance of the crown, and the use of the crook.

As you would find it impossible to class me justly in either party, so you would find it impossible to class any person whatever, who had clear and developed political opinions, and who could define them accurately.

Men only associate in parties by sacrificing their opinions, or by having none worth sacrificing; and the effect of party government is always to develop hostilities and hypocrisies and to extinguish ideas.—Ruskin's "*Fors Clavigera*," Letter i., pp. 6 and 7.

Churches through all the grades of non-conformity down to the Unitarian Church?

Do the personal invectives of the Conservatives against the Grits, and the Grits against the Conservatives tend to the formation of sound government or to the material benefit of the country? The cause of Cæsar may have been right against Pompey, but wrong against Rome. The invectives of opposing creeds, both of religion and politics, tend to the most mischievous and lamentable consequences; they embitter and degrade proper disputation; they turn from principles to persons, from systems to individuals, from the measures of the Ministry to the private lives of the men composing the Ministry.

It rests with the public to alter these things. As long as it is contented to have abridged parliamentary reports, coloured and falsified by the reflections of blue and red light, sentences material to the sense omitted, and that with the intent to deceive, or, in other words, to lie with circumstance, we shall have no true reform of the Press.

We trust we may see the day when the editors of our papers will not only be men of culture, men with the instincts and feelings of gentlemen, men of spirited and impassioned character, men who are paid as liberally as, the so-called, ministers of the Gospel, of law, and of justice; then we may, possibly, have the iron clogs to our civilization, refinement, and happiness removed by the polished steel skates of courtesy, art, science, literature, and charity.

Touchstone.

CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.

No. X.—J. W. Dawson, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.,

Principal of the University of McGill College, Montreal.

The "*Univ. Coll. McGill, Monte Regio*" perhaps never looked brighter or better than on the lovely winter day, a year ago, when Lord Dufferin's carriage was run up the slope from Sherbrooke street to the door of the William Molson Hall, by a string of enthusiastic students. The college buildings are not very imposing, though admirably located for beautiful effect; they form but an ugly jewel in a noble setting of greensward, forestry and mountain back-ground; but that day they looked their best. The hall itself was a sight to see, so densely packed was it with the "beauty and fashion" of Montreal embedding in its midst a solid crowd of jolly roaring undergraduates. The crowd had assembled to witness the inscription of the name of Frederick Temple Blackwood on the roll of McGill's honorary doctors. And a proud man was Chancellor Day, as he stood up to the noble visitor to read the screed of Greek which had been carefully elaborated, and which was most easily replied to in the same tongue by the Earl. And a proud man was the worthy Principal of the University, who must have felt this as the crowning honour of a long and honourable connection with the institution. He must have been strongly impressed with the contrast of that day with that other—twenty-four years earlier—when he had come as a sort of forlorn hope, to a college which seemed utterly run down and gone to seed. He had lived to see it revive and flourish, and that day it was putting on its beautiful garments to do honour to itself and to the clever and versatile Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

For the college founded by old James McGill, had indeed run down when John William Dawson took charge of its interests in 1855. The original idea of its founder, to make it a sort of unsectarian divinity school, had been found unworkable in a country full of sectional and denominational rivalries; and this feature had accordingly been eliminated in the new charter of '52. But this contraction had left the so-called University with little but a name. True, it lived a sort of dying life in its Medical School; which was the only part of its organization which showed sign of vitality. The arts faculty and curriculum were a farce. Some years one forlorn being, or perhaps two, would graduate; and some years none at all. The very year of the new Principal's arrival the only graduate in Arts took a degree which is a disgrace alike to the recipient and the body which confers it—an *honorary* M. D. In addition to this individual there were, the same year, one graduate in Law and ten in Medicine; a grand total of twelve in all the faculties.

It was in this state of things that the Governors cast about for an eligible "layman" to take charge of what was henceforth to be a secular institution; except in so far as it was to remain "Protestant" in its associations and spirit. They were wise and prudent men. The new Principal should not be chosen on the now accepted idea of selecting the sturdiest and most persevering beggar who can be found; but for his qualities of government and powers of instruction. So they nominally filled the Principal's chair with the person of Judge Day, to choke off mere office-seekers, while they sought far and wide for the right man. They first looked westward: but no help came from that quarter. They then turned to the east for the wise man who should guide affairs; and —through the counsel of Sir Edmund Head—they laid hold of one who, though young, had already done good service in the cause of science and general education. The man was there; and his hour had come to step out from comparative obscurity into broader opportunity of usefulness and distinction.

John Wm. Dawson, M.A., was then Director of the new Normal School in Nova Scotia. Born in that Province—in 1820—he came of a family which, though Scottish in its immediate antecedents, was probably a branch of the sturdy Saxon Dawsons of Durham and Northumberland. Young Dawson began his scholastic training at the Pictou Academy: entering upon a course of study which, however deep it may have been, was at least broad enough in its range. Even thus early the sciences of living forms strongly attracted the young student. Having exhausted the resources of the local school, Mr. Dawson crossed the sea to the older Scotia of his fathers, and renewed his studies at Edinburgh University. Having graduated, he returned in 1841; and soon became associated with Sir Charles Lyell: working under his direction in the investigation of the geology of his native Province. This employment led to his being appointed Lecturer on Botany and Geology in Dalhousie College. Evidently this young prophet was *not* without honour in his own country. So, lecturing and writing on science, young Dawson worked on till 1850; when he was made Superintendent of Education for the Province. This function he fulfilled for three years: but it was not so congenial as the work of direct instruction; to which he returned in connection with the newly-established Normal Schools of Nova Scotia.

While thus quietly working, the call to Montreal came. The prospect was not very inviting, even for a man conscious of his powers and devoted to his work. It was almost a forlorn hope to lay hold of the moribund University, and expect to resuscitate it. But the invitation opened the possibility of a career before the young provincial, who was not without a certain ambition, and he accepted it. The first effort was to re-organize the Faculty of Arts, which was done with a fair measure of success; the lists shewing a steady upward tendency from the first. Gradually a few able men were brought together as professors and lecturers, who co-operated with the Principal to give McGill a name for sound scholarship: the present Professor of Classical Literature being among the earliest. At the same time, the Medical Faculty was not neglected, but rather strengthened and encouraged, and the Law School was particularly improved. Population was flowing into Canada: the youth of the country were demanding a more thorough training: men of wealth were induced to co-operate with the earnest man who was at the head of the University. Soon, the cloud of reproach that had rested on McGill was seen rolling away. All this time the Principal was getting himself a name outside Canadian boundaries by his scientific writings. He became fellow and member of several learned bodies; including the Royal Society of Great Britain. This foreign reputation was re-echoed at home; and acted favourably on the interests of the College: drawing attention to the increased capabilities of the institution. It would be tedious to trace all the ups and downs in the path of progress. Many difficulties were encountered. There were periods of financial depression, and the calamity of fire destroyed the college buildings. There was at one time a general disheartenment in regard to things colonial, and there was the want of status in the parent country for colonial graduates. All these have been met with; and have not all passed away; but it is not too much to say that a spirit of calm determination has carried on the work throughout all, and is still conducting it in the face of the obstacles which remain. The steady purpose of Dr. Dawson has been so to raise the standard of the University as to secure recognition for its degrees from the older bodies of the mother country. Hitherto, perhaps, this could not fairly have been demanded; but the time is not far distant when the claim may be advanced.

Other points of Dr. Dawson's labours remain to be touched upon. Although it had been found necessary to break the connection between McGill and the Divinity course, yet a way was found in which material help might be given to Theological students, as far as merely literary subjects were concerned. Arrangements were made for Schools of Divinity to affiliate themselves to the University, each school giving its own special instruction in Theology, but sending its students to McGill for Classics, Hebrew, Mathematics and the general subjects of an Arts course. By this arrangement the affiliated colleges are saved heavy expenditure for separate professors, and are thereby encouraged to locate themselves under the shadow of the University, swelling the number of its undergraduates, and adding to its general efficiency. Hitherto the arrangement has worked well. The religious bodies availing themselves of it have been enabled to give their ministerial candidates a broader and more generous culture than would otherwise have been possible to them; and there seems no good reason why the principle should not be still further carried out so as to embrace in the general course even Church History and Systematic Theology; leaving to the separate denominations simply the indoctrinating of their students in their peculiar systems of Church government, and a special pastoral training. One indirect effect of the arrangement has probably been to weaken the feeling of distance and separation between the denominational schools, and, it may be, to prepare the way for a future incorporation of sects which now hold themselves distinct.

Another point of importance in Dr. Dawson's administration of McGill University is the instituting of a Faculty of Practical Science. It need not be a matter of wonder that this should be the darling idea of a college Principal whose strength confessedly lies in that direction; but, apart from this, Dr. Dawson has discerned the special needs of a new country whose vast domain remains to be subdued, and whose material resources have scarcely begun to be exploited. Hence the great effort of later years has been the establishment and improvement of a school of Mining, Engineering, and Chemistry, which should attract the enterprising youth of the Dominion, and qualify them for the true conquest of Canada—the conquest of its material wealth to the uses and comfort of an enlarging population. The new school is little known as yet; but it is assuming respectable proportions. At present, Dr. Dawson's great effort is to procure the erection of a suitable building, with the best modern apparatus and appliances, so as to give a more distinctly practical character to the scientific work. It is to be hoped that the far-seeing and patriotic men of Montreal will give a willing help to this effort to increase the usefulness of an institution which is already their just pride.

Want of space forbids more than a passing reference to Dr. Dawson's efforts in connection with the Normal School. He has seen that the higher institutions of learning can only be raised by raising the foundation on which they rest: it is useless to add to the upper-stories. Through the Normal School he has aimed to assist the educational elevation of the whole people; knowing that the University must rise with them. And as the Doctor compares the list of the eighty names of last year's graduates with the twelve whom he found the year he came to Montreal, and compares the array of learned names upon the roll of Professors and Lecturers with the scanty provision of those earlier days, he must not only feel that he has not spent his life in vain, but must also be encouraged to hope for further advance during the many years which, it is hoped, may remain for him.

Dr. Dawson's position in the scientific world remains to be glanced at. As he is in his general character, so is he in science: cautious, conservative, but clear and decided. On the great questions which occupy the border-land of Science and Revelation, he approximates closely to orthodoxy. Of a deeply religious spirit, he resents the attempt to eliminate God from the universe; or to deprive Him of His attributes and personal operations as set forth in the Scriptures. He is willing to stretch the Bible chronology of man to square

Continued from page 2.

f your lives enjoy the respect and reward earned by an upright and le career; may you have the inward ness of duty faithfully discharged, your work, then near its end, re- approbation of God.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Archilald, B A, B C L, registar of ty of Law, then presented the re- e standing of the students in law. wing students (names arranged in rit) have successfully passed the on required to entitle them to re-

DEGREE OF B. C. L.

R Oughtred, Lennoxville, Ont; r Cross, B A, Ormstown; Camp- , B A, Montreal; Donald Downie, ; Robt C Smith, Montreal; Ed- I McMahon, Montreal; Paul R D Sherbrooke; Charles Raynes, B A, ; Allan G Ingalls, Granby; Ed- W P Guerin, B A, Montreal; Hon Aylmer, Melbourne; Wm A Polette, al; S W Jackson, Montreal; William thhall, B A, Montreal; William A Montreal; Alexander C Rutherford, tock; Joseph L Forster, Montreal; Shortiss, Three Rivers; Alphonse L rtigny, Montreal; Antoine A Gautier, u Recollet.

ing the present session for the first lectureship upon the theory and prac- notarial deeds and instruments was enced, but for obvious reasons the work t class has been somewhat partial. It herefore been thought fair to rank stu- taking that class separately. These in the third year, Albert C Lyman, B A, William W Redpath, B A, in the order erit.

sides these, George G Foster, who was pacitated by reason of recent brain fever that degree of application necessary to a written examination, was accorded an examination and passed creditably.

e Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal has en awarded to Mr. Allan R Oughtred, he having obtained 628 out of a possible 700 rks.

HONORS.

Students who obtain an aggregate of 80 per centum or over of the total marks allowed in all the subjects proper to their year, are entitled to first rank honors, and those receiving less than 80 per centum and not less than 75 per centum, are entitled to second rank honors. The students in the Graduating class who have obtained First Rank Honors are as follows:—A R Oughtred (E T Medal), Alex Cross (Second Prize), Campbell Lane, Donald Downie, Robert C Smith, Edmond M McMahon, Paul R D Sjostrom.

Second Rank Honors:—Charles Raynes, Albert C Lyman, Allan G Ingalls, Edmund W P Guerin, the Hon Henry Aylmer.

In the competition for best thesis William A Polette and Campbell Lane were equal and a prize is awarded to each.

STANDING IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

International Law (Professor Kerr)—1st, A R Oughtred; 2nd, Charles Raynes.

In the special competition in this subject for the Professor's prize Mr E P Guerin was successful.

Roman Law (Professor Trenholme)—1st, Cross, Oughtred and Smith, equal; 2nd, Guerin and Rutherford, equal.

Commercial Law (Professor Wurtele)—1st, Downie, Oughtred and Lane, equal; 2nd, Cross and Sjostrom, equal.

Criminal Procedure (Professor Archibald) —1st, Sjostrom; 2nd, Oughtred.

Legal History (Professor Lareau) — 1st, Guerin and Smith, equal; 2nd, Oughtred.

Civil Procedure (Professor Hutchinson)— 1st, Cross; 2nd, Downie and Sjostrom, equal.

Civil Law (Professor Robidoux) — 1st, olette; 2nd, Raynes, and Lane, equal.

SECOND YEAR.

The students who have successfully passed the examinations required for students in the second year (names arranged in rder of merit) are as follows:—Toussaint . Lefebvre, Montreal; James Crankshaw, Manchester, Eng; Maxwell Goldstein, Montreal; Hector C McDonald, Belfast (P E I); rank Weir, Montreal; George A Brooke, Richmond; Ezra F Hipple, Campden, Ont; Edward A D Morgan, Montreal; William J White, Montreal; Alfred L Guertin, Montreal; William J Joliffe, Montreal; Alfred C Girard, Marieville; Robert A Klock, Aylmer; Archibald E Bernard, Montreal; Pierre N Renaud, Montreal; William H Cross, Montreal; George R Lighthall, Montreal.

Mr. Lefebvre receives first prize for general proficiency in all the subjects proper to the year, and Mr. Crankshaw receives second prize.

The following having obtained less than eighty per centum, and not less than seventy-five per centum, have obtained second rank honors, viz: Lefebvre, Crankshaw, Goldstein.

STANDING IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

International Law (Professor Kerr)—1st, Brooke; 2nd, Morgan.

Roman Law (Professor Trenholme)—1st, Weir; 2nd, Lefebvre and Goldstein, equal.

Commercial Law (Professor Wurtele)— st, McDonald; 2nd, Hipple.

Criminal Procedure (Professor Archibald) —1st, Brooke; 2nd, Crankshaw and Guertin, qual.

Legal History (Professor Lareau)—1st, Cross; 2nd, Girard.

Civil Procedure (Professor Hutchinson)— 1st, Lefebvre; 2nd, McDonald.

Civil Law (Professor Robidoux)—1st, Goldstein and Levebvre; 2nd, Hipple.

FIRST YEAR.

The following names (arranged in order of merit) have successfully passed the examinations appointed for students in the first year, viz:—John E Martin, Shefford; John Fair, Jr, Hamilton, Ont; Frederick Hague, Montreal; Robert M Campbell, Montreal; Horace A Hutchins, Farnham; Lynn T Leet, Shipton; William E Dickson, Trenholmville; Walter Hunter, Hamilton; Arthur McConnell, Montreal; William H Burroughs, Montreal; Henry Tucker, Montreal; Arthur H Chambers, Montreal; Peter S G McKenzie, Melbourne; Edward W H Phillips, Monreal; Hugh A Bain, Montreal; Charles S Roy, Montreal; Jean B Demers, Montreal.

Of the foregoing students, the following having obtained more than 80 per centum of the total marks obtainable in all the classes e entitled to first rank honors, to wit:— hn E Martin, first prize; John Fair, second prize.

The following having obtained less than 80 per centum, and not less than 75 per centum, are entitled to second rank honors, to wit:—Frederick Hague, Robert M Campbell, Horace A Hutchins, Lynn T Leet.

STANDING IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

Roman Law (Professor Trenholme)—1st, Fair and Martin (equal); 2nd, Hunter.

Commercial Law (Professor Wurtele)—1st, Fair; 2nd, Phillips and Campbell (equal).

Criminal Law (Professor Archibald)—1st, Martin; 2nd, Fair.

Legal Bibliography (Professor Lareau)— 1st, Martin; 2nd, Fair.

Civil Procedure (Professor Hutchinson)— 1st, Hague and Martin (equal); 2nd, Campbell and Fair (equal).

Civil Law (Professor Robidoux)—1st, Martin; 2nd, Fair.

The total number of students who presented themselves for examination in all the year was sixty-six, of whom fifty-seven were successful.

At the examination of last year the degree of B.C.L. was granted to the following gentlemen, but was not conferred, viz: —James Wm. Brakenridge, Herbert S. Hunter, Henri A. Berthelot.

These gentlemen were accordingly presented for their degree.

HONORARY DEGREE.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, then tor of the Geological Survey of Canada, Director.

Principal Dawson, in announcing the spoke of Mr. Selwyn's eminence in the fact, cal science, and the ability with w geologi- gentleman fills the highest scientific which that in Canada. The present time position connection so long existing b when the treal and the Survey was about to be severed, was particularly fitting for the recognition. He trusted the cordial relations between the University of McGill and the Geological Survey would still be maintained.

The degrees having been conferred, Mr. A. W. P. Guerin, B.A., B.C.L., delivered the

VALEDICTORY.

Mr. Guerin in his introduction referred to the incidents and surroundings of college life, the trials of examination, the associations of the University, and then said:—

Comrades of the second and first years,—Once more we meet to revive the memory of by-gone deeds, and bid each other a last farewell. Our relative positions are changed; we have crossed the Rubicon towards which the wings of time are fast speeding you onward, and through your courtesy alone can we call you by the familiar name of "fellow-students." As we leave the threshold of the college, we charge you jealously to watch and maintain all the old traditions and institutions of McGill. Remember the Founders' Festival, the Literary Society, the winter's drive, the Athletic sports, the Students' dinner, the Moot Court! Each and all are creations essentially of our own, acquired singly after many years from the inventive genius of men who are past and gone from the scenes on which you are now the actors. Each has its place and destiny; all have become identified with the name of the students, and they have well served their purpose in knitting us together in the chains of jovial *esprit de corps*, which is the surest pledge of our loyalty to our common Alma Mater. We have received them from men who sat on the College benches either before our time or side by side along with us; we leave them to you as an heirloom of former days, and we feel confident that their prestige will only be enhanced by the care and loyalty of the men we leave behind us. The students of the Law Faculty are often accused of being lethargical, and the Faculty itself is sometimes mentioned as the weak son of the University. This is a grave charge, but one which is often made in University circles, and I believe that, as spokesman of the law students to-day, it is only right that I should say a few words in answer to this, and I feel confident that I will be borne out by the professors and students of the Faculty. In the first place, I would meet the declaration in true legal form by fyling a demurrer, and then follow it up with a special plea. We don't admit that we are lacking in anywise in the enthusiasm for study noticeable in the other students, but, even if we did, this no reason why it should be said that the Law Faculty is the weak son of the University; for, comparing the inducements and advantages offered in medicine, arts and science with ours, we certainly do as much, if not more, real hard work than others. I know our Professors are blessed with too much self-abnegation to say anything on their own behalf, but as law students do not happen to be troubled with so many scruples, I trust they will pardon the temerity of one who has just graduated out of the ranks of the students, if he ventures to give expression to what must be their views in spite of their own silence. In the old country and in many parts of the glorious Union professorships in the Universities are as much sought after as judgeships; then why is it, when endowed chairs abound so plentifully in the other Faculties, that not even one exists in the Faculty of Law? In this practical age in which we live, honour can be of little attraction (not even in the legal profession), when there are no adequate emoluments attached to the dignity to remind its happy possessor that his services are appreciated *pro tanto*. Then why should professors prove the exception? Why should they spend their business hours and their leisure in giving or preparing lectures for nought but the often thankless task of benefiting the rising generation? Why should our esteemed and obliging registrar lose his hours in attending to University matters when he might spend all his time with profit to himself, by devoting it exclusively to a lucrative practice? It is unnecessary to say more on this subject; but those are a few considerations which fault-finders, who have no claim on the gratitude of the University would do well to ponder over before expressing themselves so warmly. And now, one word about our humble selves—the law students. Why is it that men who have done honour to themselves and to the University in our Faculty should suddenly be transformed into easy-going pupils under another set of Professors? Well I will answer this quest, *a l'Irlandaise*, by putting a few others in its stead: Where is the University Law Library? Where are the honours and medals for such special subjects as Roman Law, Criminal Law, Commercial Law? Where are the scholarships we hear so much of in the other Faculties? We don't say this in the spirit of grumblers. We have received many favors from our dear Alma Mater, and I don't think our conduct would substantiate a charge of ingratitude. But when we are sometimes threatened with annihilation, is it too much for us to say, *Monstra te esse Matrem*," and, perhaps with some reason, to ask for a more equal distribution of favors? Fellow Graduates: As yonder sun sinks in the west, the last day of three years of intimate companionship shall be marked in the dial of time, gone forever, and with it go the glees, the mirth and the trials of our student life. This very day you may tear from your breasts the white and crimson colors of Old McGill! Nothing now remains but the memory of days gone by; but let it not be said that those years were spent in vain. We have prepared for a glorious profession, where the study, the practice and the making of the laws are entrusted to our hands. The Bar, the Bench and the Councils of the nation are, by the very nature of things, within our reach. Our country is in a state of transition, let us hope from good to better. It requires no augur to prophesy that within the next 25 years the gravest questions of our national existence will be warmly debated and finally disposed of. Above all things, comrades, let us be true to ourselves, *avant tout soyons Canadiens*, and in spite of all temptations ever be mindful of the claims *de ce beau Canada, mon pays, mes amours.*

After a few well-timed remarks concerning the strangers and ladies present, Mr. Guerin concluded with an eloquent expression of farewell.

There were now loud calls for the Hon. Mr. Blake, and the Chancellor having announced that the hon. gentleman had kindly consented to deliver a few remarks, he came forward, being received with hearty cheering.

The Hon. Mr. Blake said:—

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Principal, Gentlemen of the Convocation, and Ladies and Gentlemen:]

I should have been at variance with my feelings, and those of the sister institution—the University of Toronto—with which I am officially connected, if I had not gladly availed myself of the opportunity afforded to me of being present to-day to testify to my own and that University's deep interest in and sympathy with an institution which, in our new country, may be called a venerable institution—McGill College. These learned gentlemen of the Corporation, and those who have dwelt in the placid and implacid scenes of academic life, will appreciate the pleasurable feelings with which one turns from the strifes of the forum and the strifes of public life to find oneself present on such an occasion as this. Everyone, of whatever views, may heartily co-operate in the glorious cause of higher education. It was but a little while ago that, upon an occasion similar to this one, the late most deeply lamented Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, Chief Justice Moss—whose death is universally deplored—was able to be present and signify the sympathy of our University with your institutions, and who was able to do what I am unable to do so well—to say some words of wisdom and counsel with reference to the interests of higher education. It was amongst the singular fortunes of my late friend's life—fortunate, except in his too early death—that, despite his many other engagements, he always found considerable time to devote to the interests of Alma Mater. He was a most valuable executive officer for many years and, to the time of his death, took a great interest in, and did much to further the cause of, higher education. I am sure you will sympathize with me in this expression of regret, that the members of the Toronto University cannot, on this occasion, and can never again be represented in such a manner as on the occasion to which I have referred. The age in which we live and that of the preceding generation have been distinguished by a remarkable advance in the material progress of the world. We find in the domain of physics, in the domain of natural science, in the domain of all things material or physical, a wonderful progression, which is likely to go on for a long time to come, and it is essential that education should keep pace with the advance to which I have referred. With every increase in material progress—in railway, telegraphic and postal communication—a corresponding advance must be made in both the professions—medicine and law—and there must necessarily be a widening of the area of learning to adorn and render useful all who fill these professions. To enable the medical practitioners to meet the new cases which the conditions to which I have referred call forth, by reason of the increased quantity of nervous disorders which the strain upon life in this rapid age causes, it is necessary for them to study the mysterious relations between mind and body; and, in the practice of that profession, the variety of maladies which it is its function to investigate and find remedies for is continually increasing. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the profession to which I belong, and with reference to which I have been asked to say a few words—in order to supply, to some extent, the place of Mr. Wurtele, who was to have addressed you, but who is absent, with reference to that profession similar observations might be made to those which I have already made in regard to medicine. It is essential to a lawyer, more perhaps than to most educated persons, to take care, in the early days of studentship and in the later days of practice, to avoid that narrowness, that intellectual mannerism which exclusive devotion to the profession is apt to produce. To the lawyer with a varied practice there is hardly any department of human knowledge or human investigation which is not in some way or at some time, or in some circumstances, useful. We are called upon at one time to discuss the mechanical sciences, at another time to discuss matters in which a knowledge of chemistry is involved, at another time to discuss the fluctuating and ever varying affairs of business, and at all times in the investigation of truth in matters of fact, we have to enter upon the study of men's motives, the probabilities of things to be judged from circumstantial evidence, what is likely to have occurred, what is the result which you would deduce from a number of concurrent facts, of no consequence, perhaps, in themselves taken separately or alone. In such an operation the reasoning and conclusions are generally very fallacious if they are not drawn by one who has studied and is imbued with a knowledge of human nature. To those who are students of law, and to those who have been lately admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, I have to express my congratulations upon the opportunities afforded here and, I believe, in another institution in this city for obtaining that instruction which, in such a busy world, it would, perhaps, otherwise be impossible to receive. I regret to say that we have no such similar institutions in the Province from which I come, neither in the University from which I come, nor in the Law Society of which I am the humble representative. We have in both these institutions a system of examinations and a system of honors and rewards, but in professorships and in studies we have everything that can approach perfection, without teachers; but I am free to confess that I feel humiliated that the profession of the law in the province of Ontario is without any such assistance as is afforded in this city. Let me ask you, then, to value at its true rate the systematic guidance and instruction given to you by learned men in the paths you are to follow. It is important for every man of liberal education, irrespective of those who make the law a profession, to acquire some general knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence under which his life and the fortunes and lives of his fellow-countrymen are to be disposed of; and I should be glad to see here and elsewhere a general diffusion of legal knowledge, not on questions of procedure, not on questions of minute and subtle detail,—however important in themselves—but a knowledge of the great general principles of jurisprudence. I should like to see these institutions for the imparting of instruction of this kind largely attended by those who have no notion of devoting themselves to the profession of law. In referring to the course of a lawyer's life, I may be permitted to say, with reference to that much abused profession, that in mentioning those things with which it is concerned next to the others, those which are generally called the learned professions—Divinity and Medicine, I cannot altogether approve of that view, although our immortal concerns, and those which belong to the body, are certainly more important than those which seem to appertain merely to our social status. Subject to this observation I esteem the law as a most noble profession, as all those who rightly appreciate its objects and carry out its principles must esteem it. It is our duty and our privilege to present, before learned and independent judges, such arguments as we may be able to deduce fairly in favor of our contentions. It is no part of a lawyer's duty to distort a fact or to suggest anything opposed to the fundamental principles of law. It is his duty, his clear and plain duty, to suggest to those whose business it is to adjudicate thereon, all available arguments—consistent with the principles to which I have referred—in favor of the cause he espouses. It is his duty to preserve intact the inviolable right of every one throughout the land—a right of which he is the special representative—the right of every one, poor and rich, to stand upon an equal footing before the law (cheers), the right of every one to obtain justice—justice to be administered without fear, favor or undue influence, but with strict impartiality. Whatever politics otherwise he may be of, a lawyer, in his practice, should be a reformer. His aim should be to simplify and clear away, as far as possible, the obscurities, technicalities and complexities which exist to some extent inavoidably by the very nature of the profession in the attempt to secure a degree of certainty in the application of the general principles. His aim should be to seek not for technical objections, not for objections which do not go to the merits of a case, but to seek for this: that the true, real and substantial question of law or of fact shall be fairly presented to the Court before which it is tried, and that it shall be disposed of and settled at the earliest time and in the most expeditious manner possible, consistent with these principles of procedure which must be observed so as to ensure some degree of certainty. You must obtain certainty, and that is only to be obtained by the rigid application of general principles; and these general principles will bring you occasionally face to face with a case in which you would gladly come to a different conclusion than that to which those general principles force you; but it is obviously the duty of the jurist to adhere to the general principles established for obtaining an element of certainty. To those who are about to enter on the practice of the law I may be permitted to say something on that which, of all things, is a most important ingredient in the success of a lawyer—the question of preparation for the important business of addressing a Court. Thoroughness in preparation—particularly in your earlier years, when probably you may have more time than in the later years of your practice—thoroughness in the investigation of a case in all its parts, in every way, in all its ramifications is the most valuable training you can possibly have, and by making yourselves master of everything which has a real bearing on a case, you will be accumulating knowledge which is sure to come into active service at no distant day. And, with reference to the mode of presenting to the Court those considerations upon law and fact which you have accumulated, allow me to offer to you the advice I had the opportunity of offering recently to the law students of the Law Society with which I am connected. I think that every case should have thorough preparation,—to use a medical expression,—the anatomy or bony structure of your speech should be thoroughly mastered beforehand. You want to know the exact lines on which you proceed, to observe the exact points and the salient points, and the methods by which you are to reach them. These you must master thoroughly and completely; so that when you rise to speak you know clearly what the main points are, and the process by which you mean to impress them upon the mind of the Court. If you go further, and endeavor to make your effort an act of memory merely, I believe you would make a mistake. I would not endeavor to overload the memory with phrases and expressions. I would trust to practice for facility of speech, but I would never cease to the latest day—except where it is rendered impossible by the exigencies of any particular case—to think over, to consider and to investigate the case, and the chain of reasoning you wish to convey; and I take the liberty of repeating to you two short pieces of advice, applicable, not merely to forensic addresses, but to all speeches; first, never speak unless you have something to say. How many speeches, Mr. Chancellor, which it has been my unhappy lot to listen to, would have been left unspoken, if the speaker had been impressed with the value of that maxim! The second maxim, which is equally important, is this: alway stop when you are done. How many excellent speeches have I heard destroyed through the want of an appreciation of that maxim, by a dilution of fifteen or twenty minutes—a weak dilution, a repetition, and a rehash of former arguments! In speaking, this maxim is of the utmost importance: but although it is all-important in speaking, it is also of importance in literary composition. You may remember what Sam Weller said when he read to his critic on the 14th of February a letter appropriate to that particular day. When he read it his critic said: "Well, Samuel, does not that seem rather short? That's raythar a sudden pull-up, ain't it, Sammy?" "Oh, no, not a bit of it," said Sam; "that's the true art of letter-writing, father. Stop short, and she'll wish there was more." This memorable critic responded, "There's something in that, Samivel; and I only wish your mother-in-law 'ud conduct her conversation on the same genteel principle." If I am to hope to impress this maxim upon you with any force I must be true to that maxim myself; and, therefore, as I have done, will stop.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blake's address, three cheers were heartily given for the hon. gentleman.

The Benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, and the proceedings terminated.

THE MAIL STEAMER.

The following are the cabin passengers per Allan Royal Mail Line SS. Parisian, Jas Wylie, Commander, from Boston, 31st March, Halifax, 2nd April, 1881.—Mr Frank D Adams, Mr Addison, Mr W Bannerman, Mrs Bannerman, Mr W D Beardmore, Mrs Beardmore, Miss Susan Blake, Mr C W Bradley, Mr Broughton, Dr Caldwell, Miss Cameron, Miss Susie Cameron, Mr G F Cook, Miss Christian, Mr Crichton, Miss E Dalton, Rev Father Deusseur, Mr Drayton, Mr Elliott, Mr J F Ellis, Mr Esson, Mr John Everitt, Miss Fitzherbert, Miss P Fitzherbert and maid, Mr John Frost, Mr George A Gardner, Mr T L Gardner, Miss Gardner, Miss Olga Gardner and maid, Mr W B Garlick, Mr F X Garneau, Miss Gilbert, Mr E M Goodall, Mr D K Gould, Miss S E Graves, Mr Hallam, Mrs Hallam and infant, Mr Glover Harrison, Mr Hobson, Mrs Hobson, Mr T E Hodgson, Mr S B Hopkins, Mrs Ingham, Mr Jack, Mr James H Johnston, Mr Alfred Jones, Mr Kaye, Miss Kaye, Mr Kennedy, Mrs Kennedy and six children, Dr F A Kingsbury, Mrs Kingsbury and infant, Mr E W Kinsley, Miss Kinsley, Mr Ion Lewis, Lord Bishop of St John, N B; Mr Lyon, Hon D Marcy, Mrs H Sandfield Macdonald, Mr Mackinlay, Mr James McIntosh, Mr D McNaughton, Mr W H Morgan. Dr F H Muller, Mr H Nelson, Capt H Whalley Nicholson, Mr Bradford Norman, Mr P O'Leary, Mr G H Pope, Mr J Rogers Rice, Mr H K Richardson, Miss Reed, Mr W H Reed, Mr Ross Robertson, Mrs Ross Robertson and child, Dr E J Rogers, Mr Sears, Mrs Sears, Miss Sears, Miss E N Sears, Mr W W Scranton, Mr Wm Simpson, Hon Worthington C Smith, Mr S G Snelling, Dr Sutherland, Mrs Sutherland and infant, Mr E Sturdee, Mrs Strange, Mr Thomson and son, Miss Twitchell, Mr W Harcourt Vernon, Mr Henry Wehrun, Mr G Wrey.

—Prof. James D. Dana, of New-Haven, Conn., amply proves from several papers published by him, and especially from his "Manual of Geology," that he had long ago been fully convinced that the continental areas had always been continents. He is sure that this conviction of his "would never have been set down among speculations, even by the most exacting of British geologists, had attention been fairly given to American facts."

For bronchitis and Asthma try Allen's Lung Balsam; the best cough prescription known.

CARLETON ELECTION.

St. John, N.B., March 31.

The vote yesterday in Carleton County election for a member of the Dominion House stood at the close of the polls:—Irvine, 1,286; Connell, 1,239; majority for Irvine, 47. At the last general election the vote stood 1,766 for Connell, and 1,447 for Appleby.

The *Sun* (Govt.) says:—"There may be some doubt about Mr. Irvine's majority in this county, but no doubt of the fact that he has been elected by a small majority. The result is something of a surprise to all parties, but can be accounted for. It has arisen in part from the feeling of hostility on the part of the out-parishes to the town of Woodstock, which has been sedulously cultivated in certain quarters. To some extent it is due to the fact that the Opposition candidate was a farmer, the active support he received in the northern parishes being largely due to the preference given by farmers to a farmer over a professional gentleman. Some credit should also be given to the Opposition candidate himself for the energetic way in which he threw himself into the canvass. The Opposition papers have claimed that he was the strongest candidate that could have been selected, and no doubt he was, especially when it became necessary to play off the farming districts against the town of Woodstock. But that Mr. Irvine could have been elected without the unscrupulous use of money will not be believed. We are advised money was lavishly used, and the repeated references by Grit papers to the alleged intention of the supporters of Dr. Connell to employ money, were no doubt intended to head off the charge which they expected would be brought against their own party after the election would be over. That there is no strong feeling in Carleton County against the National Policy or the Pacific Railway scheme is evident from the light vote polled, falling considerably as it does below the vote polled in 1878."

The *Telegraph* (Opposition) to-day says of the result:—"Carleton County has spoken. The noble electors, acting for themselves, have interpreted the wishes of the people of New Brunswick. Carleton County condemns the oppressive tariff under which the country groans, and denounces the Government's reckless treatment of the Pacific Railway question, the gratuitous waste of many millions of money and millions of acres of land. These electors have only anticipated the wishes of their fellows in other maritime constituencies, which are misrepresented by men who assume responsibility for the oppressive legislation and the flagrant maladministration of the Government. The M. P.'s who so misrepresent the wishes of the people may see in the voice of the electors of Carleton the handwriting upon the wall which pronounces their doom and consigns them to political extinction. It was only at a late hour, and almost as a forlorn hope that Irvine entered the field as a candidate for the representation of Carleton county. The idea of a contest had been relinquished by the Liberals, though with bitter regret. A popular physician was in the field, a member of an influential and highly esteemed family, with old-time political associations with the county and backed by a Government wielding enormous patronage. There seemed little hope for a Liberal candidate under such circumstances; even many of those who thought that there ought to be a contest at all hazards did not dare to assure themselves of success. They did not fully realize the strength of popular sentiment against the Government and the determination of the electors of Carleton to fall into line with their brother Liberals in other constituencies."

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

Sir,—The question which my learned friend, Mr. Morris, puts to me this morning, through your columns, is easily answered. Undoubtedly I signed the document to which Mr. Morris refers, and I kept my part of the compact to "consider" the questions that were to come before the meeting, by suggesting an important modification (which Mr. Morris will recollect) in Mr. Tait's motion. The subsequent deliberations of the meeting satisfied me that we were making a mistake in taking action as an English-speaking section of the Bar. I may be wrong, but I have always thought that when one is convinced that one is on the wrong road, the best plan is to proceed no further in that direction. Hence my motion to remit the whole question to the regular Bar organization. If my motion had been an improper one, I presume Mr. Morris, who was chairman of the meeting, would have ruled it out of order.

The (as I think, mistaken) action of the English members of the Bar, representing, however, a small minority of their number, has already borne unpleasant fruit, as witness the Law Society proceedings of last Saturday. The deputation from the "English Bar" heard some sweet words from the Ministers at Ottawa, but their constituents have excited bitter feelings in the breasts of their French brethren. The words are evanescent; the feelings, I fear, will be lasting. Among the legal fraternity there ought to be mutual confidence and goodwill, irrespective of questions of nationality, which will not be promoted by the action of Mr. Morris and his friends.

THOS. W. RITCHIE.

31st March.

—Q.—Why is love always represented as a child? A.—Because it never reaches the age of experience. Q.—Still, old men have been known—A.—Yes; but they were in their second childhood.—*Figaro.*

—Pashence is a good thing for a man to hav, but when he has got so much ov it that he kan fish all day over the side ov a boat, without eny bait on his hook, lazyness is what's the matter ov him.

—A Chicago man committed suicide the other day because he found his business increasing so rapidly that he feared he wouldn't be able to manage it. His business was dodging officers of the law.

—The female plaintiff in a western divorce suit was asked, upon taking the stand and prior to being sworn, if she believed in a future life. "I used to," she answered; "but since I was married I've had all the nonsense taken out of me."

—Seventeen members of the New York Assembly had front seats at the "Black Crook" performance the other night. They went merely to see if it was anything that a law ought to be passed prohibiting. They couldn't quite make up their minds, and will have to go again.—*Boston Post.*

—On a certain day, years ago, two men and an Indian squaw arrived at a swampy spot with a wagon. They went to work and stuck up a rude shanty. A man shot a woodchuck, and the squaw skinned and cooked it. They ate the woodchuck. Then they crawled into the shanty and went to sleep. These proceedings, ridiculous as it may seem, are to be celebrated in grand style with much braying of trumpets and beating of drums. Much gunpowder is to be fired and several men to be blown up, to celebrated the slaying of the woodchuck. For of the proceedings of those two men and that squaw consisted the founding of Chicago.

Auction Sales.

By Thomas J. Potter.

Labrador Herrings.

CHOICE INSPECTED.

150 BARRELS, By Auction, at my Rooms, 195 St. James street, Saturday morning, 3rd APRIL, at TEN o'clock.
75 THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS. The whole contents of a Private Residence. Sale by auction at my room, on THURSDAY, 7th April.
Particulars TO-MORROW.
THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

LAW BOOKS by Auction, at my room, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2nd April, at TWO o'clock.
THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE LIBRARY BY AUCTION, Standard Works, History, Fiction, general Literature, "Punch" and "London News" from beginning, &c. Also, **collection of Legal Works, etc.** Sale on **Saturday Afternoon, 2nd April,** at TWO o'clock, at my room, 195 St. James Street. Catalogues ready.
77 THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY by Auction, St Catherine street, near corner of Stanley street. A splendid lot of land 54x102 together with small Shop and other Buildings thereon, 1432½, 1434, 1436 and 1438, south side St. Catherine street. Fine situation either for stores or dwellings. Sale at my room on TUESDAY, 5th April, at half-past ELEVEN o'clock.
THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

41 SIMPSON STREET, just above Sherbrooke Street. Detached Brick Residence, formerly owned and occupied by P. D. Browne, Esq., with grounds 104 x 138, area about 15,500 feet. Commands a splendid view of the city, Victoria Bridge, and the river scenery east and west, and south to the mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire. Fine healthy situation; properties round about are all detached houses, with fine gardens. Sale on **Tuesday, 5th April,** at TWELVE o'clock noon.
THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

THE MONTREAL GAS COMPANY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Montreal Gas Company will be held in the Office of the Works, Ottawa street, on **Monday, the 4th day of April next,** at **One o'clock p.m.,** to receive the Annual Reports, &c.

A Semi-Annual Dividend has this day been declared of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, and will be payable on and after SATURDAY, the 16th DAY of APRIL NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th prox., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
J. F. SCRIVER, Secretary.
Montreal, 22nd March, 1881. 70

FOR SALE,

A number of Ayrshire Bull Calves. Also, a number of this Spring's Berkshire Pigs, $10 per pair.

DAWES & CO.,
Breeders and Importers of Ayrshire Cattle and Berkshire Pigs,
64 LACHINE, Q.

FOR SALE.

BRLS. PRIME NO. 1 SPLIT HERRING,
" " " GREEN CODFISH,
" NOS. 2 AND 3 SALMON,
HALF-BRLS. LAKE TROUT, FALL CATCH.
77 GEO. CHILDS & CO.

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Parties looking after Furniture, artistically designed and characteristically finished, would do well to entrust their commands to me.

DESIGNS FOR SUITES

or single articles furnished, and every satisfaction warranted, both in matter of taste, price, and thoroughly excellent workmanship.

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LEATHER BELTING,
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Lace Leather, Rolled Skirting and Dressed Shoulders,
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594, 596 & 598 ST. JOSEPH ST.,
MONTREAL. 19

SURETYSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the **CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA** has made a Special Deposit with the Dominion Government of

$30,000

IN FAVOR OF ITS

Guarantee Branch,

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ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. BORRIE.

Sale of the whole Stock of Groceries, Fireproof Safe, Horse, Waggon Sleigh, Harness, &c., &c.

Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Store, No. 1363 ST. CATHERINE STREET, known as the

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 6th APRIL.

The whole of the well assorted stock of Teas, Sugars, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Potted Meats, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Hams and Bacon, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c., &c.

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A very fine Fire Proof Safe, Horse, Waggon, Sleigh, Harness, Platform and Counter Scales and Weights, Scoops, Measures, &c., &c., &c.

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The Lease of the very centrally situated premises, splendidly fitted up with Black Walnut Counters, handsome Shelving, Tables, Gas Fixtures, Office Partitions, Desks, Signs, Awnings &c., &c., until 30th April, 1882.

Sale to commence at Half-past TEN o'clock.

The Safe, Lease, Horse, Waggon, &c., &c., to be sold at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneer.
J. M. M. DUFF, Curator.
Montreal, 31st March, 1881. 78

THOMSON'S FURNITURE.—Annual Sale; the largest yet made, comprising some magnificent work; at Mr. Thomson's stores, St. James Street, on **Tuesday, 12th April.**

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.
78

SPECIAL EVENING SALE of Parlor Setts in Hair Cloth, Raw Silk and Rep; five Marble Top Walnut and four other Chamber Setts, also other Furniture, to clear store for Carpet Sale. At our rooms, on **Monday Evening next, 4th April,** at 7.30.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.
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SPRING AUCTION SALES—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We would advise those who propose selling their furniture to give us an early call. Some of the most important sales have been secured.

Sales of REAL ESTATE, TRADE SALES, FARM STOCK and sales at our rooms; Valuations and appraisals. Cash advances.

SHAW & GOWDEY,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 235 St. James street. 63

By Benning & Barsalou.

EXTENSIVE

THREE DAYS' SALE

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DRY GOODS

By Catalogue.

The Subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH,

and following days,

Consignments of NEW DRY GOODS suited to the Spring and Summer Trade, forming a complete assortment of all Goods required for the Wholesale and Retail Business, and amounting to upwards of **$65,000.**

ALSO,

With positive orders to be sold,

A BANKRUPT STOCK of Dry Goods—a complete assortment, amounting to over **$35,000,**

AND

2 cases Assorted Superior Silks,
1 " Black Satins,
5 " Canada Tweeds,
5 " Ready-made Clothing,
11 Bales Grey Cottons,
6 cases White Shirtings,
13 " Assorted Prints,
6 " Assorted Hosiery,
19 " Assorted Dry Goods, just received,

LIKEWISE,

27 cases LINEN GOODS, consisting of Table Linens, Towellings, Towels, Crash Hucks, Canvas, &c., &c.

For particulars see catalogues.
Terms liberal.

Sale each day at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
67 Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF OILCLOTHS.

The Subscribers will sell at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

THURSDAY, 7th APRIL,

to close consignments, 130 pieces assorted Floor Oilcloths, of superior quality and newest patterns, in lots to suit purchasers, without

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee took place yesterday afternoon. Present—Ald. Grenier (chairman), Stephens, Brown and Mooney; also His Worship the Mayor.

The CITY CLERK read the City Attorney's opinion as to the resolution passed on the revetment wall, that the Council could legally put the same into execution, and that such appropriation would enter into the catalogue of ordinary expenditure or that of necessary contemplated improvements.

Ald. STEPHENS differed from the City Attorney and said they could not pledge the revenue for future years.

The CHAIRMAN maintained the contrary, and referred to the floating debt of $200,000 which was spread over several years. He said they had only to do with Ald. Stephens only as an alderman, and that his opinion as a lawyer was not worth a pin to them.

Ald. STEPHENS spoke of the possibility of their being unable to meet their engagements. The black plague for instance might break out.

The MAYOR suggested the possibility of the prophecies being fulfilled which makes Quebec to sink under the river, and Montreal destroyed by some other means. That would save them all further trouble on such matters.

Ald. BROWN thought the City Attorney was under a misapprehension, thinking the money would have to be paid to the Government at the rate of $10,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN said he had seen Mr. Roy and that the City Attorney was perfectly aware that the money would have to be paid to the Government as soon as the work is completed, and that the city would have to issue bonds, the payment of which would be spread over 5 years.

Ald. BROWN adhering to his objection, it was decided to wait until Mr. Roy could come before the committee.

The CITY CLERK then read the opinion of the City Attorney that the conditions of the Montreal Abattoir Company were legal, but he suggested two or three amendments which were adopted.

Ald. STEPHENS thought the price charged for the water should be 40 cents per thousand gallons as charged to the municipalities instead of 15 cents.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the improvement the abattoir would be to the city, but said they must not lose their revenue from the slaughter of the cattle.

Ald. STEPHENS agreed with the chairman on this point, though he thought the advantages to the city would be worth more than $106,000.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that this was why he wished to be as liberal as possible towards the company, and to let them have the water at the same rate as manufacturers had it.

The by-law was adopted subject to the report of the Road committee on the necessary expropriations, Ald. Stephens reserving the right to oppose the price for the water when the matter should come before the Council.

The salaries were then taken up; and it was decided to increase the salary of a messenger lad from $100 to $150, and a young man named Tansey, who was taken on as a lad at a salary of $200, had his salary raised to $400. Two bailiffs' salaries were raised from $480 to $500, and another's reduced from $600 to the same.

The CHAIRMAN then read a selection from the letters asking for an increase of salary, but it was decided in all cases to refuse to grant anything more than the withdrawal of the 5 per cent reduction, the chairman expressing the hope that other committees would follow their example.

Ald. STEPHENS proposed that the City Attorney's salary should be reduced from $5,000 to $3,000. The motion was lost.

The other salaries having been passed, the committee adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Road Committee met yesterday afternoon. Present—Ald. Laurent (chairman), Proctor, Hood, Hagar, Kennedy and Robert.

Ald. HOOD moved that the salaries of the employés of the Road Department be placed as they were in 1878. Carried.

The following appropriations were passed:—Staff, including foremen and horse keep, etc., $17,250; yards and yard-keepers, $2,600; hardware and blacksmith, $1,250; parks and squares, $4,500; winter river roads, $1,000; winter city roads, etc., $7,500; street cleaning and watering, $25,500; repairs and maintenance of roads, $66,500; repairs and maintenance of sidewalks, $42,500; repairs and maintenance of sewers and shafts, $20,000; flagstone crossings, $14,000; fencing, $250; street names and numbers, $400; petty damages, $300; contingencies, $1,000; claim of P. Kennedy, $200; total, $200,700.

Ald. PROCTOR drew attention to the fact that on the south side of Notre-Dame street, from the French Church to McGill street, there was not room enough for carriages to stand, as the C. P. R. track was so close to the sidewalk. It was decided to see if negotiations could not be concluded with the City Passenger Railway Company for the removal of their track to the centre of the street.

With reference to the street-cleaning, Ald. HOOD suggested that the city be divided into three parts, with three foremen instead of two. Mr. Griffin had St. Ann's, West and St Antoine Wards, and Mr. Labelle had the other six wards, which he considered was too much for one man. He thought that the St. Lawrence, East and Centre Wards might be given to the new foreman, and the remaining three left with Mr. Labelle.

Ald. ROBERT said that in winter there was only work done in the East, Centre and West Wards, and Mr. Labelle would then have nothing to do.

Ald. HOOD moved that a new foreman be appointed for the East and Centre Wards, and that he have no horse or sub-foreman.

Ald. ROBERT moved, in amendment, that the division of the city remain as it is.

Ald. ROBERT's amendment was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

The Committee decided to build a new bridge over the canal on Seigneurs street, and instructed the City Surveyor to advertise for tenders immediately.

It was also decided to ask for tenders for bricks to be used in the Department.

A petition was received from the proprietors in St. Lawrence street, between Craig and Vitre streets, complaining that the street was low at that point, and asking for it to be paved. The consideration of it was deferred.

Ald. MCCORD appeared before the Committee, and said that the proprietors near Cedar Avenue wanted it opened, and would be willing to give the land if the road was opened out.

It was the opinion of the Committee that the street had better be expropriated, including Mrs. Redpath and the other proprietors.

Ald. KENNEDY moved that the labourers get $1 per day. He noticed that the Committee were inclined to raise the wages of everyone except the poor men, who get 80 cents a day.

The CHAIRMAN said that some of the men were worth only 50 cents a day, while others were worth $1, $1.10 and $1.25, and in his motion carried they would all receive $1, which was only fair.

The motion was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman.

Ald. ROBERT said he wished to have an expropriation of certain land on Montcalm street to make a road through to Sherbrooke street. Further consideration was postponed.

The homologated plan of St. Ann's Ward was then presented to the Committee. The plan showed that Versailles street was going to be opened up from Barre to William street, that Pichette lane was also to be continued through to William street under the name of Lusignan street.

Ald. KENNEDY said he would like to have Aqueduct street opened up to William street, instead of Versailles street.

The matter was left over to ascertain the opinion of the other members of St. Ann's Ward.

The Committee then adjourned.

COURT OF REVIEW.

MONTREAL, March 31.

Present:—Justices SICOTTE, TORRANCE, RAINVILLE, PAPINEAU and JETTE.

NOYSE et vir. vs. MORSE.—Inscription discharged, without costs.

CHALIFOUX vs. RIOPEL.—Judgment confirmed.

MCINTOSH vs. BURY.—Judgment confirmed.

FRASER vs. THE QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.—Judgment confirmed.

BOURASSA vs. GRAVEL, and GRAVEL pltf. *en garantie*, vs. ROUSSEAU.—Judgment confirmed.

DARLING es qual. vs. MCINTYRE et al.—TORRANCE, J.—The plaintiff was the assignee of one James Hines, and defendonts were wholesale dry goods merchants at Montreal. The action was instituted under the Insolvent Act of 1875, S. S. 132, 133, 134, 138, to recover goods alleged to have been delivered, transferred and conveyed to defendants by James Hynes within 30 days before insolvency, and with a view of giving a fraudulent preference over his other creditors. Darling alleged the value of these goods to be $523.31. McIntyre & Co. pleaded that on or about 15th March, 1880, James Hines bought and ordered from defendants the goods mentioned and detailed on the first and second pages of plaintiff's account; that these goods were shipped by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to Hines at Prescott, on the 16th and 17th March and arrived at Prescott on the 19th March; that Hines refused to receive these goods and returned them to defendants on the 20th March, and thereby the sale was cancelled. That defendants, as the unpaid vendors, had a right to have the sale cancelled and the goods returned to them, and that the consent of Hines to this was not a fraudulent preference inasmuch as he had never appropriated or taken possession of the goods; that as to the goods mentioned in the third page of the account ($154.67), McIntyre & Co. admitted that these goods were sent on the 22nd March, 1880, and received by them; but they said the value was only $97.65 and offered to confess judgment for so much, and asked that plaintiff's action be dismissed as to the surplus. The proof established that the goods that were shipped on the 16th and 18th March arrived at Prescott on the 19th March, and that Hines declared that he would not take delivery of them. That these goods were brought to Hines' store without his knowledge, by one of the public carters of Prescott, who had carted for Hines for years and who was in the habit when any package was at the station for Hines, to take them whether he had been instructed to do so or not. That his clerks took them in and opened the packages, and took out the goods, but did not mix them with the other goods, but kept them separate; that when Hines found that the goods had been taken out of the cases he said he would not keep them, and refused to allow his clerks to mix them with his stock or to break in on the lots, but ordered them to be kept separate, and that they should be returned to McIntyre & Co. The goods were then put back into their cases, and the next day, 20th March, returned to the railway, addressed to McIntyre & Co., at Montreal, and were delivered to them on the 24th March. Hines was put into insolvency on the 27th March. The judgment was in these words. [His Honor read the judgment.] The intention of the vendee to take possession is a material fact. James v. Griffin, 2 M. and W., 623. So in Whitehead v. Anderson, 9 M. and W., 529, Parke, B., said the question is *quo animo* the act is done. In the present case the Judge has found that the insolvent, whose clerks received the goods, did not accept them. On the contrary, being apprehensive of insolvency, he kept them separate and returned them to the vendor. The Court has here held on the facts stated by the witnesses before it, that the intention of the insolvent was against acceptance, and the construction put upon the acts of the insolvent by the Court was a most reasonable one, and entirely uncontradicted. As to the goods for which the defendants have confessed judgment, the only value put upon them is 63 cents in the dollar on the original cost. On the whole, the conclusion of the Court here is that the judgment is correct.

LAJOIE vs. KENNEDY, and KENNEDY vs. RICARD, *en garantie*.—TORRANCE, J.—The demand was hypothecary against Kennedy to recover instalment of price of sale of land and Kennedy called in Ricard as his *garant*. The contestation was as to the value of a piece of land of irregular-triangular-shape which Messine Chartier had sold and could not deliver to his vendee Ricard. The latter offset against the instalment, the value of the land not delivered. It was a question of *quanto minoris*. The Court below gave $35 as the value of the deficit in quantity in place of $200 claimed by the vendee. The corner in question is shown on the plan by the letters K. C. D. The evidence of Adams shows the whole land to have been worth $500 apart from the buildings. The portion not conveyed was about one-sixth of the whole in extent, but only worth one-third in value the part delivered, or one-eighteenth in value of the whole. It is a question of evidence and I think the judgment is supported by the evidence.

WHITE vs. FOSTER et al.—TORRANCE, J.—The defendants, Foster and Thurston, were condemned to pay the plaintiff $157.15, for goods sold and delivered. There was also a condemnation against Foster to imprisonment of three months, under the Insolvent Act, 1875. This judgment, so far as the imprisonment is concerned, is complained of by Foster. The case was one purely of evidence, and the Judge whose judgment is under review saw the witnesses. The insolvency took place a few days after the last purchase of goods, and while the liabilities were over $9,000, the assets were but $900. The parties had no capital whatever. There was no error in the judgment.

(To be continued.)

—It is possible to take a cheerful view even of a disastrous event. There are few experiences which have no bright side, and it is a man's duty to look for that bright side. When a young lady, on being asked to give her hand and fortune to an impecunious adventurer, said "No," in a very decided tone, the man of brass told his companions that he had discarded her. "Why, how is that?" was the natural query. "Well, you see," was the reply, "I asked her to marry me, and she declared she wouldn't do it if I were the only man in the world, and then hinted that I had better leave. It was brutal conduct, and I won't allow any young woman to treat me in that way, so I discarded her at once."

—Western settler (overwhelmed by spring freshet)—"House gone! Stock gone! Barn gone! Guess I kin stand it, though; old woman gone, too!"

For bronchical and throat affections, Allen's Lung Balsam is unequalled.

WHAT ARE OUR GIRLS DOING?

BY AUGUSTA LARNED.

Is it not proper to ask what the higher education which has been established in so many places, with well-endowed institutions of learning and competent corps of teachers, is doing for the young women of the country? Scores of girls graduate every year; and, where co-education is established, we are assured they excel the young men in the same classes in languages, political economy, and general literary attainments, although they are more frequently deficient in mathematics.

Here is a large stream of intelligence poured every year into the common stock; and is it not time to look for a rise in the general level? What are these numbers of highly educated girls doing to improve society? Where and how are they making themselves felt in the important affairs of the world? Many of them are, no doubt, busy in earning a livelihood; but many more are living the life of the average domestic woman. Where is their subtle influence for good betrayed? Their long course of intellectual training seems a pledge that they shall at least make a powerful, if silent, protest against some of the worst tendencies of American life.

Are the girls of to-day visibly superior to those of twenty or thirty years ago, before we heard so much about the higher education, and what it was going to do for the world? It is proper to ask this question, because the higher education of women is still on trial; and many intelligent people are waiting to see what it will do for society, before they give in their adhesion. The scores of young women who are yearly turned out of our colleges and high schools, with their nice parchments and excellent records, have a certain mission to fulfil toward the world, which it were well if teachers strove to impress more deeply upon their minds. They are to raise the standard of womanly character, not precisely as those of their sisters will do who teach or go into the other professions, but by the influence they exert in their own circles.

Many, when asked if the young women of to-day are in andvance, in essential respects, of their sisters of the past, will shake the head. This is only true of the mass, for our age has produced the finest individual women of any. The task of directing and molding society is in all countries given over to women; and, in America, it is doubly their portion, because we have no leisured class among men. But, in spite of the improved facilities for the higher education of girls, young society has degenerated into noise, excitement, and the craze for pleasure. The guests at summer hotels and boarding-houses witness displays which would have been called vulgar and indecorous a few years ago; and, if they attempt to remonstrate, they are silenced by the cry of "old fogy." Have our young people actually grown loud and coarse instead of refined and cultivated? Bayard Taylor discovered by statistics that the intelligence of the country had declined, as gauged by the number of standard books purchased in the fifteen years succeeding the war. This decline has told upon the manners of the young. Where a scholastic training is not supplemented by the literary habit and self-culture out of school, it cannot make our girls intelligent. The school course too often loses sight of the fact that it only exists to assist in giving intelligent, self-directing power to the pupils. When it ceases to be a help and becomes a finality, it is vicious. This is painfully exhibited in public schools, which seem to work so beautifully as a whole, but too often suppress individual growth, and turn out graduates who have precision neither in thinking nor speaking, who are not even grammatical. Slaves of a system, when released, they have no self-directing power; while the cramming they have undergone have given them an intellectual dyspepsia, fatal to any good, healthy appetite for knowledge.

It is to be feared that much of what is called the higher education fails to educate. The test must be the production of finer women than were bred under the old system, —women showing a more perfect balance of the moral, intellectual, and physical powers, and more capable by means of their equipment of making a noble use of life.

It is in the field of manners that the improved capacities of women ought first to operate. We have no standard of manners, like aristocratic countries. If the rich are to set up a standard, it is to be feared that we shall permanently remain the most illbred people in the world. The task of forming manners must lie where it always has lain,—in the hands of women, who, by tact, sympathy, intuitive skill, are admirably fitted for the work.

If manners have degenerated, it is owing to the rapid increase of wealth and the relaxation of family discipline. A well-bred child is now the exception. Politeness in the old-fashioned sense is almost unkown among children. The middle-aged and the old go everywhere to the wall, yielding to the youthful rabble, who imagine the world was made solely for their pleasure. The girl who leaves college, and who finds herself in a thoughtless, rattling set, if she does not strive to raise her companions, sinks into their ways. Dress is the first earthy consideration, then comes the endless round of amusements, with no intervals for the practice of good principles. Young women have the tomboyish, hoydenish manners which would have scandalized their grandmothers. Life is a joke, and the most sacred things are made to minister to amusement. Those who have never earned leisure by doing anything have a perpetual holiday. Mothers have ceased to exact that their marriageable daughters shall spend at least a portion of their time in useful pursuits. The girls dress, and think only of what is called a good time, which often means a boisterous, unprofitable time. Was there ever an age when so much noise and folly marked the intercourse of young men and women, when everything worthy to be called conversation was so studiously ruled out of society? High aims and noble purposes, where are they to be found now in a society vitiated by luxury, and where appearance is constantly put in the place of reality. Simple, old-time ways of entertaining friends have gone out of fashion in large cities, and the new modes have acted as a blight and a mildew on true intercourse.

It is the duty of the intelligent, thoughtful girl to resist the tendency to every species of noisy folly that has taken possession of young society, even at the risk of being called queer. The sentimental and romantic age has given place to the racketing age. Spoil and frivolity and dissipation of mind have taken the place of the fashionable affectations of Lydia Languish, and her school. The decay of family life, in which the mother guides the tastes and forms the manners of her children, is seen in such portraits as Daisy Miller, and especially Daisy Miller's mother. We may protest passionately against the truth of Mr. James's pictures, but he has drawn a type of young American womanhood we have all met and we know it.

The surprised disapproval with which the young women of the present meet any form of criticism shows the confidence with which they rest upon the idea that the world was created in their behoof, while the elderly half of creation are to stand aside, or minister to their wants. Fathers are a convenient species of money-mill. Mothers were made to keep house, and provide bewitching costumes for the ornamental part of the establishment. The life led by the young society girl has its natural effect. Before marriage, she is everything; after marriage she is nothing. Domesticity entombs her. She loses herself in her children, or sinks into semi-invalidism. Society in this country is so much in the hands of the young, we naturally look to the young for its reformation. The well-educated girl has a part to play which she does wrong to shirk. If the morals of the American girl are almost instinctively good, and command universal respect, her manners are too often the scoff of satirical foreigners. The idle girl, crazy for excitement, who destroys her digestion with sweets, who allows the company of young men of very questionable character, because the young man is an essential to her happiness; who will take up indeed, with any creature in the male form rather than be left unattended, whose life is full of noise, who is half-educated, who has no home training, and finds family life the dullest resource of all,—this gayest and most splendid butterfly, after marriage, sinks into insignificance. More than forty years ago, De Tocqueville saw this tendency of our American life with astonishment; and though clubs and coteries and new ideas have done something to change it, it still remains fast rooted in our civilization.

We want a class of women to establish higher social ideals, and we look to the well-endowed colleges and schools of the country to produce them. There are the best elements for a distinctive, national society in our life, but they have not crystallized. They are inchoate, and need some subtle chemistry to bring them into beautiful and harmonious combination. Women have the remedy in their own hands. The collective genius of our nation must show itself in character and in manners, the direct outgrowth of character. The great edifice has been reared by those who were inured to toil and nursed in the school of poverty, but the stones are still rough. They must be polished by the new American type which is to spring from a prosperity unprecedented in the world's history, or from opportunities the amplest that were ever known. If American women say so and think so, the Daisy Miller type will in time become as extinct as the dodo. The fast girl, the idle girl, the girl whose soul is absorbed in the pursuit of amusement, will always exist; but the time must come when these classes will not give the social law to a great people. We look to the educated, thoughtful, nobly equipped women to give form to a school of fine manners, the outgrowth of true national character.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

—All the ladies in Paris are said to be overcome with jealousy by an exhibition of the bridal wardrobe of a certain southern lady, wife of a wealthy planter. It consists of thirty dresses "whose originality of device," says the Paris *Figaro*, "and whose choice of vivid colors make a veritable Fortuny of the exhibition."

—The wife of a clergyman in Des Moines, Ia., has a Sunday school which is not attended by children, as might have been supposed, but by "business men, professional men and thinkers." The class has become so large that it had to be taken into the body of the church, where "it forms a small congregation of itself."

—A queen who reigns in the neighborhood of Japan has a beautiful maid of honor. A little while ago, so enchanted was this queen with the dancing of the maid—for she dances most exquisitely—that she said to her: "Ask of me the half of my kingdom, and I will give it to you." "I prefer," replied the maid, "the head of your minister on a charger." "That I cannot give you," answered the queen, "but a charger at least you shall have," and she presented her with a very handsome steed.

—"It strikes me," writes an egotistical English editor, as "being a singular coincidence that while a prominent lady banker of London has recently been married to an American, Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, who for years conducted a large banking business in New York, and was designated the 'Burdett Coutts of America,' should be about to espouse an English gentleman. So far we have another illustration how history repeats itself. I trust that the event will prove auspicious." It strikes us as amazing that any man should want to marry this woman and that any one should believe that she was ever called the "Burdett-Coutts of America."

—Miss Marie Van Zandt has just had a thrilling adventure. Her beauty and grace make her a target for wild and romantic love letters' presents and the like, but the constancy of none has surpassed that of a certain Marquis who attended exery performance at the Variétes in which she appeared. One night in coming out of the theatre she entered her cab and told the driver to go straight to her home. The blinds had been curiously fastened, on account of the severe cold, as the driver said, but when he stopped what was the surprise of the cantatrice and the alarm of her careful mother to find she was in front of one of those brightly lighted restaurants of Paris whose fame is not irreproachable. There, too, the Marquis and some of his pals were standing. Mme. Van Zandt was totally unnerved; but the plucky little American turned to the cabman and cried, "How dared you bring me here?" to which he sulkily answered that such were his orders. Having delivered an invective to the dandies standing on the sidewalk, and having told them that they were a pack of cowards she jumped into the cab and ordered the cabby to take her anywhere but to her home at his peril. Upon her safe arrival she lodged a complaint with the police against the driver, and is not likely to be treated again in this way.

—Our banking system is a great mystery to some people, and yet we once in a while find a man who detects the secret at a glance. In the early days of our country's history a farmer paid a colored laborer in Mexican quarters at par, when they were worth only twenty cents. The tinted brother thought of the matter for a while and then said cheerfully:—"De banks can't catch up wid me, anyhow. Ef I hadn't whitewashed dat man's fence I nebber would have found out whar all dem chickens roosted dat I sold for a dollar."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 75,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it fai'ed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

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Notices.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Quebec Legislature at its next session to obtain an Act of Incorporation for "L'Union Sucriere Franco-Canadienne," whose object shall be to manufacture Beet Root Sugar and to establish factories in this Province, and specially in Berthier, and all powers necessary for these purposes.

MOUSSEAU, ARCHAMBAULT & MONK,
Attys. for Applicants.
Montreal, March 14th, 1881. 63

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Quebec Legislature at its next session to obtain an Act of incorporation for the **Silver Plume Mining Company**, for mining purposes.

OUIMET & OUIMET,
Attorneys.
Montreal, 28th March, 1881. 77

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Corporation of the Town of Longueuil will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its approaching Session to obtain an Act to amend and consolidate the charter of Incorporation of the said Town (37 Vict., chap. 49), and the Act to amend the said Act of incorporation (39 Vict., chap. 46), and to obtain more extended powers relatively to the collecting of taxes or water compensation, and to forbid the opening of unauthorized roads, by by-laws or verbal process, entering and terminating within the limits of the said Town; to authorize said Corporation to sell properties on which school as well as municipal taxes are due, and for other purposes.

L. C. BOURGEOIS,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, March 1st, 1881. 54

NOTICE.

"LA FABRIQUE DE NOTRE DAME DE MONTREAL," will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session for the purpose of being empowered to issue debentures to the amount due by same with interest, said debentures payable to bearer with interest, within a specified term.

A. CHOQUET, Attorney
59

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made at the next meeting of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec to incorporate the **"Mountain Park Railway and Elevator Company,"** with power to build Elevators and Railways or Tramways (either upon the surface of the ground or as elevated roads) from points in the city of Montreal up to and upon the Mountain Park, and to extend said rail or tramways through the Protestant and Catholic Cemeteries.

DAVIDSON & CROSS,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Montreal, March 16th, 1881. 65

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking Office, on WEDNESDAY, the Sixth day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the reduction of the Capital of the Bank and the reduction of the Board to five members, as provided in the Bill now before Parliament.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS CRAIG,
Cashier.
Montreal 17th February, 1881. 42

Blake's "Challenge"
ROCK BREAKER.

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For Macadam Road making, Ballasting of Railroads, Crushing Ores, Phosphates, &c. In use by all important Railway and Mining Corporations, Cities and Towns in the United States, and has taken First Class Medal of Superiority of the American Institute.

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HOSIERY YARNS of every description.
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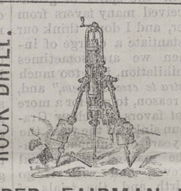

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ENGINES & MACHINE TOOLS,
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
For Engineers, Steamfitters and
RAILWAYS.
16 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL, 63

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act of Incorporation of "The Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec," with power to make by-laws for an Act to amend its present charter of Incorporation, officially cited as the "Quebec Pharmacy Act of 1875."

N. MERCIER,
Registrar of the said Association.
Montreal, 30th March, 1881. 78

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POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MONTREAL, December 3, 1880.

DELIVERY. A. M.	DELIVERY. P. M.	MAILS.	CLOSING. A. M.	CLOSING. P. M.
8 & 8 40	.....	*Ottawa by Railway	8 15	8 00
8 & 8 40	.....	*Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba & B.C.	8 15	8 00
.....	.....	Ottawa River Route up to Carillon	.....	.....
		QUEBEC & EASTERN PROVINCES.		
.....	5 05	Quebec, Three Rivers, Berthier and Sorel, by Q. M. O. & O. Ry.	.....	1 50
.....	.....	Quebec by Steamer	.....	.....
8 00	.....	†Quebec by G. T. R.	.....	8 00
8 00	.....	†Eastern Townships, 3 Rivers, Arthabaska & Riviere du Loup Ry.	.....	8 00
.....	12 50	Occidental Ry. Main Line to Ottawa	7 00	.....
9 20	.....	Do. St Jerome and St. Lin Branches	.....	4 30
11 30	.....	St. Remi & Hemmingford Ry.	.....	2 00
8 00	12 45	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, &c.	6 00	2 30-8
8 00	.....	Acton & Sorel Railway	.....	8 00
10 00	.....	St. Johns, Stanbridge & St. Armand Station.	6 00	.....
10 00	.....	St. Johns, Verm't Junc & Shefford Railways.	.....	2 15
10 30	.....	South Eastern Railway	.....	4 45
8 00	.....	†New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. I.	.....	8 00
		Newfoundland forw'd daily on Halifax, whence despatch is by Packet leaving 6th and 20th Dec.	.....	8 00
		LOCAL MAILS.		
9 45	.....	Valleyfield, Valois and Dorval daily, and Cornwall Saturday	.....	4 30
11 30	.....	Beauharnois Route	6 00	.....
11 30	.....	Boucherville, Contrecoeur, Varennes & Vercheres	.....	1 45
10 00	.....	Cote St. Paul	6 00	3 00
11 30	5 30	Tanneries West	6 00	2 00
.....	6 30	Cote St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace	.....	12 45
11 30	.....	St. Cunegonde	6 00	.....
11 30	.....	Huntingdon	6 00	2 00
10 00	5 30	Lachine	6 00	2 00
10 30	.....	Longueuil	6 00	1 45
10 00	.....	New Glasgow, St. Sophie by Oc. Railway branch	.....	4 30
10 00	.....	St. Lambert	.....	2 30
9 00	.....	Laprairie	.....	2 30
10 00	.....	Pont Viau, Sault-au-Recollet and Bougie	.....	3 30
8 30	2 30-6	Point St. Charles	8 00	1 15-5
.....	1 30	St Laurent, St Martin and St. Eustache	7 00	.....
10 00	.....	North Shore Land R'e to Bout de l'Isle	.....	1 50
9 00	5 30	Hochelaga	8 00	3 & 5
10 00	6 55	St. Jean Baptiste Village, Mile End and Coteau St. Louis	7 00 & 11 45	3 30
		UNITED STATES.		
8 & 9 40	.....	Boston & New England States, except Maine.	6 00	5 40
8, 8 40 & 10 30	.....	New York and Southern States	6 00	2 15 & 5 40
8 00	12 30	Island Pond, Portland and Maine	.....	2 30-8
8 & 8 40	.....	* Western and Pacific States	8 15	8 00
		GREAT BRITAIN, &c.		
.....	.....	By Canadian Line (Thursday)	.....	7 00
.....	.....	By Canadian Line (Germany) Thursday	.....	7 00
.....	.....	By Cunard Monday	.....	5 25
.....	.....	Supplementary, see P.O. weekly no, ice	.....	.....
.....	.....	By Packet from New York for England, Wednesday	.....	2 15
.....	.....	By Hamburg American Packet to Germany, Wednesday	.....	2 15
		WEST INDIES.		
.....	.....	Letters, &c., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are despatched	.....	.....
.....	.....	For Havana and West Indies *via* Havana every Thursday p.m.	.....	2 15

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† Do do do 9.00 p.m.
The Street Boxes are visited at 9.15 a.m., 12.30, 5.30 and 7.30 p.m.
Registered Letters should be posted 15 min. before the hour of closing ordinary mails, and 30 min. before closing of English mails.

Monday June 3, 1878

Executive Committee—Geo. W. Weaver, W. H. Kerr, Thomas Cramp, J. H. Joseph, Chas. Alexander, F. W. Thomas, R. Moat, A. La Rocque, E. A. Prentice. Honorary Secretary-Treasurer: Frederick Mackenzie.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL EXCURSION—ENJOYABLE, HEALTHFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE.

The excursion to St. Jerome, held on Saturday last, may justly be considered the most successful ever held under the auspices of this Society. A special train of three cars were comfortably filled, and in about an hour and a quarter after leaving the city, after an enjoyable ride through picturesque scenery, made all the more beautiful by the charming summer weather, the party alighted at St. Jerome, where they were most cordially received by the *cure*, the Rev. Father Labelle, who, be it said, throughout the day did all that was possible to add to the stock of information of the tourists.

Dr. Baker Edwards, the Secretary, having explained the arrangements for the day, the several parties were formed—the Geological under the direction of Principal Dawson; the Entomological under Mr. J. F. Whiteaves and Mr. F. B. Caulfield; the Botanical under Dr. McConnel and Mr. J. B. Mnigneault and the butterflies of the party under their own respective direction. The special features of the town and vicinity were all visited with interest and profit, some member or other of the Society being always present and willing to afford information. Briefly stated, they are comprised as follows: St. Jerome is prettily situated on either side of the River North, a tributary of the Ottawa at the base, and in front of the first ledge of the Laurentian Mountains. It has a population of 2,000 souls, an increase of 500 since 1871, and is the seat of considerable industry in the manufacture of lumber, grist, and tweed manufacture, the latter being introduced by Major Godfrey Laviolette, an extensive landed proprietor and mill owner, and who has also acted as Mayor to the great interest of the town, being perhaps second only to the Rev. *cure*, Father Labelle, in all that appertains to the prosperity of the town and district. A large number of the excursionists were conducted over this factory by the courteous manager, and cursorily initiated into the mysteries of the manufacture there carried on. The Town Hall, a neat brick structure, erected at a cost of $10,000, was also visited. It embraces all the necessary legal and municipal offices, and a telegraph office, and is well adapted for its purpose. The church is of modern date, and bears no special architectural features, being of the usual substantial stone construction, with high pitched roof, and tin-faced spire common to this Province. The town, though perhaps somewhat straggling as are almost all country towns, is well laid out. The streets are wide, well shaded with trees, well lighted with coal oil lamps, and remarkably well paved with wooden footwalks, all the boards being of sound wood laid closely and evenly together. The people are cleanly and apparently industrious and thrifty. The houses from the humblest to the grandest are patterns of cleanliness and industry, and are, without exception, in excellent repair. The taverns (which are few) were, however, frequented by habitual gossipers, even at mid-day, but none of them were under the influence of liquor. Every house is well supplied by the town water-works, which takes its water some three miles above the town, at the Anderson Falls, where the altitude is considerable, and consequently a strong pressure is obtained. The revenue thus obtained in addition to paying the contractors who carried out the work and still carry it on pays some $1,500 annually into the town treasury. The roads are in as good a condition as the sidewalks. The taxes are light, those of a comparatively rich resident being only $7.30 per annum. Of the objects outside the city the woods on the estate of Major Laviolette, adjoining the station, attracted many. The chief attraction, however, was a charming stretch of wood bordering the falls of the River Nord, commonly called Anderson's Falls, after the first settler on the river's banks at that place. These falls are very beautiful. They consist of a succession of rapids and several cascades extending for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, with shady woods and grassy clearings on the other banks. Its fall, in the course of the three-fourths of a mile, is said to be 135 feet. It may be stated that peat is used for fuel as well as wood. The former is obtained from a bog on the road to St. Janvier, covering an area of about ⅝ of a square mile, and is from two to eighteen feet in depth. The scene of the labours of the Rev. Father Labelle for iron ore and phosphates were also visited.

About 4.30 p.m., after the close of a very long day, the excursionists re-assembled at the railway station. While the entomologists and botanists of the party were classifying their spoils, Principal Dawson called upon the

Rev. FATHER LABELLE to say a few words. That gentleman courteously and in pleasing complimentary terms replied. He referred to what they had seen, assured them of the loyalty of the people of St. Jerome, as exhibited by the display of the national flag in their streets, and their love of British institutions. The town, he said, was increasing rapidly, both in population and prosperity. In 1837, when he first knew it, it consisted of three humble dwellings and a small grist-mill. Its geographical position is favourable to its progress and development, and, for this reason, its people had always deemed themselves worthy of a railway. He referred to the mineral resources of the district and his own efforts to develope them. He had expended $300 therein, and had penetrated to the depth of 125 feet and found iron pyrites, though not in sufficient quantities to pay. But though poor in pocket he was rich in hope, and believed that, if only some rich capitalists would undertake the work, a handsome profit would be returned. Referring to some old English proverbs, which he amusingly told, he held that wherever iron was found other minerals were not far distant. He also referred to the question of cheapening the cost of iron smelting, and, in conclusion, paid a warm tribute of respect to the memory of the late Sir W. Logan, coupled with the hope that worthy successors to that geologist may emanate from McGill, under the able instruction they received from his friend Principal Dawson. The revd. gentleman retired amid loud cheers.

Principal DAWSON then expressed the pleasure the excursionists felt in visiting St. Jerome. They had found it a very agreeable and prosperous place, and a place that had yet greater things in store for itself. He explained that it is a very good specimen of what can be met with in the Laurentian Mountains—a portion of our country that has been looked upon as a desert. Such, however, was not the case. There are to be found in it, in every direction, fertile valleys of the richest possible soil. St. Jerome he stated, is situate on the margin of this Laurentian country, which had many similar villages, and whose valleys were already beaded with strings of farms connecting one with another, and was rapidly becoming an agricultural district, comparable with any in this country, and very likely to produce a finer and better developed people than those of the plains along the St. Lawrence. We had yet to look to these Northern hills for a noble Canadian population. The district of St. Jerome which they had just visited might be taken as a very good illustration of the other districts. He proceeded to describe the geological formation of the country from Montreal to St. Jerome, explaining that these Laurentian rocks were there long before those along the St. Lawrence began to be deposited, the oldest of the latter, the Potsdam sandstone, being formed of the sand washed from these rocks by the action of the sea. They are not only the oldest rocks of this country, but as old as any in the world. When Sir Wm. Logan first began his survey nothing was known of their structure. Many formations of much less age and much less altered were looked upon as very unpromising, and these were known as the primitive or primary rocks, and many supposed that nothing could be made of them. Sir William saw the great importance of these rocks, and observing that they existed throughout the greater part of Canada, he went into the subject with an enormous amount of labour and enthusiasm, until he had succeeded in making out their time, age and arrangements. He called them Laurentian, a name they have since retained, and which is accepted by Geologists throughout the world. He proceeded to exhibit and describe the varieties of rock which the geological party under his direction had that day collected. Labradorite rock, which occurred near the Station, and which generally was found largely in the Upper Laurentian; Crystalline Limestone and Magnesian Limestone, or Dolomite, found on the Western side of the river; Gneiss of various kinds found on the same side of the river in beds of great thickness, and more especially the Red Orthocluse Gneiss which composed the rock over which fell the Anderson Falls. He also went on to explain that these falls were partly due to a great dyke of trap rock similar to that of the Montreal Mountain, and which was probably connected with one which Sir W. Logan had traced and mapped for thirty miles as far as the country in rear of Papineauville on the Ottawa. At some remote period the great formation of the Laurentian had been split open, and through it this trap rock had oozed in the shape of molten matter, and by the inequality thus produced the site of Anderson Falls had been determined. The Laurentians are crystalline rocks. He referred to the theories as to how they were formed and inclined to the one that they are earth, sand, limestone, &c., which at some remote period were subjected to intense heat and baked in the furnace of nature till they had come out as what might be termed the aristocracy of rocks. These changes were always going on within the earth. These old rocks were gradually being washed down and turned again into sand and clay, so that when we look on these Laurentian hills we must recollect that they are the backbone, so to speak, of this continent, that they once greatly exceeded their present size, and are older than either the Alps or the Andes. If they are now so much lower than these, we must bear in mind that, before the latter were formed, these Laurentians were being washed down to the sea, and so made the material for the building up of this continent. Returning to the address of Rev. Father Labelle, he spoke of the iron deposits found in the district, and especially at Hull and Marmora. The only question as to the utilizing of this ore was that of fuel. The ore was the same as that found in Sweden, and which, by a peculiar mode of economising wood as fuel, has continued the staple product of that country for centuries. He also referred to the great wealth existing in the Phosphate deposits, important not only for exportation, but vastly more so if converted into superphosphate here for the use of this country and of the United States, and to the presence of Plumbago, which was merely crystallined carbon, and, perhaps, had been sea weed or land plants in the old Laurentian time. In concluding, he said the Laurentian district had proved itself to be not only valuable agriculturally, but more valuable than anticipated on account of its minerals, so that it may be hoped that even, when it shall no longer have a trade in lumber, its mines will make it a portion of our country of growing rather than diminishing importance.

Mr. F. B. CAULFIELD reported that the collection made, though not very numerous, contained some interesting specimens. Two species of Tiger Beetles, *Cicindela sexguttata* and C. vulgaris were common on the sandy roads, and beneath an old log a specimen of the handsome Copper Spot, *Calosoma calidum* was found. Several fine weevels were also captured, and the well-known Potato Beetle, *Doryphora 10 lineata*, was observed in abundance, flying in the sunshine, no doubt in search of early potatoes. Of the butterflies some handsome specimens were taken. The large Tiger Swallow-Tail *Papilio Turnus* was not uncommon about the gardens in the village. In the open fields the small Copper, *Chrysophanus Americana* was taken, and in the woods specimens of two species of Skippers, *Hespena*, and the Wood Brown, *Neonympha Eurytris*, were secured. A visit to some Lilac bushes, which were in full bloom, resulted in the capture of several other species, amongst others the beautiful little clear-winged Hawk Moth, *Sesia Diffinis*, which, along with several kinds of wild bees, were busy at the fragrant blossoms, several Dragon flies, flying about in search of their prey, represented the Newroptua. Three species of Orthoptua were taken, *Tragocephala Infuseata*, the dusky locust, and *T. Viridifasciata*, the green striped locust, and the ornamented Grouse locust, *Tetix Ornata*. The season was rather early for Diptia, but that sweet singer, the *Musquito*, was as usual, promptly *on hand*.

Dr. MCCONNELL reported the result of the botanical excursion and subsequent examination by the judge appointed, to be that Mr. Mingneault had gained the first prize, he having collected and classified 19 named plants. Miss Edwards obtained second prize for 18 classified plants. Miss L. Reeves obtained third prize for the greatest number of unnamed plants (20).

The district traversed was not a very fruitful one for the botanists. The rarest plants collected were the ——, Plantain Root, a rare orchid, found by Mr. J. Lyman; the Glaucous Tumitory; the Stemless Ladies Slipper; and small-flowered Honeysuckle.

Ald. MERCER being called for, delivered a very excellent little speech, in which he paid a fitting tribute to Rev. Father Labelle in his efforts for the temporal as well as spiritual prosperity of his people; and to the Society in its efforts to extend scientific and useful knowledge. He urged all who were not members to join the Society and attend its meetings, assuring them of the benefit he personally had derived by so doing.

The train having arrived the excursionists embarked, and the train sped on its way, mutual cheers being given, and "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow," being sung with special reference to the Rev. *cure*, who waved his hat and cheered as heartily as any of his good people.

DEATH OF A WOMAN CONFESSED TO POISONING HUSBAND

HARTFORD, notorious poisoner prison to-day sentence for band, Horat four years o mainly on t dence of P University c cut statute murder in evidence is equal in the testimony c the jury a woman, bu regret whe he could nc January, 18 cording to Burlington tailoress. dist Chur met Edwa and by wh several ch eighteen y policeman. he was disc of cowardi took to his commit sui vised that h but a sergea wife bought mixed it w morning sh fession she r a devoted C she made u ren would b the way, an same kind o The doctors She continu maining f was taken doctor said. mother mi The docto ory of pa daughter, r her mother the chills a discouraged ever-ready a child died fo daughter di this case th natural. M self so far b bereaved a length free became th the name after she her in bridegre came sic had put nies tha with his favour t and the that his taking Sherma children, 1870. F two mo man s better c to get h arsenic once. Sherma mother His da the br her an self. and he arsenic mornin worse t ing his his wif debauc taken which senic, him s next terwa

Du beha fesse pen was pri con 29, de cap ger effe pris tenc noth

Auction Sales.

BY WM. E. SHAW.

THIS DAY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the Matter of
W. L. KINMOND & CO., of the City of Montreal,
Insolvents.

The undersigned Assignee will sell by Public Auction, at the Factory of the above-named Insolvents, known as the Canada File Works, Cote St. Paul, at so much in the dollar on the inventory valuation, the balance of the assets of the above Estate, in three lots, as follows, viz:—

1st.	Stock in Trade, consisting of Files manufactured and in process of manufacture, and File Steel round flat, &c., &c., amounting to about.....	$ 2,900.00
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3rd.	Buildings and Flume..... Plant and Machinery.....	2,250.00 4,566.71
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Sale to take place on MONDAY the THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1878, at 12 o'clock NOON.

Terms made known day of Sale.

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ARTHUR M. PERKINS,
Assignee.
W. E. SHAW,
Auctioneer.

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Montreal, May the 23rd, 1878. 123

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...ing Herald.

...ONDAY, JUNE 24, 1878..... VOLUME IV.—No 148.

The Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1878.

The Historical Society---Dedicatory Proceedings.

We may assume that the proceedings of Friday, in the Legislative Council Chamber, were a species of dedication of the Society to the people of Nova Scotia. In that light at least we prefer to view them.

THE GATHERING

was all that could have been desired. The Governor, General, Admiral, American Consul, and all the chief citizens were present, with their families, and formed at once a very suggestive and a very intelligent audience.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

were opened by the Rev. Geo. W. Hill, in a graceful and spirited address, a species of effort in which Mr. Hill always attains the true mark. Judge Ritchie's absence compelled Mr. Hill to take the task of opening the meeting, and though we may regret the loss of Judge Ritchie's incisive sentences and apt reflections, Mr. Hill's address was ample compensation. He described the origin of the Society and the object for which it had been formed—that indeed being indicated by its title, "The Nova Scotia Historical Society." He outlined some of the chief and picturesque events in our history, the heroism of Madame de la Tour, the seiges of Louisburg, the tragedy of the French Admiral and Commander, &c. He suggested the propriety of adding to the stores of knowledge we already possessed: still other stores not yet opened to the public, among which would probably be found the keys to some difficult or doubtful questions of British as well as Colonial history. The foreign policy of England had often turned upon events happening in these quarters, and had been dictated by despatches written in Halifax. He referred to the presence of the General and Admiral from whom addresses would be heard, and then he called upon

LT. GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD,

who delivered the following address:

Our ancestors who crossed the ocean to found colonies in the western world, have imprinted, on the countries they settled, striking evidence of their attachment to the old home.

The gallant Englishman, who took so prominent a part in the earlier history of Virginia, whose adventures indeed in each of three continents of the globe read more like the inventions of fiction, than the sober details of real life, evinced his love of the land of his birth, by giving its name to the New England he had explored, and attempted, but failed, to colonize.

Soon after came the Pilgrim Fathers to the shores of the new world. It would not have been a matter of surprise if their affection for the parent country had been somewhat chilled by their sad experience. Years before, driven from home by persecution, they had sought under a foreign flag, the liberty denied them under their own, to serve their God in the way their consciences dictated. These men might have been forgiven if they had lost some of their love for the country that had cast them out: yet it was not so. We say nothing of their acquiescence in the name imposed by Smith on the country of their adoption—That name had been sanctioned by the Sovereign, and acquiescence, under the circumstances, had no particular significance.

But the name of Plymouth, which they gave to the rock-bound coast on which they landed—the names of Bristol and Bedford, and Boston and Cambridge, are not less significant of the feelings cherished by the Puritans toward the Fatherland, than are Salem and Concord of the assurance that their new home would give them the peace and quiet which were denied them in the old.

Beyond the sphere of the Plymouth colony, we find the same principle obtained. The names of New Britain and New Jersey, of New York and New London, New Liverpool and New Glasgow, indicate a widespread feeling among the natives of the British Islands, while the names of New France and New Orleans, New Netherlands and New Amsterdam, New Sweden and New Berne, give evidence that the sentiment which erects altars to the associations of early years, and to the memory of the old home, is not confined to men of one language or of one race. The strength of this feeling is quaintly pourtrayed in the pages of Mather. He is speaking of a body of Puritans who left England several years after the landing at Plymouth. They, too, had been driven away by persecution, but when they came, on the voyage, to lose sight of the white cliffs of the southern coast, "they did not," to use the writer's puritanical but touching words; "they did not say "Farewell Babylon, Farewell Rome," but "Farewell, dear England."

The feelings of early years, the recollection of the old familiar scenes which cling to us always, and rise uppermost when we are passing through critical periods of life, overcame the pilgrims on this occasion. The strength of these feelings is well expressed by Cowper:

"This fond attachment to the well known place,
"Whence first we started into life's long race;
"Maintains its hold with such unfailing sway,
"We feel it even in age, and at our latest day."

The same idea is, perhaps, more beautifully embodied in the lines of Wordsworth:

"How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
"When fond recollection presents them to view;
"The orchard, the meadows, the deep tangled wildwood,
"And every loved spot which my infancy knew."

Our own Patronymic is an illustration, though a somewhat unhappy one, of the feeling we have been discussing. Our country had once a name to be fond of—Acadie or Acadia—either is a charming name.

Acadie, too, represented a great country. From Philadelphia on the South, to Montreal on the North; all was Acadie. What was afterwards New England lay embosomed in Acadie.

With a charter comprising these broad limits, De Monts in 1605, landed on the western shores of this Peninsula and established at Port Royal, now Annapolis, what has the honor to be the oldest permanent settlement on this continent. This was two years before the discovery of James River—and three years before, a but had been built by a white man on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

But the Acadie of De Monts was to retain the name only while it continued French, or when from time to time it oscillated into the power of France.

It was to bear another name when the pendulum swung to the British side.

Twenty years had scarce gone by after the landing at Port Royal, when Sir William Alexander proposed to James 1st, to place the frontiers of British America under the protection of the Scottish people. He is said to have suggested the name now borne by this province. New Scotland would have been in accord with the principle we have been discussing. It would have had to the masses of the people a meaning they could understand, but Nova Scotia, whether we owe the name to the pedantry of the Scotch adventurer, or what is more likely to that of his Royal master, has no meaning to the masses, and is otherwise not a name we would have chosen. Acadie or Acadia, is a land of poetry and song; but Nova-Scotia would require something more than the art of a Longfellow to bend its rigid hyphen-joined members to the necessities of verse. So far as I know, the prefix of "Nova" belongs to only one other land—a wretched Arctic Island, and Russian besides; Nova Scotia is condemned to resemble Nova Zembla in name. We should be sorry if it were like it in anything else.

With a change of name came to some extent a change of limits. Still Nova Scotia was a large country; its northern boundary was the Saint Lawrence; but when the Province of Quebec became British, its southern limit was extended to the Restigouche. When New Brunswick was created, it took all the territory betweeu that and the Isthmus. Then Prince Edward floated away to become a Province of itself. North, East and West, old Nova Scotia was shorn of its proportions. We say nothing of the territory, large enough for a Province, carved out of what we had given to New Brunswick, and handed over by a good-natured British ambassador as a present to our neighbors in Maine. But with these encroachments on our original bounds, only the Peninsula and Cape Breton remain to us, and the *name*. And even as regards this last, one of the benefits of Confederation—one which has indeed never been much insisted upon—is that for all purposes of a national and general character, the name itself is absorbed in the fine and sonorous and distinctive appellative by which the Dominion is known.

Nova Scotia is not only the oldest Province in the Dominion, but it so happens that in the peculiar relation that it bears, geographically, and that it has continuously borne, otherwise, not only to the other Provinces of the Dominion, but to the old colonies of England in America, now under an independent flag, as well as to the countries formerly under the French Crown, the historical materials with which it is associated have something beyond Provincial interest; while unique and curious relations between different elements of the population in times gone by, and the events arising out of these relations, enrich our domestic annals with numerous incidents not unworthy of a place in general history.

During the seventeenth century, and a great part of the eighreenth, two of the most powerful and warlike nations of Europe contended for the Empire of North America.

For a century after the commencement of this contest Nova Scofia was alternately the appanage of England and of France. Our soil was the scene of many a fierce contest in which armies of the two foremost nations of the world struggled for victory. On the waters which wash our shores were fought some very interesting actions between ships and fleets of the contending nations.

At length the Peace of Utrecht put an end to our alternate dependence on different powers.

In 1713 the Peninsula of Nova Scotia became, and has ever since continued, English.

But immediately adjoining the peninsula; and separated from it for twenty miles, only by a narrow strip of water, is the Island of Cape Breton, which still remained French. It had been made to yield up its ancient name derived from the Breton fishermen, who resorted there from an early date to prosecute the fisheries on the coast, and, from its importance as the key of the St. Lawrence, had received the title of "Isle Royale." It was strengthened by a fort erected by Louis the Great just before the peace of Utrecht; a fort thought worthy to bear the name of that magnificent Sovereign.

After the peace which restored Cape Breton to the French, the fortress of Louisburg was improved and strengthened, and within its solid ramparts, which are said to have been over 30 feet in height and 2½ miles in circumference, was stationed a garrison of several thousand well disciplined French soldiers, trained in the wars of Europe and America.

The French, with some reason, considered the place impregnable, at all events to any force that could be expected to assail it.

From the town and harbor of Louisburg, as the headquarters in America of the French armies and fleets, expeditions were constantly fitted out against the English colonies, and for near half a century, French History, so far as North America is concerned, largely centres in Louisburg.

But the English Colonies had become too prosperous and too proud to stand these continual inroads, and in 1745 they aroused themselves to a desperate effort. Feelings of religion and of race were appealed to, and at length an expedition was organized against the Cape Breton stronghold.

Never were means less proportioned to results. A body of some three thousand farmers, headed by a lawyer, undertook the capture of a fort, on which 30 millions of livres had been spent, under the direction of the best engineers of the most warlike nation in Europe. The expedition groped its way through the ice fields, which, in the month of April, always skirt the American coast, and by a series of most remarkable and fortunate occurrences, with no aid, except the tardy assistance of some British men-of-war, which had been ordered from the West Indies to support the attack, they succeeded in making themselves masters of the French stronghold.

This may be considered the last of the crusades. A Protestant successor of Peter the Hermit took some part in getting it up, and if the success achieved was altogether out of proportion to the means employed, perhaps the explanation may be found in the words of the motto which Whitfield had prepared for the expedition,

"Nil desperandum Christo duce."
"Nothing hopeless when Christo is guide."

But at the close of the war, four years afterwards, Cape Breton was restored to its old owners by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle,

Nine years later a second expedition was fitted out against Louisburg, which contained within itself some of the human elements of success. It sailed from Halifax on the 28th May, and in less than two months from that date articles of capitulation were signed by the French Governor of Cape Breton, and Louisburg passed into the possession of the English.

The fortress was immediately razed to the ground, and at this moment, of all the glories which distinguished a place, illustrated by its connection with the fleets and armies of France, associated for fifty years with all that is brilliant and brave in French exploits on this side of the Atlantic, nothing now remains to mark its site but a few mounds and ditches covered with grass and weeds. Here and there are a few fishermens' huts occupied by men of a different race, who have no traditions of the great past of which their home has been the scene.

So little has the Louisburg of to-day in common with the Louisburg of History, that it was but a few weeks since I was called upon to settle, officially, a dispute among some fishermen of the place who were contending with each other for the privilege of drying nets on a part of the beach, close by the spot where a little over a hundred years ago the fleets and merchant ships of France rode proudly at anchor. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

Next year came the final struggle on the Plains of Abraham; Wolfe, who commanded the British Forces, and who had already gained laurels at the siege of Louisburg, the previous summer, succeeded in scaling the heights which rise abruptly from the St. Lawrence at Quebec, and terminate by a level expansion in the Plains of Abraham.

Here the two armies met, and here victory finally perched on the English standard. Wolfe and Montcalm, each a worthy type of the chivalrous race he represented, fell on the field of battle, and five days afterwards the English flag, hoisted on the Citadel of Quebec, announced to all the world the extinction of French dominion in Canada.

The peace of Paris in 1763, ratified the accomplished fact, and the Northern Continent from Labrador to Louisiana became English.

Still, however, the peculiarity of our position among the colonies was to remain. English statesmen had seemed to imagine that the destruction of the French power in Canada would put an end to their difficulties, so far as the colonies were concerned. They did not reckon with the forces which the disappearance of that power would evoke.

Far otherwise was it with the Ministers of the Sovereign, who yielding to the fate of war, had been obliged by the peace of 1763 to give up the New France which he could no longer hope to recover. De Choiseul, pronounced by Pitt to be the ablest of French statesmen since Richelieu, and Vergemes, a sagacious and accomplished Minister, consoled their master for his loss of New France, by predicting the results which would inevitably follow, when all the continent north of Florida came under one flag. These representations are given with great accuracy of detail, and read more like history than prophecy.

The men of America said these statesmen, trained in the habits of Englishmen, would claim what they considered their natural privileges, inherited with their blood, their laws and their language.

Bred in the freedom of a new country, under the most democratic of charters, governing themselves as they chose, often unwisely but always independently, they would be sure to chafe under a distant authority, when obedience was no longer an element of safety.

Many of the colonists had voluntarily exiled themselves from the land of their birth, because they could not bear to be controlled in the exercise of their religion, and men of this stamp were not likely to yield in civil any more, than in religious matters, the right of judging for themselves. That whenever the strain came to be sharply applied, the tie which bound them to England would snap at once and forever.

It did not perhaps require any great sagacity in a looker-on to predict such of these results, as flow with almost logical certainty from the operation of natural causes.

So long as the French power existed in America it was a standing menace to the English Colonies from Nova Scotia to Carolina. When the colonists felt unable of themselves to cope with the French, they naturally looked to England for support, and submitted to the dominancy of the Mother Country whenever it was asserted; but once free from danger, the habit, bred of the exercise of Democratic institutions, the dislike of authority and control, which is the vice of new countries, naturally tended to make the colonists aspire to independence.

Many of them had learned in the expeditions already referred to, and in others conducted in concert with the Imperial troops, somewhat of the habits of military life, and the success they had achieved in cases where they held independent command, at once evinced their capacity and inflamed their pride.

In one thing the French Statesmen should have been found false prophets. It ought not to have been within the range of the probable, that English Statesmen should commit the fatal error of straining too severely the tie which bound the colonies to the Mother Country; but when they undertook to order them to share the burdens, which had resulted from the wars of the Empire, partly fought, it is true, for the defence of the colonies themselves—when they did this in the most offensive way, not by demanding an imposition to be made by the colonists themselves, but by imposing what in the language of the period is stigmatised as taxation without representation, they gave flesh and blood to the phantom of De Choiseul. It was the beginning of the end, and feelings were soon evoked which rendered it impossible by any concession on either side, to return to previous relations.

Seven years of struggle are followed by peace. The Map of the Continent is altered again, and once more two great powers divide between them the bulk of North America.

At the Peace of 1783, Nova Scotia included what are now three Provinces of the Dominion. Ontario, as it is now called, was then a wilderness; Quebec and Nova Scotia alone remained to Great Britain, when the Peace of Paris gave the independence they claimed to the other 13 colonies.

During the seven year's struggle Nova Scotia was very largely connected with the events on this continent, which make history.

From our shores departed many of the expeditions which were sent on behalf of the British in the contest for supremacy, and at the close of the war, when England relinquished the struggle, Nova Scotia became the home of great numbers of loyal men, who had fought the battle of their country's flag to the bitter end, and who, when that flag was no longer to wave over them in the land of their birth, nobly abandoned home, and friends, and possessions, and the charms of civilized life, to plunge into the forests of Nova Scotia, rather than submit to a destiny they abhorred, and which they had striven with all their might to avert.

To this class many inhabitants of the Province are proud to trace their origin. There is no doubt that for many years the influence of these men, and of their manly and self-sacrificing principles, helped much to mould our infant institutions.

If in the early history of Nova Scotia the men who have figured continuously in public life have been a source of legitimate pride to our people, we may trace in a large measure their high tone and manly principles to the United Empire loyalists, who at the close of the war made this Province their home.

One circumstance I have omitted to mention, which is another pecularity in the position of our Province.

In 1713, when Nova Scotia came under permanent English rule, the principal part of the population consisted of French and French half-breeds; associated by race and religion with the inhabitants of Cape Breton.

The treaty was silent as to the status of these people after the cession, but they always refused to take the oath of allegiance, and claimed to have been promised exemption from the obligation to bear arms against the French. From that period for nearly half a century, whenever the English and French were at war, these neutrals, as they were called living in the heart of the Province, sympathised with the enemy, and were the source of perpetual trouble. The promise, if made, was a most indiscreet concession: it gave these people into the hands of the Cape Breton French, who used them to worry and molest the English.

The Acadian French, in the Province, but not of it, owning subjection, but disclaiming allegiance, with claims to protection, but exempt from military service, were in the position of spies and enemies, with the privileges of subjects and friends.

What could be expected of such a state of things but trouble and disaster? It ended in the forcible expulsion of the Acadian French and their dispersion among the Southern Colonies—an event attended with frightful suffering—and probably without precedent except under the most arbitrary and despotic of governments. This took place in 1755.

Had it been possible to forsee that in four years from that date, the French power in North America would cease to exist, our Province might have been spared a portion of its annals, which can never be dwelt upon except with feelings of shame and regret.

I have given this "resume" to show how rich and varied are the elements of historical lore, to be found in connection with Nova Scotia. Already the incidents of Provincial history have been woven into the framework of poems and romances, and as time rolls on, and the pictures of the olden life are mellowed by advancing age, there will be found in the shifting scenes and varied incidents connected with our earlier history, a mass of the materials of poetry and literature which it will be the duty and privilege of those who come after us to mould into beautiful form.

Things of deep sense, we may improve unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud trumpet which our courage aids,
We learn that sound, as well as sense, persuades.

Be it then the mission of this Society to gather and preserve these materials. We should not willingly let die the memory of important events of which our land has been the scene, or with which its name has been associated.

But the functions of this Society are, perhaps, less required for the preservation of materials, which, having an interest beyond the Province, and forming a part of general history, are little likely to perish, than for the incidents and personages which belong to our domestic annals. This sphere, not so ambitious, it may be, as the other, is one in which the intervention of the Society can be most effective and useful.

In almost every State of the Union, and in several of the Provinces of the Dominion, Historical Societies exist. The oldest and most celebrated of these institutions in the United States, are those of Massachusetts, New York and Maine.

The Society of Massachusetts which was established in 1790, takes the lead in age and dignity. Among its founders were Belknap the Historian, and the principal other literary celebrities of that State about the close of the last century.

Among its present members it counts nearly all the men who have obtained literary eminence, in Massachusetts, the most cultivated and refined state in the Union. Many of these names are familiar to us as household words. There are Parkman and Motley the historians, Winthrop and Washburne, Lathrop and Dana, and a name still more familiar to Nova Scotians, Langfellow, whose immortal epic has made classic ground of the region of Grand Pre, the home of Evangeline, and the scene of the tragic events so graphically pourtrayed by the poet.

The Library of this Society, which I had the privilege of visiting a few days ago, contains a large collection of the materials which form the special object of such institutions.

The Historical Society of New York is not so old, but it has attained great proportions. The Museum and Gallery of Art, not confined indeed to the primary objects of a local Society, comprises among its treasures a large collection of portraits and busts of the men of the Empire State, who have distinguished themselves in Science or Art, in the pursuits of Literature or in the public service.

The Historical Society of Maine was established in 1822, only two years after that country was admitted as an independent state of the Union.

The first volume of its publications appeared in 1831. Since then it has issued 8 or 10 large octavo volumes relating to ancient Maine and Acadie, illustrating the voyages and actions of Baron Castine, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, DeMonts, and the La Tours and others, associated with the Acadie of the French and the early Nova Scotia of the English.

These volumes are of great interest—a very valuable portion of the collection was obtained partly from the State Paper office in London, partly from the French archives at Paris.

A little older than this Society is that of Quebec, which was founded in 1824 under the auspices of the Earl of Dalhousie. The leading spirit, however, in bringing the Society into existence, was the Hon. Andrew Cochrane, a Nova Scotian by birth, and son of the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, late President of the College at Windsor.

The Society has published eight volumes of proceedings, and under its auspices have appeared other 8 or 10 volumes containing most valuable contributions to Canadian history. The last volume comprises all the documents relative to the war of 1812 to be found in old Canada. It will be the business, I trust, of this Society to issue a supplementary volume on the same subject. We have many other documents touching that war of not less value and interest among our archives.

There is also an historical Society at Montreal with a Library, comprising among other treasures the great body of the ecclesiastical literature of New France.

Several attempts have been made in this province to organize an Historical Society.

The first was in 1850. Mr. Howe took a prominent part in the project, but it failed of success, owing it is supposed to the strong political feeling which at the time divided the people of the capital.

A second attempt made by Mr. Hunter Duvar, in 1863, met with a like fate, and it is supposed from the same cause.

It is to be hoped that the present effort made under happier auspices will be attended by valuable and permanent results.

We may not hope to follow "pari passu" the great societies we have named, but in our smaller sphere, our duties are the same. They are not the less incumbent because they are not to be discharged in the blaze of the observation of a great people. The time for the work of this Society is opportune. We are not a moment too soon. Let us feel, with Cicero, that every moment has its particular duty, and act upon the precept which Carlyle in his forceful words enjoins on every one:

"Do the duty which lies nearest thee."

As Nova Scotians the duty of the moment in connexion with the subject we are discussing, and the one that lies nearest us, is to garner up the materials of Provincial History before they perish—to record incidents and events interesting to us as Nova Scotians before they fade from memory.

It may not be amiss to place on record the various steps which have been taken in this province, to promote objects akin to those for which this society is instituted, and on such an occasion it would be unpardonable to pass over without notice the great services which one gentleman of Halifax has rendered in this connexion. If, at this moment, we have in an accessible form, and in a state of complete preservation, a great body of valuable papers connected with our early history, we owe it mainly to the enthusiasm and persistent energy of one man, who has devoted a life time to this object. I need hardly say I refer to Dr. Aikins who in his quiet way, has done so much and such good work. On my recent excursion to the United States, I visited some of the Historical Societies, and was delighted to find that Mr. Aikins's name was so well known abroad as at home, and was a ready passport to the courtesy and kindness of the Societies.

My early recollections take me back to a time when, being a member of the Assembly and one of its Committees, Mr. Aikins appeared before us to do battle for his favorite idea with the practical politicians of the day. It was hard work to indoctrinate the men of business with the ideas that belong rather to men of leisure; but what would have been refused to argument, was yielded to enthusiasm, and happily for his country Mr. Aikins was one of those enthusiasts who appear from time to time to preach on prophecy as the necessities of the age require—who, by strong belief, and with the courage of their convictions, shape and mould the thoughts of their fellows. I shall have occasion presently to mention the extent of the work done under the auspices of the Legislature when appealed to in this way; but it may not be amiss first to take some notice of the efforts made to put into the form of a narrative the leading events of Provincial History.

In January, 1801, there appeared in the columns of the Press of the Queen's Printer, Jno. Howe, the Prospectus of a proposed history of Nova Scotia. The notice contains a number of questions which were addressed to the public, asking information upon points of interest—with a view, it was said, by the answers received, combined with information procured from other places, to form a history of the past and present state of Nova Scotia, to be dedicated to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, with the approval and patronage of His Excellency Sir John Wentworth, then Governor of the Province.

The work was to include a topographical account of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, with maps and plates of views to be taken by gentlemen then lately arrived from England for that purpose.

This project does not seem to have gone beyond the prospectus. The circumstances of the Province at the time were not such as to warrant so ambitious an attempt.

A decade later, the Rev. D. Cochrane (whose son played so conspicuous a part in the formation of the Quebec Society), made some preparations for a history of Nova Scotia, but at that time the materials for such a work were very difficult of access. Our own archives were in a state of lamentable confusion. No copy of the works of L'Escarbot, Charlevoix, Dennis, or of the other early writers who had treated of the French regime, were to be found in any library within our borders.

Whether these difficulties were or were not the cause, the design was never carried out.

In 1824, Mr. Thomas C. Haliburton, then a young barrister residing at Annapolis, conceived the idea of writing a History of Nova Scotia. It was, in the words of Byron—

"A strange coincidence to use a phrase,
By which such things are settled now-a-days,"

it certainly was in the eternal fitness of things that this idea should have occurred to a gentleman living on the very spot where somewhat over 200 years before, De Monts had given to history the first event to be chronicled in connection with a permanent settlement on this continent. Mr. Halliburton was then unknown to fame: His pamphlet, which extended to 150 pages, and went through two editions, was entitled "A History of Nova Scotia," and was the first considerable literary effort of an author, whose works were afterwards known all over the world and have been translated into several of the languages of modern Europe.

This work was superseded by a more elaborate production, with the same title which, in 1829, issued from the press of the late Joseph Howe, then the publisher of the Nova Scotian newspaper. In the preparation of the new work, Mr. Halliburton visited Boston and made use of the valuable collection of the Historical Society to which we have already referred. He found there copies of the early French Historians, and also the original manuscript Journal of Colonel Winslow, in reference to the expulsion of the French Acadians.

The condition of our archives at the time presented more impediments to research than Mr. Haliburton was able or willing to overcome. Otherwise he might have had access to a large amount of additional information which would have given to his history, which is written in a classic and graceful style, a fulness and accuracy which alone are wanting to make it a standard work for all time to come.

In 1848 Mr. Aikins published a duodecimo volume entitled an essay on the early history of Halifax, extending down to the beginning of this century.

It contains much valuable information and many oral traditions which have been thus rescued from oblivion. Three quarters of a century and more have passed away since the period covered by Mr. Aikins' work.

It will fall to the lot of some member of this society to fill up the interval.

The interesting events which have transpired in this city while three generations have been passing away, will afford much material for a chronicle. When the grave closes over the remains of some of our old inhabitants, the memory of many an event of interest will be gone for ever. Here the "duty that lies nearest" the young members of this society is to come to the rescue and save the memory of events that are valuable and interesting.

In 1865-6, and 7, Mr. Murdoch's history of Nova Scotia appeared in 3 volumes, containing a vast collection of historical materials. Mr. Murdoch's accuracy in dates and details makes his work a storehouse of information in Colonial

History, and it, like the works of Belknap and Hutchinson, will always be a standard of reference.

I come now to the results which followed Mr. Aikins' application to the Legislature.

The first effective step was a resolut'on of the Assembly, passed in 1857, the day before the close of the session—on the motion of Mr. Howe, then leader of the Government, seconded by Mr. Johnston, the leader of the Opposition. It was resolved:

"That His Excellency the Governor be "respectfully requested to cause the "Ancient records and documents illustra- "tive of the History and Progress of So- "ciety in this Province to be examined, "preserved and arranged, either for refer- "ence or publication, as the Legislature "may hereafter declare; and that the "House will make provision for this ser- "vice." In moving the resolution, Mr. Howe suggested the name of Mr. Aikins as the person best fitted for the task

Mr. Aikins accordingly became Commissioner of Records, and entered forthwith on the work of selection and arrangement, which has been carried on till all the public documents of the Province worthy of preservation, from 1710 to 1867, a period exceeding a century and a half, have been selected and arranged.

This collection includes the Records of Council, and now amounts to 450 folio volumes, all bound and catalogued, besides a vast body of papers of less value arranged in boxes and catalogued for convenience of reference.

The collection exceeds in extent any other of a similar character in the Dominion. Some idea of the work done may be had by examining the catalogue published by the government in 1877.

From General History we have passed to the history of the Province. Another step leads us to that of the Counties.

In 1865, Mr. Aikens, then Commissioner of Public Records, placed in the hands of the Governors of Kings College, a sum of money sufficient to found an annual prize of $30, to be given for the best paper in the form of a county history, embracing matters derived from county or local records, and from traditions relating to the early and progressive history of each county.

Arrangements were made for having the prize applied seriatim to each county.

Under this arrangement fourteen valuable papers have been contributed, all of which have been bound and deposited in the library of Kings College.

I hold in my hand a detailed statement of these different documents shewing the counties which have been the subject of essays, the names of the authors, and the dates of composition.

By this it appears that histories have been written of eleven out of the eighteen counties.

In the case of three of the counties, two of the competitive essays in each have been thought worthy of a prize.

The history of seven counties, which remains to be written, will form the work of the next seven years. At the close of that period we shall have, thanks to the public spirit of the founder of the prize, a body of County History which will embalm and preserve important events of a local character in every part of the Province, which would otherwise have been lost for ever.

Several of these histories have been printed, and all exhibit not only considerable industry and research, but much taste in the selection and narration of the events they record.

But it is time, I fear more than time, to draw these remarks to a close. It was said by some one whose name I do not recall: "Happy is the country which has no history."

But if we have arrived at that very eligible, if not interesting condition, if since the peace of 1783 now nearly a century, with the trifling interruption of the war of 1812, our age may be classed among those of which the poet sings:

"Some lazy ages lost in sleep and ease,
No actions leave to busy chronicles"

Our people at all events have arrived at that happy condition through a fiery ordeal of the two centuries that preceded, and like the old soldier, who in early life has undergone great perils, and who returning to his home, and resting under the shade of the village oak, has an undying source of enjoyment in his old recollections:

"Who shoulders his crutch and shews how fields were won,"

we too, in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, worshipping God "under our own vine and our own fig tree—none making us afraid," may enhance the enjoyment of these tranquil pleasures by reviving and preserving the memory of the brave deeds and stirring events of days gone by.

At the conclusion of the Governor's paper,

ADMIRAL INGLEFIELD

was called upon. The opening words, clear and loud, prepossessed the audience at once in his favor. He said that he had hoped to be simply permitted to move a formal vote of thanks without much discussion; and was not prepared to deliver an address. The occasion, however, was an interesting one for him as for others. He was reminded of the fact that his grandfather had been here at the Dockyard, and in looking over some old papers he had found some of his letters of old date, which had now a peculiar interest. Though he (the Admiral) was not familiar with the history of Nova Scotia, he knew at least that naval history had had much of its material connected with this country. Walking through the little graveyard connected with his residence, he had come upon a stone with the name of BROOKE upon it. This called to his mind the celebrated fight between the "Shannon" and the "Chesapeake," a fight in which the losing combatant won almost as much honor as the victor. He hoped that the audience would pardon him for not making an elaborate speech and after the Governor's address, he was sure that they would accept his apology.

GEN. SIR PATRICK L. MCDOUGALL

was then called upon. He said that he was not, from familiarity with our history, able to make an address, but he had been greatly interested in the Governor's historical discourse, and had obtained a new idea of the interesting nature of our history. He was not able to boast of any family connection with the city, but he had visited it once before. It was so long ago that he hoped the young ladies would think he was very young at that time. It was, in fact, in 1840. There had been one of those little differences of opinion between us and our cousins, which happen sometimes, and he had come down here to order off the troops to the frontier. He had ridden post 200 miles, was nearly drowned crossing the harbor, and tramped, covered with mud himself, through the mud to the Commander's residence, at which there was a ball going on. All travel-stained as he was he was ushered in, and won at once the frowns of the young ladies by ordering their best partners away from them. These times of difference with our American cousins, he hoped, were over, and the two nations were now at peace and in friendship forever. He regretted that he was not able to make a more relevant address, not belonging like the Admiral, to a profession in which every man was expected to be able to "spin a yarn."

DR. W. J. ALMON

was then called upon to move a vote of thanks to the Lieut. Governor. In doing so he highly complimented the Lieut. Governor, and gave some interesting anecdotes concerning the Highland regiments.

HON. L. G. POWER

seconded the resolution in a few well chosen words.

HON. JUDGE JACKSON

was called on as the representative of the United States to say a few words. He delivered, as he always does, a very happy address. He congratulated the Society on getting itself established, and referred to the extent of the work done in the United States by similar Societies. For himself, he said, the history of this country had always an interest, as being involved at all times with the the history of his own land. He thanked the General and Admiral for their expressions of good will towards his nation, and trusted that the harmony now existing would never be broken. His speech was greeted with applause.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

was then sung, His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate, as usual, leading the Anthem, and the audience departed.

It is probably not the last public gathering of the Society. Reading of historical papers is one of its objects; and papers good enough to be read before the society are good enough to be read also in public.

MORNING HERALD

HALIFAX, N. S
MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1878.

The Opposition Policy.

The commercial policy of the Opposition is represented in the following resolution, moved by Sir John Macdonald in the House of Commons:

"That this House is of opinion that "the welfare of Canada requires the "adoption of a National Policy, which "by a judicious readjustment of the "Tariff, will benefit and foster the Agri- "cultural, the Mining, the Manufactur- "ing and other interests of the Domin- "ion; that such a Policy will retain in "Canada thousands of our fellow coun- "trymen, now obliged to expatriate "themselves in search of the employ- 'ment denied them at home; will re- "store prosperity to our struggling in- "dustries, now so sadly depressed; will "prevent Canada from being made a "sacrifice market; will encourage and "develop an active inter-provincial "trade; and moving (as it ought to do) "in the direction of a reciprocity of "Tariffs with our neighbors, so far as "the varied interests of Canada may 'demand, will greatly tend to procure "for this country, eventually, a recipro- "city of trade."

The New Politics in England.

If Lord Beaconsfield is spared for a few more years, we shall be the witnesses of, and half partakers in, one of the most interesting Developments of Political Doctrine which this century has seen. It is perfectly clear that the advisers of the Crown, in view of the strong democratic leanings of a large section of Parliament, are going in for the enlargement of the Crown Prerogatives, particularly in matters of foreign policy. The singularly timed publication of Martin's last volume of the Life of the Prince Consort; the publication of "Verax's" alarmist pamphlet; the sweeping and significant article in the last "Quarterly Review;" and the bitter reflections and taunts of Goldwin Smith, and the other Radical writers, indicate the coming of a contest which will precipitate into pretty complete fusion, most of the political sects of which parties in England are now composed. Lord Beaconsfield's success at the Conference, if the Conference ends in a peace which will preserve the honor and protect the interests of England, will probably be followed by a general election, in which the Liberal party will receive a still greater shock to its strength in the Commons. The Whig element will probably accept the notice to quit tendered by the Radicals, and thus the Liberals will be deprived of whatever of historical interest and family strength the Liberals could boast. And then the Liberal-Conservatives, Whig and Tory elements combining, will go on to unite the Crown more closely to the Constitution. With a strong King, such a policy might result very curiously. But, before the policy is carried out, we shall probably witness a discussion even more fierce than that which raged about the alleged interference of Prince Albert and Baron Stockmar in English politics at the time of the Crimean war. Political life will lose nothing and popular political education will be the better, for a general discussion of principles and historical events that will elevate the tone of political discussion, and familiarise the English public with the history, the meaning and the developments of their constitution.

Dr. Borden.

This gentleman is being gradually found out. Having canvassed the county of Kings in such a manner as to win a certain support among Temperance people, Dr. Borden has recently been exhibited before the people in the act of paying, with BRANDY, a man for his trouble in serving a subpoena. There are circumstances in this case which render Dr. Borden's position particularly unpleasant; but they are sufficiently well understood in the county without much comment from us.

Dr. Borden still continues silent on the subject of the sale of the Post Office, since the publication of Mr. Barnaby's last letter. It would be well for Dr. Borden to take the Yarmouth "Tribune's" advice to Mr. Mack. and, if he can do no better, to "come out and lie about it," rather than rest silent under a charge which has been so firmly fastened by evidence that has not been rebutted in any particular.

The Candidate for Shelburne.

In the last issue of the Liverpool "Times," among other things of interest, we find the following:

In the cause Head vs. Putnam, called on Thursday morning in the Supreme Court, Mr. MacCoy, Q.C., Counsel for the plaintiff, addressed the jury. Before stating the case to the jury he went out of his way, we think, to attack the warrant which had been pleaded, by contemptuously referring to the "copper headed magistrates" of this county; then followed a tirade abusing temperance men. They were called "fanatical" and such like, and were accused of doing more harm than good. Temperance people who speak and act their principles were taunted and classed among the "hypocrites."

And the article closes as follows:

Thus for upwards of half an hour Mr. MacCoy addressed the jury to the disgust of all present, and to the standing disgrace of the Reform Club which he claims to be such a worthy member of. A few hardened characters who were grouped about the criminal box at the time, looked pleased at his unwarrantable attack upon the magistrates, Christians and temperance men of the county, but the majority of those present felt aggrieved that a stranger should thus publicly insult the whole community.

We feel sure that Mr MacCoy must have been "otherwise" on the occasion, or he would never have so made an attack on the people whose votes he is probably seeking in another county.

Shelburne.

Our morning contemporary is very much distressed about the difference which exists, or doesn't exist, between the programme of Mr. Freeman, the Opposition candidate for Shelburne, and the policy of the Opposition. Criticism of that sort is a trifle wanting in seriousness, and the people of Shelburne will see that. There is room for any reasonable difference of opinion, in the Liberal Conservative party, as well as in other parties in this and other countries; but in our party, and among the people of this country, there is one accepted principle, namely, that the tariff must be revised. On that we are all agreed. On that point, so many people are agreed that the Government organs are beginning to find out the strength of the movement, and the necessity for making head against it. But the knowledge comes too late; and the effort is quite in vain.

A Historical Parallel.

"The French" said Edmund Burke, after the rabble had completed a revolution "have shewn themselves to be "the ablest architects of ruin, who "have hitherto existed in the world. "In a short space of time they have "pulled to the ground their army, their "navy, their commerce, their arts, and "their manufactures."

Almost the same ruinous results have been accomplished in this Dominion by men to whom even present times will award punishment. "The army," in the shape of the volunteers, has been rendered discontented, and has experienced the only economies of which the present Government have been guilty. "The navy," when we had one of a fighting kind, was the theme of their ridicule. And the mercantile marine has suffered deep blows from a policy which has helped on the ruin of the West India trade and the coal trade. "Commerce" has gradually become a one sided affair in which we get little of the benefit. "Arts" cannot flourish nor literature take a hold or find a theatre in an unprosperous country. And as for "Manufactures," every driving wheel in the country, every workman without wages, and manufacturer without profit, are in constant protest against the Grit policy of Oppression to Home Manufactures. The time is coming when, we trust, there will be an end to this miserable state of things; and history will award to Mr. Mackenzie and his friends as bitter language, and as true, as Edmund Burke hurled at the French destructives.

What's in the Papers.

— We will publish in our next issue some further communications in regard to Mr. Mack, and the purchase of the Speakership. The disgrace of the scandal cannot be made too apparent.

— The passing of the Fishery Award Bill in Congress has saved the national honor. The defeat of the bill would have disgraced the nation forever. Fortunately the opposition to the Bill was not strong enough to endanger its safety.

— "Socialism in the United States" is the title of many an article, now, in the American press, and it is declared that the ideas are French. Of course; and half the United States press has been doing its best to propagate these ideas.

— It is a melancholy fact that seventy five per cent of the corn, which now comes into this country from the States free of duty, is used for the manufacture of spirits—whiskey. Perhaps this accounts for the eager desire of the Reform party in this country to get it in free.

— After the mutual felicitations and pledges of eternal friendship between the U. S. Consul and the General, on Friday, we may assume that our lobster cans will be no longer taxed, and that the Fishery award will be paid at once. Let brotherly love continue.

— Mr. Dymond, M. P., may henceforth be happy. He has been annoyed at being called a "Chartist," and has repudiated the designation. But he will be consoled when he reads in Mr. Goldwin Smith's last article an assault on Lord Beaconsfield, "who since he "ceased to be a CHARTIST has always "been hostile to freedom." To be classed with so noble a figure as Lord Beaconsfield must surely please Mr. Dymond, who, being a radical, "dearly loves a Lord," of course.

— We publish this morning the address delivered, by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, at the inauguration of the Historical Society on Friday. In all parts of the Province there will be persons sufficiently interested in the History of Nova Scotia to read this address with pleasure and profit. No doubt the proceedings of Friday, as well as the work of the Society, will cause a renewal of interest in the history of Nova Scotia.

The Gallows at St. John.

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM VAUGHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 22, 1878.

Wm. Vaughan who murdered Mary Quinn at the residence of Mr. Crowley, Little River Road, Feb. 13th, suffered the penalty of the law by hanging this morning at 8.05 in the jail yard St. John. At an early hour a large crowd of people had assembled on King Street, and the roofs of houses over looking the jail yard were crowded, but as the scaffold had been closed in by a high wall, it was impossible to witness the execution unless standing on the platform of the scaffold. The apparatus used on this occasion was not the usual drop, but a heavy beam which swings in the centre with heavy weights at one end which throws the victim into the air and breaks the neck in falling. As previously arranged the friends of Vaughan bid him farewell last evening, (Friday) his wife having remained with him all day. Their parting is said to have been very affecting. As a last request he desired to have the company of Mr. Geo. Tennant (a gentleman who has been the principle means of preparing Vaughan for the next world), with him in his cell for the night, which was granted. As the execution was to be as private as possible, not more than twenty were admitted, comprising one representativs from each paper in the city, two doctors, Coroner Rigby, and the gentlemen who were to act as jury (seven in number), a few lawyers, and your correspondent. The prisoner was offered breakfast at six o'clock, and was unable to eat, but drank a little coffee. Rev. Mr. Parsons arrived about 7 o'clock, visited the prisoner in his cell, and engaged in prayer and singing also, and several passages of Scripture in which Vaughan took an earnest part. At a few minutes to eight Sheriff Harding visited Vaughan in his cell, with the announcement that he has his death warrant. The prisoner showed signs of uneasiness, and it appeared a great exertion for him to keep up. Having bid the attendant clergyman and Mr. Tennant good-bye, and thanking Sheriff Harding and the Jail officials for their kindness, he expressed his being willing and prepared to die. His hands were pinioned, and with a firm step he walked to the gallows. A cap had been placed on his head, but not pulled over the face, the rope being placed round his neck, and his legs pinioned, the rope holding down the weights being cut, the soul of William Vaughan was launched into eternity with the last words, "Oh, God," "Oh, Lord," the only words he spoke after leaving his cell. At that moment the bell on the Police Tower began tolling, and the black flag was run up on the Jail flag staff, to proclaim to the spectators outside that Vaughan had suffered the penalty of the law. In seven (7) minutes from the cutting of the rope, Dr. Christie and associate pronounced life extinct. With the exception of the twitching of the legs and arms for a few moments, and the contortions of the face, Vaughan died very easy, his neck being broken instantly. The body was shortly after cut down, placed in a neat coffin, and delivered to friends of deceased. Vaughan made the following confession which, although not agreeing with the entire evidence given at his trial, is a great satisfaction to the jury and those instrumental in finding the verdict rendered. The only part of the confession not agreeing with the evidence is the body had been outraged—one swearing the outrage had been committed before death, and the other after death. It is understood that the Chief of Police, Marshall, has a fuller confession, but this is all that Vaughan desires the public to know:

GAOL, CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN, 17th June, 1878.

William Vaughan, a prisoner in the gaol, under sentence of death, is informed by the Sheriff that there will be no commutation of his sentence, and that he would pay the last penalty of the law. And he then says he is desirous of making a statement of the facts connected with the crime; and in the presence of the Rev Messrs. Parsons and Hartley and the Sheriff, states:

"That on the morning on the 13th of February last he left home between 6 and 7 o'clock with no particular object in view, and after taking three large glasses of liquor on his way through Portland thought he would go and see Higgins to get some work, and went out the road in that direction. He does not recollect meeting many parties on the road. When he got to Crowley's house he went in and saw Mrs. Quinn standing up. He sat down by the stove, and she came and sat alongside of him. He had a lunch in his pocket and they went and sat down by a table. He thinks they sat together. He then got up and staggered to a chair near the front of the stove and she came and sat along side of him. He put his arm around her neck and evil thoughts came into his head, but none of killing her. She resisted his attempt. She did not "holler." She said, "I know you; I will make this a dear job for you; I will make you dearly pay for this," meaning his attempts on her. He got her on the floor, she holding him by the neck, and then the scratches on her body were made. He then raised a stick of fire wood lying by the stove and struck her on the head. It might be thrice or twice. He thinks she then became insensible. He did not know, but he must have used the axe, striking her twice or more times. She must have been dead then, and he stooped or staggered with one knee on the floor and so his trousers became clotted with blood. Her clothes were up when he struck her with the axe. He then revolted from the scene and left the house. He denies most positively having any connection with her. He noticed the blood on his knees going up Gilbert's Lane, and washed it off there with snow. He did the deed and is willing to die for it. He declares that all this trouble has come upon him from the too free use of liquor, and he trusts his punishment may be a warning to all others to abstain from their use in any way.

This statement was carefully read over to Vaughan after being taken down, and the prisoner says it is correct.

(Signed) J. T. PARSONS,
GEO. A. HARTLEY.

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PRATT'S CRYSTAL DRYER—will dry white paint without discolouring it.

PRATT'S LIQUID DRYER—for coloured paints, cheaper than the crystal dryer.

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For sale low by
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100 Barrels Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
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400 DOZEN Dunn's Celebrated Scythes—double refined, razor steel and clipper patterns.
60 dozen Griffin's Prime and Double Refined.
100 do Wood and Iron Scythe Snaths—assorted.
200 dozen 2-bow Rakes.
100 do 3-bow Rakes.
100 do 2-prong Hay Forks.
50 do 3-prong Hay Forks.
25 do 2-prong Boys' Forks.
100 boxes Scythe Stones.
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10,000 Mowing Machine Knives—Buckeye, New Model, Wood's and Meadow King.
Now landing and in store.
For sale low by
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WITTON & CO.,
"London Fruit Store,"
91 BARRINGTON STREET.

JUST added to the Fruit and Ice Cream Department,
A SODA FOUNTAIN,
With all the Favorite Syrups.
—ALSO—
A full and complete assortment of Cakes, Doughnuts, Tarts, Pies, &c., &c., of the very best quality, baked to order and second to none as a trial will prove, which we will be pleased to serve at moderate prices. Parties, &c., requiring considerable quantities, can be supplied by leaving order day before hand.
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ESSENCES OF MEATS,
— FOR —
Invalids, Travellers, and Persons of Delicate Health.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, $1.00.
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Which represents the juice of 6 lbs. of meat.

THESE essences consist solely of the juice of the Finest Meats, extracted by a gentle heat, without the addition of water or any other substance. They contain, therefore, the most stimulating and exhilarating portions of Meats, calculated to invigorate the heart and brain IMMEDIATELY; being without any gelatinous or injurious elements, which require solution. For many years past the most eminent of the English Medical Profession have constantly prescribed these preparations as peculiarly adapted for Invalids as stimulants after loss of blood from any cause; and more particularly in cases of Nervous Exhaustion and enfeebled digestion.
These essences are ready for use direct from the can. Invalids will find them especially refreshing taken very cold.
No house should be without a tin of this purest Essence in case of emergency.
M. F. EAGAR, CHEMIST,
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Agent for Dominion of Canada.
For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
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Prince William Street,
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MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Fishing Anchors,
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Champagne! Champagne!!
25 BASKETS qts and pts "Piper Hudsick's" celebrated Champagne.
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may30 W. M HARRINGTON & CO.

Old Rye Whiskey.
50 Casks Gooderham & Worts' Old Rye. For sale low.
je19 A McDOUGALL & SON.

untess de Bermonte is a passenger by the following are the complete saloon lists:

OOL—*By Steamship City of Berlin.*—R. Burke, Mrs. Burke, G. C. Barrette, H. D. osa, the Rev. George W. Brown, John E. n, E. L. Coolidge, John M. Collins, T. Cas- oldham, William Coldham, Ashton Coldham, . F. Cooper, Dr. Theodore Covington, B. rs. T. W. Doyle, H. F. Dutton, Mrs. Dut- g, Mrs. Downing and child, A. C. Dewey, Professor George Davidson. kins, Alfred Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Falkerson, Charles F. Forbes, John H. liam Fielding, Mrs. Fielding, J. B. Fin- s. Gilmore, Mrs. Gilmore, Miss Gilmore, l, Mrs. Gerard, Miss Griffis, Jonathan Grimshaw, John Grimshaw, Jacob Hachulen, Albert S. Harden, John Harris, the Rev. David Har- Helena Harding, Mrs. S. Job, on and child, W. L. Ward, the Rev. A. Kastor, Charles A. Larendon, Mrs. yon, Lansing D. Lyon, Samuel Levy, Lopez, Ygnacio Lopez, R. Lawyer, rs. Lee, Walter Lee, Mr. Lee, James F. Montgomery, J. B. McClel- ez, Lewis Morris, David McClure, ames McMurray, the Rev. Father s Moulton, Mrs. Moulton and child G. Mitchell, L. W. Morris, Mrs. Norton licolopalo, P. Perez, A. P. Paxton, S. D, Clarence Page, S. C. Pullman, Hec, am Reed, Charles Roy, L. E. Reibold- Mrs. Ramaciotti, Joseph H. Ralston' rdon, Paul Schott, Dr. H. J. Shaw, Mrs Enrique Sanchez, Jose Serradell, A. J. ell, Mrs. Stowell, W. Seligman- . J. Sands, John C. Treumi- . Thursby, Miss Emma C. Thursby, Mrs. G. Leisberg, Mrs. E. Thoreson, ejada, the Rev. Father Van Hauser, s. Webb.

nd—Miss Edith Shattuck, the Countess C. Searle and child, William Ripley, S. Pelton and child, J. W. T. Tuttle. rus, Mrs. Careus, Mrs. E. Albinson, William Albinson, Mr. Morrison, Newland, G. Inness, Mrs Bergen, Miss erdall, Mrs. M. Conn r, Mrs. K. Nolan, Miss McGrath, the Rev. S. P Rev. Mr. Shipsted, V. A. Nel- on, Mrs. E. Woolscraft, Miss llings, Mrs. Billings, Miss Sarah Bil- s, Mr. Woodruff, Miss Anna Syms, vis, Mr. Garrique, Miss Garrique, s Rose Thomas, W. S. Shattuck, A. yle, Arthur Dobbs, Mrs. Andrews strap, Mrs. Astrap and child nton, T. D. Nasmith, H. Parnell, C. H. Abestus, L. Hirsch, E. Hanley, rs. Eldridge, Miss M. N. Eldridge, on, J. J. Allbolm, W. H. Evans, t, W. H. Hewitt, Mrs. Horace A. Kuhl, Alfred Hatherby, H. C. . Marshall and two children, Harvey, Thomas Petrie, John L. l Rawlston, William Browning, Miss J. King, T. J. Wilhams.

hip Donau.—Barron von Droste, hneider, Mrs. Schneider, Otto children and servant; Miss eetjen, Mrs. Dectjen, four Schleicher, Mrs. Schleicher, hree children and servant, Pro- mmissioner to the Paris Ex- . Noetzlin, child and nurse, Mr. anerd and two children, S. Von August Merkel, Karl Voigt, burger, Mrs. Friedburger, Jonas children, G. Lasker, Mrs. Lasker, G. Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt, F. Boett- Froelking, Mrs. Froelking, Charles Huguenin, J. Froelich, Theo- lt, Mrs. Bertha Saloshin and three Miss Elizabeth Gardes, George Schre- foshm, Miss Theresia Merbriz, Antho- ers, D. H. Eden, Mrs. Catherine Eden steers and child, Mrs. Louise Reiling, . Brandes, Mrs. Janette Guenther and ium, Miss Johanna Bethke, John Mrs. Barbara Berker, Mrs. Laura Ha- melia Voiz, Mrs. Antoine Gartner, Dr. l, R. B. Gossman, J. Froelich, August ssler, J. Fernberger, F. W. Mansfield. heimer, Jonas Siegel, the Rev. R. W. mund, John Schleef, F. Zimmer, oldberg, Mrs. Goldberg and six children, Mrs. Sypnienski and two children, Edward Reuss, Mrs. Reuss and ner, John H. Thiesmeier, Herman acke and three children, John Kaiser, erdinand Marzhoff, N. Lutman, G. Jeleuko, Mrs. Jeleuko, Mrs. Gereach, Oscar Aberle, Mrs. Lucerezia Luling, James Bohr, an Brand, Mrs. Brand and child, Sartels, J. Stern, Mrs. F. Bertschy and onid. Mrs. Mary Hill, Mrs. L. Oppen- Mrs. Muller and two children.

y Steamship Victoria.—The Rev. Daniel Milloy, Julius F. Hainer, Dr. Charles n, Robert McLean, Stephen Nairn, Mrs. rn, Miss Bessie Nairn, Miss Jeanette ant, J. Edgar Knox, T. D. Quincy, jr., e C. Cressey, Mrs. Mary Ryan, Miss rgan, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Mary Kidd, son, Mrs. Watson and two children.

' TWO BOY FORGERS.

FUGITIVES AT BARBADOES.

LLIAM F. RIELLY AND EDWARD EIGHTEEN AND SIXTEEN YEARS Y WERE FOLLOWED AND CAP- ACCOMPLICE.

es of the name of Edwin dent of the South Brooklyn Company, were discovered in tal amount of the forgeries the forged checks were paid ge Bank, $14,000, First National Chase National Bank $1,000. The lly done, and it was supposed at the work of old experts. William ward A. Rielly, two brothers, ed of the crime, disappeared February 13. They were only teen years old, and were in Mr. Litchfield, the former in latter in the Brooklyn office. The in the hands of Pinkerton's Detective rday the youthful criminals were re- and were locked up in the Tombs. d access to the cash book in Mr. Litch- g the illness of his cashier, and thus with the bank balances. They the forgeries and both were wing the money from the banks. investigation Robert Pinkerton he lads had been seen frequently in the blers, and that they had been very inti- uis Carlin, who had come lately from as learned that the Riellys had been for ng in the day games in Ann-st., where Immediately after their disappear- ny with Carlin, descriptions and the forgers were sent to cities in Europe and America, ade at all the railroad and steamship e was gained by inquiries among the ailing vessels. It was found , three young men sailed in the brig r No. 14 East River, for Bridgetown, s after a forged check for $9,500 Corn Exchange Bank. Following detectives learned from Mr. n of Dwight & Platt, ship- t No. 28 South-st., that he before the vessel sailed, and that d the mate if they could engage ferred to Captain Scott. Mr. Platt sented on the urgent request of e had abundant room and would d go to enliven the voyage. The y said, to get their baggage and returned in a few moments ng man, who also expressed on the trip. He told the ad made a trip around Cape olmes. Mr. Platt remarked that very much alike, and the elder taking his young brother South e only baggage the three lads loth bag and a paper package. photograph of the elder Rielly, as one of the three, and felt furnished by the detectives . It was found that a man en a sailor on the bark rnia trade, commanded by Corn Exchange and First h their counsel, Platt, Baker & Peabody, re- to authorize United States oes, to cause the arrest eir arrival at Bridge- ed upon the District-At- an indictment and a er necessary papers. The rts reached Barbadoes Febru- the vessel arrived. The detec- H. Litchfield, sailed for St. Hadji, February 25. An acci- curred, and the vessel put into When they reached St. Thomas il March 16; they arrived at terward. Here they found the the penitentiary.

es were arrested they protested at their names were Rielly and ha, of the harbor police, who at he boarded the Clary with ed E. A. Rielly and Carlin. mysteriously disappeared, until the next morning. in the hold in a had covered over. On being ar- gave the name of Francis Orr. self Edward Anway, dropping lin said he was Robert Anway, be very indignant at the ar- informed the magistrate ator and Orr's father was a ned that unless they were all ould make trouble between the l States. When they were vis- chfield their bravado forsook their identity. When arrested which was taken from them. shortly after the departure of cious of his passengers, and he that they had fled from New- e. He said that they mingled d as they were heavily armed, movements. They asked him que, and when he refused, be- nsurance, they behaved badly y tried to create a mutiny aptain was fearful that they the vessel. He learned that e sailors well if they would rtinique, and an extra armed d night to prevent violence by

committed for extradition a applied for, but the court, April 13, not to interfere in this city yesterday in custody ere arraigned before Judge ted them without bail until . It is understood that in- d on each forgery so as to in-

LLING DOWN STAIRS.

Riper, an extensive cloth- No. 888 Broad-st., Newark, well he New-York trade, fell down the evening and broke his neck. He the community.

oubting disciple?" asked the er. "Peter," promptly replied the No, Thomas," said the teacher. ple always say 'Petered out' for?" boy.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

EXPLORATIONS IN BRAZIL.

WORK OF THE LATE PROFESSOR HARTT.

FIVE EXPEDITIONS INTO THE GREAT SOUTHERN EMPIRE—EMPLOYED BY ITS GOVERNMENT—THE RESULTS OF SEVERAL YEARS' WORK—A NOBLE NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION NOW IN RIO—IMPORTANT FACTS FOR SCIENCE.

A cable dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th of March last, announced the death, on the previous day, by yellow fever, of Professor Charles Frederic Hartt, chief of the Geological Commission of Brazil, and also Professor of Geology in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. For several weeks preceding his death he had been in very poor health, the result of too constant application to arduous duties, which had confined him to the close streets of Rio during the long, heated Summer. He was much exhausted by overwork and anxiety, and must have fallen an easy victim to the plague. Everywhere in this country he leaves friends to mourn his loss.

Professor Hartt was about thirty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He completed his academical studies at Acadia College, Nova Scotia, while yet very young, and ever since then his life has been devoted almost entirely, and with the greatest zeal, to the study of Natural History and, at times, also to music, art and language, in all of which subjects he was very proficient. The strict discipline of his youthful school-days, under the guidance of his father, joined to his own very original turn of mind and careful and persevering method of study, particularly fitted him for the minute and accurate kind of exploration which he has carried on with so much success in Brazil. He was much more a geological investigator than a geographical explorer, and thus he was never found devoted to working out the sources and courses of the little known rivers or the extent and heights of the mountain chains, though this field of labor might have been the more tempting one in Brazil even to-day. Slowly and with the greatest care he traveled over the ground, examining every foot as he went, and hence, instead of startling the world at intervals with the announcement of isolated discoveries, he had advanced very far in the work of unravelling the complete structural features of the largest country of South America, and that too in a manner not inferior to the National explorations of our own country.

He died when science could least spare him, before he was able to publish many of the results of his twelve years' labors in Brazilian exploration and science. But his work is not lost to the world; he has left behind him a museum which shall ever remain to the memory of his name and also enough valuable manuscript to fill several volumes. In 1865 Professor Hartt was made geologist to the Thayer Expedition to Brazil, under Professor Agassiz, and spent more than a year in investigating the geology and other natural history subjects of the coast from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia. Though the field gone over by him did not prove very interesting in geology, yet he became convinced that Brazil offered a most promising field to the explorer, and he determined to return. It was well for Brazilian science that he did return, for no more accomplished or faithful man could have undertaken this work. In 1867 was made his second trip to Brazil, spent in examining the coast reefs and the geology around and to the north of Bahia. After some delays the results of his first two trips to Brazil were published in 1870, in a work entitled "The Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil." This volume contained not only Professor Hartt's own original work, but also the best of all that had been published up to that time. His later trips have added immensely to the results contained in this work, but very seldom have they had to correct them, so carefully had everything been done before. It forms a solid first chapter to the Geology of Brazil.

In 1870, with Professor Prentice and eleven students of Cornell University, he went to Brazil for the third time. Not having been fortunate in finding along the coast other fossiliferous deposits than the Cretaceous, he determined to try the lower Amazonas, and there he went with his party. They discovered large areas of Carboniferous and Devonian rocks, containing an abundance of palæontological facts. They worked out the geological relations of the formations over a large region, and one party, going south, was fortunate in opening up the Cretaceous locality with fossils around Pernambuco. It was through the liberality of Mr. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., that Professor Hartt was able to carry out this expedition, and the one which followed it in 1871, when, in company with his invaluable assistant, Mr. Derby, he again examined many of the Amazonian localities before explored, and made many new discoveries. During the three years succeeding this trip, he worked up, in connection with two assistants, the reports of his discoveries, which included descriptions of all the fossils found by him. These were published separately, as they were finished, in several scientific journals, and were of especial interest, as they contained the first accounts ever published of the Palæozoic fossils of the Amazonas.

In 1874 Professor Hartt started on his last and most important trip, this time, however, in the interest of the Brazilian Government, and for the purpose of directing a systematic geological survey of that Empire. In that year he received from the then Minister of Agriculture of Brazil an unofficial invitation to present a proposal for a careful examination of the geology of the Empire, and in August of the same year he went to Brazil to submit his plan, which was a very comprehensive one, but, as the existing appropriations were not sufficient for so extensive a survey, it was proposed to start in a more modest way. On May 1, 1875, was organized "A Commissao Geologica do Imperio do Brazil," with Professor Hartt as chief, and five assistants, among whom were O. A. Derby, Richard Rathbun, and John Branner. Though some changes were made in the corps at different times, the number of assistants at any one time never exceeded six, and these have been mostly Americans and graduates of Cornell University. The objects of the survey were the investigation of the geology of the Empire, of its ethnology, and of the reefs along the coast.

For the head of this survey no better man than Professor Hartt could have been chosen. His early work in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick had fitted him particularly for just this kind of geological exploration and discovery, while the experience of his four trips to Brazil, on which he had examined almost the entire sea coast and the Amazonas, with many of its tributaries, for 600 miles, told him just how to begin this more extensive survey, and where he was the more likely to obtain good results at once. He was successful in his beginning, but his life was far too short to allow of his gaining more than a single glance into the promised land. A short account will suffice to give an idea of what he accomplished in Brazil up to the time of his death.

Prior to the publication of Professor Agassiz's "Journey in Brazil," all that was known of the geology of that country was contained in a few memoirs, mostly the work of Europeans who, at the most, had spent but little time in the country. The palæontological evidence was very small, almost nothing. The distinguished Danish naturalist, Lund, had described the fossil bones of the caves of "Lagoa Santa"; Allport, a few Cretaceous fossils from Bahia; and Plant had discovered Carboniferous fossils in "Rio Grande de Sul"; there was nothing more. Agassiz, in his rapid explorations, was misled into some of his hasty conclusions, in which he extended the ice-sheet of the glacial epoch over the most of Brazil. The researches of Professor Hartt have proved that, though glaciers may have occurred on the coast near Rio, no traces of them exist as far north as Bahia or Para. Agassiz studied only the surface geology, and discovered no fossiliferous deposits.

It was at this stage of Brazilian exploration that Professor Hartt went there for the second time. The trip was a very successful one; he explored the "Abrolhos" reefs, which cover with their curious shapes many square miles. He discovered growing over them and entering into their structure a multitude of new species of corals, some of magnificent shapes and sizes. Then he worked out carefully the structure and character of the large stone reef of Pernambuco. He showed that there were two distinct kinds of reefs on the Brazilian coast, the coral and the sandstone reefs, and told how each was formed. Then in the province of Sergipe he found a large extent of marine cretaceous rocks filled with fossil shells. His third trip was still more successful in geological results, as already mentioned. This time with his band of students he entered the Amazonian valley, where fossiliferous deposits were not only generally supposed to be wanting, but also impossible of occurrence. The land was mostly low and thickly overgrown with vegetation. Unpromising as was the prospect, he had many hopes, and succeeded in discovering the extensive Carboniferous and Devonian deposits, the former on the river Tapajos, the latter at Ererê, on the north side of the Amazonas. To this must be added the discovery of Cretaceous beds at Pernambuco. On his expedition of 1871 he reëxplored the above mentioned Amazonian localities, and also the shell heaps and mounds of pottery of Taperinha and Marajo; but this was not all, for he found time to study the modern Tupé language of the Amazonas in several of its dialects, and collect a large vocabulary of its words.

The Geological Commission, or fifth expedition, with all its facilities and its unbroken two years and a half of work, must not be expected to have made the same striking discoveries, such as had been made by Professor Hartt before. He had already obtained the key to the geology of the country, and the labors of the Commission consisted mostly in tying together his discoveries and in greatly extending and elaborating them. The field parties moved too rapidly to allow of their making many topographical maps, and yet the existing maps of Brazil were so poor as often to render necessary their doing so. The region of the river Mæcurú, wholly unknown to science, and of the rivers Trombetas and Curuá were carefully examined and mapped. The Carboniferous rocks, before known only to the south of the Amazonas, were traced to the north, where they contain the same fossils. The known area of Devonian beds was greatly enlarged, and underneath them was found the Silurian formation containing fossils in places, and overlying the metamorphic region lying toward Guyana. To the south of the Amazonas were found the same succession of beds, in a reverse order, demonstrating the existence of a palæozoic basin of which one can distinctly make out the three divisions, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous, the latter as a consequence of its super-position exposing the largest surface area.

The main portion of Brazil is made up of metamorphic rocks, which also form most of the coast line, and along the coast at intervals as far south as Bahia contain very fossiliferous Cretaceous basins. The work of the Commission has greatly increased the knowledge of these regions, and also those south of Rio, where fossiliferous palæozoic rocks are again found. In the province of Sergipe were found large tracts of partly metamorphosed deposits, supposed to be palæozoic. They form a large mountain range called Itabyana. Coal was found in three of the southern provinces. Its existence there was known before, but its character and relations had never been determined. It occurs only in thin beds, and is very impure, containing much sulphur and yield ing a large per cent of ash. Unless better coal is found and in larger quantities, its mining will be a total loss to the miner. The coast regions of the southern provinces also contain very extensive shell heaps, differing entirely in character from those of the north of Brazil. The gold and diamond regions were examined in many places, and the result of some of the explorations in the gold regions of "Minas Geraes" has been the formation of a rich company of Americans for the purpose of working some of the mines. An able photographer accompanied most of the parties in the field, and over 500 negatives, mostly of large size, testify to the faithful manner in which he carried on his part of the work. Many of these views were exhibited at the Philadelphia Exposition two years ago.

The Falls of Paulo Affonso, on the river San Francisco, the Niagara of Brazil, were carefully examined, mapped and pictured. They were very poorly known before, and the same can be said of the penal island, called Fernando de Noronha, situated about 200 miles off Cape St. Roque. This island differs entirely from the main land, being of volcanic origin, and furnishing splendid illustrations of dykes and formations of basaltic columns, representing on a small scale the Giants' Causeway and Fingal's Cave, in Ireland.

In testimony of the different explorations above enumerated stands the museum of the Commission in Rio de Janeiro. It occupies a large three-story building which it fills from top to bottom, and its contents are arranged in complete systematic laboratory style. Twelve hundred large trays hold the fossils, rock specimens and antiquities, which together take up four large rooms. Four rooms are also filled by the reef specimens, consisting of an immense collection of dried corals, and large alcoholic collections of general invertebrates and fishes. Then come the chemical and photographic laboratories, of which the latter is one of the largest in Rio. General work rooms make up the rest of the building. A large series of casts of antiquities had been made for exchanging with foreign societies, but as yet they remain unused.

The most of the field reports were ready for publication, especially those of the Amazonas region and of the Southern Provinces, also all the descriptions of palæozoic fossils, and many of the Cretaceous, as well as those of a large share of the antiquities. At the time of his death Professor Hartt was just beginning to publish these reports, and was in the hope of issuing much printed work this Spring. He has not lived to see the good of his labors, but he has left behind him a monument of his own building such as remains to the memory of few. He has carried American scientific teachings and modes of working into the heart of a foreign country already supposed to be far advanced in European scientific ideas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT CALLED A HUMBUG—SOME LIVELY REPLIES—THE LEGISLATIVE BILL DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3, 1878.

In the House to-day, Mr. WARD (Dem., Penn.) asked leave to present a protest of workingmen of Delaware County, Penn., against any change in the tariff.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) objected. He said those machine-made applications ought to be put into a petition box under the rules. They were being got up under wholesale contracts.

Mr. WARD—That reference is unwarranted and would come from no other source.

Mr. CUTLER (Dem., N. J.), Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill relative to the transportation of animals. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. EDEN (Dem., Ill.) in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Mr. CUTLER (Dem., N. J.) offered an amendment increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture from $3,000 to $4,500. Ruled out on a point of order.

He also offered amendments increasing the compensation of the different officers of the Agricultural Department to the amount allowed by law.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Ky.) characterized the Agricultural Department and the Commissioner of Agriculture as humbugs.

Mr. HARRIS (Dem., Va.) defended the Commissioner, whom he regarded as a polite, accommodating and accomplished gentleman, and a faithful and efficient officer.

Mr. CHITTENDEN (Rep., N. Y.) said that two years ago he had obtained from the department a bag of garden seeds, which he distributed among his constituents, and they had never to this day forgiven him for having swindled them. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUMPHREY (Rep., Wis.) inquired if that was the first time the gentleman had swindled his constituents.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said that last year he had obtained another bag of seeds, but the result had been the same. If Congress were to go on the principle that every farmer was to be assisted with seeds, the appropriations for that purpose would soon amount to millions.

Mr. HASKELL (Rep., Kan.) and Mr. WHITTHORNE (Dem., Tenn.) spoke in support of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Ky.) stated that he had intended no reflection on the personal integrity of the Commissioner. He had termed him a humbug because he had undertaken to do things he never could accomplish. The agricultural interest of the country is not to be promoted by "black wax beans" and some choice peas and garden seeds. It demands a revision of the tariff, a rigid economy and a regulation of the currency.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Rep., N. Y.) made a very brief and pointed reply to Mr. Durham's remarks about peas and beans. He said: "In a great many Congressional districts people eat peas and beans. They are an important addition to the humble meal of the farmer. There are very few districts in the country where people can subsist simply on Bourbon whiskey and tobacco." [Loud laughter and applause.]

The amendment was then adopted.

The sections in reference to the Judiciary having been reached, Mr. HALE (Rep. Me.) moved to increase the salary of the Judges of the Southern Claims Commission from $4,000, as provided in the bill, to $5,000, as fixed by law. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. ATKINS (Dem., Tenn.), the bill was amended so as to provide for four Assistant Attorney-Generals, the bill as reported providing for only three.

Mr. HANNA (Rep., Ind.) moved to strike out the section which abolishes the office of Naval Solicitor. Rejected.

Mr. YOUNG (Dem., Tenn.) moved that the amount appropriated for the rent of the Freedmen's Bank building in Washington be reduced from $14,000 to $10,000.

Mr. ATKINS (Dem., Tenn.), while agreeing to reduce the rent to $10,000, was opposed to any further reduction. He was in favor of paying a liberal rent for a building owned by the swindled freedmen.

Mr. YOUNG said he did not think that it was obligatory on the Government to reimburse the freedmen for what they had lost; but that if any gentleman would submit a proposition to reimburse them, he would give it his hearty support.

Mr. CHALMERS (Dem., Miss.) said that throughout his district every freedman had deposited his earnings in the Freedmen's Bank, under the impression that the Government was bound for it. The Government is bound in honor and in law to make these losses good. It should be done as an act of good faith.

Mr. YOUNG (Dem., Tenn.) gave his friend from Mississippi (Mr. Chalmers) credit for his philanthropy. It is praiseworthy in him, he said, because the colored people have a majority of 8,000 in his district. [Laughter.] Out of that 8,000 he (Mr. Young) undertook to say that there is not a solitary one who has a dollar in the bank, or ever had. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHALMERS stated that the colored people in his district had deposited over $10,000 in the Freedman's Banks in Vicksburg and Natchez. He had never heard it asserted before on the floor that it was a disgrace for a man to be poor and honest. There were a number of colored people in his district, and he had made good Democrats of them. [Laughter.]

The amendment was adopted.

The reading of the bill was then concluded, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, but no action was taken thereon.

Mr. WHITTHORNE (Dem., Tenn.) introduced a bill to encourage shipping. Referred.

The House then, at 5:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 this evening; the session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

A CONVICTED FORGER'S CLAIM.

Francis Covert, convicted by the Court of General Sessions of forging deeds of property in this city, has raised, by habeas corpus, in the Supreme Court, the question whether the Court of General Sessions could try him, he having been indicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and not having consented to the transfer of his case from that court. The argument has been adjourned to next Saturday.

ARRESTED FOR PERSISTENT BEGGING.

Bartolomeo Rubino seeks to release himself and his two children, Alexander Rubino and Mina Rubino, from arrest, through the writ of habeas corpus. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children arrested him and took him and his children, under the Begging Act, before Judge Bixby, who committed him for trial and sent his children to a public institution. At the Tombs Police Court he was fined $50. His case is to be heard to-day.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following business was transacted: No. 230. Hamilton and Daniel S. Bates, appellants agt. C. W. Coe.—Argued by James Moore for the appellants, and by E. C. Wood for the appellee. No. 281. The New-Jersey Zinc Company, appellants, agt. Samuel Wetherill et al. No. 283. Wetherill et al, appellants, agt. the New-Jersey Zinc Company. No. 284. The New-Jersey Zinc Company, appellants, agt. Samuel Wetherill et al. No. 285. Samuel Wetherill et al, appellants, agt. the New-Jersey Zinc Company.—Continued per stipulation of counsel. No. 286. Lorengo Allis, appellant, agt. the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Argued by S. G. Hooker for the appellee, and submitted by H. J. Horn for the appellant. No. 287. The First National Bank of Omaha, appellant, agt. the City of Omaha et al.—Submitted by J. M. Woolworth for the appellant, no counsel appearing for the appellees.

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "The Exiles."
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—2 and 8: Heller's Wonders.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8: "The Old Corporal."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2: "Camille." 8: "Ticket-of-Leave Man."
PARK THEATRE—2 and 8: "La Marjolaine."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8. Patrizio.
STANDARD THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "Fritz."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "A Celebrated Case."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "Diplomacy."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—Boxing Contest.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—2:30 and 8: Operatic Performance.
STEINWAY HALL—2: Piano-forte Recital. Mme. Schiller.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—9*th Page*—6th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—9*th Page*—5th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4*th Page*—1st column.
COAL AND WOOD—8*th Page*—3d column.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—8*th Page*—6th column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—8*th Page*—6th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—8*th Page*—4th column.
DRY GOODS—9*th Page*—5th column.
EXCURSIONS—9*th Page*—6th column.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—7*th Page*—2d column.
FINANCIAL—8*th Page*—2d and 3d columns.
FURNITURE—9*th Page*—6th column.
GRATES AND FENDERS—8*th Page*—4th column.
HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED—7*th Page*—2d column.
ICE CREAM—7*th Page*—2d column.
INSTRUCTION—9*th Page*—1st column.
LAW SCHOOLS—9*th Page*—2d column.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—9*th Page*—6th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—8*th Page*—4th column.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—8*th Page*—6th column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5*th Page*—6th column.
MISCELLANEOUS—8*th Page*—4th column; 10*th Page*—5th 5th and columns.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—9*th Page*—6th column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6*th Page*—6th column; 9*th Page*—1st column.
PROPOSALS—8*th Page*—6th column.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—7*th Page*—2d column; BROOKLYN—7*th Page*—2d column; COUNTRY—7*th Page*—2dcolumn; AUCTION SALES—7*th Page*—2d column; TO EXCHANGE—7*th Page*—2d column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—9*th Page*—2d and 3d columns.
SALES BY AUCTION—9*th Page*—6th column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5*th Page*—6th column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—9*th Page*—4th column; FEMALES—9*th Page*—3d and 4th columns.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—8*th Page*—4th and 5th columns.
STEAMERS, OCEAN—8*th Page*—6th column.
SUMMER BOARD—9*th Page*—4th and 5th columns.
TEACHERS—9*th Page*—2d column
TO LET—CITY PROPERTY—7*th Page*—2d column; COUNTRY—7*th Page*—2d column.

Business Notices.

BOLLINGER.
Dry Extra Quality.
A genuine "Dry" Champagne.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every form of debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., proprietors, 5th Ave. Hotel Building, and 6th-ave., cor. of 39th-st.

TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 40, now ready, contains, among other things, Professor Arnold's Illustrated Lecture on the Phonograph, the latest gift of science. Sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of 10 cents. THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

From The Tribune, April 10, 1878.

We have procured from Washington the following table of the number of pounds weight of the various editions of the New-York morning papers, upon which postage was charged by the Post Office Department:

FEBRUARY, 1878.

	Daily.	Semi-W'kly.	Weekly.	Total.
Herald	50,638	....	15,042	**65,680**
TRIBUNE	26,946	18,304	25,712	**70,962**
Times	26,929	6,655	18,363	**51,947**
World	13,749	4,473	12,681	**30,903**

MARCH, 1878.

	Daily.	Semi-W'kly.	Weekly.	Total.
Herald	60,228	....	15,314	**75,542**
TRIBUNE	28,753	20,396	25,402	**74,551**
Times	29,665	6,450	18,429	**54,544**
World	15,190	4,816	12,822	**32,828**

TOTALS FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1878.

	Daily.	Semi-W'kly.	Weekly.	Total.
Herald	166,540	....	47,927	**214,467**
TRIBUNE	86,774	56,079	81,410	**224,263**
Times	84,562	20,491	56,727	**161,780**
World	43,426	14,729	42,620	**100,775**

The Postmaster here is unwilling that we should verify these figures from his records, as to the other papers, without their consent; but as the figures all reached us from the same source, and as those relating to our own business are correct, we have no doubt that the rest are also. We shall gladly unite, however, with any two of the other eight-page papers in a formal request to Postmaster James for a transcript in detail from his books.

In estimating the significance of these figures, it must be remembered that they represent the weight of seven daily issues of the other papers, against only six of THE TRIBUNE (since we have no Sunday paper); that the weight of *The Herald* seems unduly great on account of its frequent triple, quadruple and quintuple sheets, and that the weight of *The Times* is also swollen by the heavy wood paper which its Walter presses require.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1878.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Ignatieff is to be a Minister without portfolio. ═ There is a revolt in Northern Mexico. ═ Mr. Cross, the British Home Secretary, asserts that the Government would gain largely by a general election. ═ A Republican Congress has been in session in Italy. ═ There is much distress in Blackburn owing to the strike.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. P. H. Eaton, of the old New-York Association in Washington, has called a meeting to reorganize the association, and has had a talk with the President about the matter. ═ Ex-Governor Dennison has resigned as Commissioner of the District of Columbia. ═ The Republicans of the Senate will propose a series of resolutions in that body with regard to the XIIIth and XIVth Amendments as a campaign movement. ═ Minister Seward has been summoned home to Washington. ═ Lerdo is inciting raids on the border. ═ The Brooklyn Cartmen's Bill was passed by the Assembly and signed by the Governor. ═ The bill in relation to the Departments of Brooklyn was defeated in the Senate. ═ Thomas E. Ladd, a prominent merchant of Laconia, N. H., has been guilty of forgery and incendiarism. ═ O'Connor, the convict legislator of Ohio, will be expelled from the House.

CONGRESS.—The Senate having adjourned over until Monday, only the House was in session yesterday; the Legislative Bill occupied the day; in the course of the debate, Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, called the Agricultural Department a humbug; this brought out lively remarks on the other side of the question; various amendments were made to the bill, and the bill was reported to the House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—E. Remington & Sons are embarrassed with liabilities of $1,000,000. ═ W. F. Rielly and E. A. Rielly, forgers only eighteen and sixteen years of age, have been captured. ═ There were more Erie proceedings in the courts yesterday. ═ The Syndicate is making large sales of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds. ═ Congressman Waddell lectured on "The Confederate Soldier." ═ Many rumors were in circulation in regard to Russia's intended purchase of American steamships ═ The supposed murderer of Bernard Ferron has been arrested ═ The members of the Psi Upsilon fraternity held their annual celebration. ═ Thomas Gorman, a ruffian, was fatally wounded by a police officer. ═ The European steamships have very large passenger lists. ═ Gold, $100\frac{3}{8}$, $100\frac{3}{8}$, $100\frac{3}{8}$. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, $99\frac{6}{10}$ cents. Stocks dull and lower, closing steady.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate partial cloudiness and a slight decrease of warmth. Thermometer yesterday, 69°, 85°, 70°.

The Syndicate is improving on its own striking success. Another instalment of five millions has been called for, anticipating the contract by a month, and it is expected that the July subscription will be made next week. At this rate of progress, Mr. Phillips's ridiculous bill could hardly pass before the contract is fulfilled.

Mr. Musgrave has secured a cloud of witnesses. No fewer than 136 persons sign a petition, declaring that they are greatly annoyed by the vile odors proceeding from certain establishments, and asking that the nuisance may be abated. But if Professor Chandler can't smell a smell, he may not be able to see a petition.

Nothing better can be done with the young forgers who have just been captured and brought to this city than to carry out the plan which is said to be contemplated, of securing a sentence for each offense, and giving them a long term. Boys of sixteen and eighteen who commit elaborate and extensive forgeries, and attempt to incite a mutiny on the vessel on which they are fleeing from justice, are perhaps too precocious in rascality ever to grow out of it; but the only hope for their reformation is to give them a chance to arrive at years of discretion in jail.

On another page will be found a letter from our London correspondent discussing, in the light of a long experience, the probable charges of the Paris hotels during the Exhibition. The showing is not reassuring to people of moderate means, but those who are anxious to spend money may be glad to learn how much it is possible to throw away without an effort. The lowest possible price at a leading hotel is certain to equal the war rates of hotels here, and the highest rates are apparently inconceivable, as the hotel proprietors themselves say they do not know where they will stop.

Dr. S. Wells Williams makes an urgent appeal in another column for relief for the sufferers by the famine in China. It is only too true that, as Dr. Williams says, "there is no "prospect of getting Congress to return any "portion of the Chinese indemnity fund," and the duty of individuals becomes therefore the more imperative. His statement that money given now "can be turned into grain at "Tientsin within twenty days" throws considerable light on the declaration made in Congress, months ago, when a report against returning the indemnity fund was offered, that relief, if granted, could not be sent to China in time.

Brazil has chiefly gained her advanced position among South American countries by the welcome she has extended to men who have made their mark in scientific and other enterprises. One of the most judicious investments of this sort was the favor extended to the explorations of the late Professor Hartt, by which a full knowledge of the geology of the Empire was attained. An interesting description is given on another page of this formidable work, which required several years of labor and was barely completed by Professor Hartt before his death; the detailed accounts are not yet published by the Brazilian Government. A large collection of ancient relics of forgotten races, and a fair representation of the natural history of the country, were also obtained in the course of the explorations.

Surely the world will never grow weary of hearing stories about the famous Concord circle of writers and talkers, if they are told in the fashion which is followed in a Boston letter, printed elsewhere. Mr. Alcott's familiar talk about his friends is jotted down just as it fell from his lips, having all the interest of biography with the added conversational charm which biography cannot have. After showing us Emerson poring over commonplace books on his study floor, and Hawthorne creeping up into his tower to be alone and sitting on the trap-door, and Thoreau squatting on Emerson's land, Mr. Alcott was enticed into reminiscenses of his daughter, and then, perhaps before he knew it, of himself. Taken all in all, it was a talk to be remembered, and one that will be appreciated even by barbarians who live outside of Boston.

Mr. Pomeroy, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, has propounded a theory of duty in that position which must have struck his colleagues almost dumb with amazement. It is, in substance, that he shall refuse to urge upon the Senate any charter-tinkering measure which is demanded simply in the interests of a party and not by the general voice of the people; and to show his sincerity, he withholds from the Senate a charter for his own city which is asked for by his own party, but is distasteful to their opponents. Let it be remembered that Mr. Pomeroy holds the same position that Tweed did when he put through the Tweed charter and when he subdued all opposition to a partisan law for another city by tersely saying: "This charter's got to "pass; Jim wants it"; and let it be remembered also that the traditions which Tweed handed down for the government of municipalities from Albany have not been changed so much as they might have been. Charter-tinkering is certainly as lively, though not as wicked, an industry as it was then, and Senator Pomeroy is the first man in his position to preach non-partisanship and practice it too. The first fruit of his theory, after the suffocation of the Auburn bill, is the defeat of the bill by which the Brooklyn Ring sought to legislate itself back into the departments of that city. This is a good beginning, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Pomeroy will follow this line to the end.

Nearly every phase of the Eastern Question has undergone some change during the current week, but no substantial progress has been made toward a satisfactory settlement. Both England and Russia have come to the sensible conclusion that it is advisable to exchange opinions direct on the matters at issue; but how far the two Powers can correspond without coming to a deadlock can only be determined by experiment. It seemed when Prince Bismarck's mediation was invoked that the limits of direct negotiations had been reached, but modern diplomacy is tortuous and delights in surprises. Judged by the naval and military movements which it has set on foot, the British Government is resolved on war, and further parleying may be only a feint to gain time. But it must be taken into account that the British military departments are acting independently of the Foreign Office, and justify every act by the plea that their preparations must be thorough, in order to avoid the blunders which beset operations in the last Anglo-Russian war. Thus, the early dispatch of troops from India was obviously necessary, whatever aspects the changing diplomacy of the hour might have presented. That there is still a fair prospect of preserving peace is evident from the renewed energy with which the British Liberals are acting. The recent administration defeats in Northumberland and Tamworth serve to encourage their efforts, and show that the popular passion for war has somewhat subsided. The great peace memorial which has just been presented to the Queen is another remarkable protest against rushing into war, and cannot be disregarded by the Ministry. But, as Earl Granville recently demonstrated by historical citations, a Government can always precipitate hostilities, however much the majority of the people may be o policy.

NEUTRALITY AND BRITISH

In case of war Great Britain have ample occasion to appre feelings in regard to the Alab and believe that the Gove United States will in no r duty. It will be honorable a country, forgetting the inj commerce by Great Brita neutrality laws with great There is no reason to suppo dent or Secretary Evarts wi neglect any reasonable preca opinion certainly would n such neglect. But after has done all that it can it is certain that British suffer. Nothing can be mor say that the Government of has power to prevent the Russia. It is best to obse that, without a change in th our Government, it will be i vent the active participatio citizens of this country in Russia and England, and this reasons which should in taken into account by the I judging of the conduct of

Our territory is very ext mense sea-coast line, its harbors and navigable terly impossible for such as we possess to preven neutrality where there in that direction. Vess out, at many American utmost vigilance of suc without the slightest intent or character. A high seas, guns bought without violation of law to them. The immense line, and the slender offi at command of our Gover evasion of the laws incom than it was in Great Brita of the Rebellion. Yet it admitted that, although Gr neglected its duty in some c instances the neutrality law evaded without the connivan cials. If this was done re "tight little island," thickly with officers at every harbor, done, in spite of all possible vent it, in this country. Ev out of ships expressly for ho be prevented, it will be utte prevent the purchase of fast agents, and their transfer to ship after they leave our por

The other fact of vital imp which England itself is lar We have in this country a persons who would take p against England with peculia many hundred thousand emi land, not a few of whom a nearly all inspired by gre feeling. There are also th chants and ship-owners w during the War of the I depredations of privateers England. These individuals ten their losses. They are t whom ships could be most eas out detection, nominally for ture but really for transfer t The temper of Irish citizens i would not be difficult to rais good seamen for any service land, through the agency of sec izations. Military operations, in the coast of Ireland, might pos menced without the possibility by our Government, but this w more difficult. Moreover, such would be comparatively fruitless. men, manning one fast vessel, w harm to Great Britain than tho on the Irish shore.

No undertakings of this nature tenanced by the Government, c character or influence. Everyth be done to prevent them, and absolutely the honor of this co tral, will doubtless be done. W foresee that no possible efforts and thorough, will wholly Russia by citizens of this cou be possible to watch every In every vessel sent out on fessedly commercial, or to or mouth or inlet. Not a lit inevitably be caused in En begins, by failure of the U vent individual violations it is desirable that the i venting them wholly, in s should be appreciated at

OWNING THE

The Assembly and promptly made a la thorizing New-York c they please, and we a arguments of the Aldern pel them to fill up the of the metropolis were with a great deal of irr was the idea of the states Council that nobody oug "wear out the streets of those who paid taxes for comfortable and beautiful they are distinguished; which sought shelter Brooklyn, Gowanus, S munipaw, the outlying chester, or other fore any business here, grindi contributing to the profan We do not know that prised at the policy of t matter. For many years has complained of the men and Long Islanders before daylight and sel has been urged many tim gardeners ought to be East Side tenement-hou Bridge has been condemne trivance to facilitate the e from Manhattan Island, to stay and be taxed. zling and ingenious reg framed to prevent strang town in a New-York dear for the privilege. cities like Paris have ma tract visitors from all th them to the hospitality o ened New-York proposes with toll-gates, and let in live here. But then Paris

The owners of the streets says Alderman Roberts. W payers have a right to emplo if they see fit, and to have t by whoever will do it chea nance of exclusion is a direct terests of the community, stru

Gooderham, Jr., N. W. Hoyles, S. R. Briggs, Edward Bach.

Rev. J. A. R. Dickson seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Dr. DAWSON then addressed the audience. He prefaced his remarks by expressing to the members of the Society the heartfelt good wishes of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, and its thanks for the friendly interest they have taken in its special work. He moved the following resolution :—"That the course of events and the tendencies of opinion should induce Christians everywhere, and especially in this Dominion, to gather more closely around the Bible, as the only Revelation of saving truth and the only support of spiritual life." He held that Bible work was the greatest work of the age—that which more than any other would promote its spiritual growth and enlightenment. We were told in these days not to say as much about the Bible as we had been in the habit of doing. Those who said this also accused us of an idolatrous veneration for the book. The accusation was an unreasonable one. The Bible was no ordinary book ; it practically held its own and required no vindication. It had a place upon the mind of every Christian. The only object he had in speaking for the Bible was for the benefit of poor human souls who could only be benefitted by the Word of God. They were not, as a Society, doing the work of expounding the Bible, but merely disseminating it. In that he held they were doing one of the greatest works for the promotion of Christ's cause. They were seeking merely to put God's Word in the hands of men. There were three considerations that should weigh with them in pushing forward the work. The first was the testimony of Jesus Christ himself, as recorded in the gospel and documents which even the opponents of the Bible must receive as historical. Surely nothing could be more striking than the witness which we had to the Old Testament Scriptures as the Word of God and to His own testimony and that of His apostles, as the continuance of that Word. How frequently and reverently he quoted and appealed to the Scriptures, and how steadfastly did He support their claims, He treated them in a very reverent way. And if He treated them that way should not we look upon them in a similar light ? The speaker gave an instance of the Saviour's testimony in the Bible, taking as an example the verse, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." It was a bold saying. We knew very well that the material heaven and earth were passing away, and should pass away unless renewed by Almighty power, but the words of the prophet of Nazareth were imperishable. They were as true in this age as nineteen centuries ago, and would be as true and as valuable ninety centuries hereafter. So in the world of religious thought we saw that while creeds and dogmas and ecclesiastical powers have proved themselves to be only for a time, Christ's words still lived and acted upon the minds of men. In like manner He authenticated the further teaching of His Apostles when He said, "I have given unto them Thy Word," and it was this, and this alone, which had truth and sanctifying power. If we were true to Christ we surely could not attach less value to it than He did. So looking upon this matter from this point we had a right to stand fast against the contrary opinions of the times. The second consideration was the historical record of the Bible. In the evil days of Manahet and Amon, the books of Moses—the only Bible of those days—had fallen out of sight. Still the forms and ceremonies of the Church remained, and tradition and prophecy kept up some more or less corrupted testimony to the truth, but the Word itself was hidden away. But just as Luther, in a similarly decaying condition of Christianity was moved to new life by finding a neglected Bible in the library of his Convent, so did Hilkiah find buried among less precious things in the Temple, an old copy of the Pentateuch, not improbably the original manuscript of the books. Those who doubt this forget that Egyptian papyric as old as the time of Moses, remained legible even to this day, and were exhibited in our museums. The reading of the new found book produced a striking effect upon the pious King Josiah, and caused a revival of religion in Judah ; but it was too late to avert the ruin of the nation. The decree had gone forth ; Jerusalem and its temple must be destroyed, and the people of Judah must go into captivity. But they did not go without the Bible. The old book went with them. They multiplied copies of it. and in a heathen land, without any temple, or regular service, they read it every Sabbath day, and it so leavened their minds and hearts as to fit them to return to their own land fortified forever against the inroads of heathenism and determined to keep up the true faith till Messiah came. This is the historical significance of the recovery of the Bible in the time of Josiah, and presented some strange features of parallelism with that grander resurrection of the Bible which occurred at the Reformation. Many tell us that the present time was one of decadence of the power

Bible, but so they might have said in the time of Manasseh or of Leo the Tenth, and the parallel may ing up of ordinances as well as in the decay. The translated into every language, decay and breakevery man who could read, we had a guarantee for a brighter time, even that time when every man, having the Bible in his hand and its truths in his heart, should know the Lord and should need no one to exhort him to acquire such knowledge. The third consideration was that the Bible vindicated its power and excellence in the experience of every individual Christian. The longer he lived the more he believed in it and applied himself to it and was convinced of its truth. The speaker then referred to the condition of things in the Province of Quebec, which he represented. It was a very different Province from Ontario. At least five-sixths of the people there unhappily knew nothing of the Scriptures, and teaching opposite to the Bible was rampant and unheeded. The Bible colporteur had literally when prosecuted in one place to flee to another. It was difficult to dispose of the Bible; people would not accept a copy even for nothing. Any of the population who became converted received no peace afterwards and some left the Province. He referred to the persecution of the Oka Indians as an illustration of this. He trusted that the Christians here sympathized with the cause of Protestantism in the Province of Quebec and that their prayers constantly went up for its success. They should not expect too much of them. They were fighting a hard and seemingly doubtful battle. He asked his hearers not to believe the reports spread against colporteurs. Antichrist could speak like a dragon or a lamb as it suited his purpose, and it was his policy to slander his opponents, while too many weak-kneed Protestants were ready to take up His parable and pass it round. He asked them to remember that it was but a minority of a minority who were bold enough with them to fight the battle of the Gospel. The contest had long seemed a losing one, and they were often told that the efforts and money employed in it were wasted ; yet signs of success and deliverance appeared, and the time was, he trusted, approaching when a regenerated French population should assist in Christian work with that of English origin, and when the men who spoke the tongue of Calvin should show a spirit worthy of the Huguenots of France. The Bible and the Bible alone could do this. In the meantime let the friends of the Bible in the Dominion draw close around its standard and thereby cleave to one another that they might present a united front to the enemies of the Word. The Bible was the source of God's truth and was the only weapon to pierce the armour of untruth. Instead of talking about defending the Bible, it should be used as a weapon of war. He asked them to sink all local, political and denominational differences, and living the truths of the Bible in their own lives, teach and circulate the blessed truth as God might give them opportunity, in the sure faith that the seed of the Word would have an abundant harvest and that God would not permit it to return to Him void, but that it should accomplish that for which he gave it, even the salvation of men. The speaker sat down amidst applause.

Rev. Dr. CASTLE seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Rev. W. W. Ross, agent of the Society, moved :—"That it becomes us to recognize God's Hand in bringing good out of evil, especially in the opening of a great and effectual door for the circulation of His Holy Word during the Russo-Turkish war ; and whilst rejoicing in the generous support already received by our great parent, the British and Foreign Bible Society, we pledge ourselves anew to do all we can in helping her to seize every opportunity for the wide spread of the Bible." He based his remarks upon the fact that God often brought good out of evil, and gave several illustrations in support of this, principally taken from incidents of the Reformation. He related the work which had been carried on in the East during the late war, when 135,000 Bibles in Arabic and modern Russ tongues had been either sold or given away to the soldiers of Turkey and Russia.

Rev. J. M. CAMERON moved, and Mr. Mortimer seconded the following resolution :—"That the hearty thanks of this meeting be presented to the Trustees of the Northern Congregational church, for its use on Sabbath evening last, and to the Rev. J. A. R. Dickson, for the instructive sermon which he preached in the interests of the Society on that occasion."—It was carried.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the pastor and Trustees of St. Andrew's church for its use, and to the organist and choir for their services.

The Doxology was then sung and the benediction having been pronounced, the proceedings terminated.

bringing the latter price. Country skins have been offering slowly and ranging from $1 to $1.25.

WOOL—The market has remained quiet, and prices have been very weak ; there was one lot of super sold at 23c, and another at 24c. Country holders have been pressing sales but finding few buyers. Combing has been purely nominal. People are beginning to talk of the probable opening value of fleece, and from 23 to 25c are the figures usually named.

TALLOW—Has been abundant and unchanged at last week's prices.

Quotations stand as follows :—No. 1 inspected, choice, $6.50; No. 2 inspected, cut, and grubby hides, $5.50 ; No. 3 inspected, $4.50 ; Calfskins, green, 8 to 10c ; Calfskins, cured, 11 to 13c ; calfskins, dry, none ; Sheepskins, 60c to $1.50 ; Wool, fleece, 23 to 25c ; Wool, pulled, super, 22 to 28c ; Wool, pickings, 10 to 11c ; Tallow, rough, 4c ; rendered, 6½ to 6¾c.

LEATHER.

Trade has been moderately fair for the past week. Prices remain very steady, with no immediate prospect of any change. Good medium slaughter sole, from 16 to 18 lbs., is enquired for. Heavy is dull of sale. Prime light upper is readily placed, while heavy is in poor demand. Prime heavy harness, 16 to 18 lbs., is wanted. Splits rather quiet. Foreign leathers in fair demand. Oils rather dull. Tanners' materials unchanged.

Prices are quoted as follows :—Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights, 24 to 28c ; Spanish Sole, No. 2, 21 to 23c ; Slaughter Sole, heavy, 25 to 27c ; Slaughter Sole, light, 26 to 28c ; Buffalo Sole, 20 to 22c ; Hemlock Harness Leather, 27 to 30c ; Oak Harness Leather, 35c ; Oak Belting Leather, 30 to 34c : Oak Harness Backs, 40 to 50c ; Upper, heavy, 35 to 36c ; Upper, light, 36 to 40c ; Kip Skins, French, 95c to $1.10 ; Kip Skins, English, 70 to 90c ; Chicago Slaughter Kip, 65 to 75c ; Native Slaughter, 50 to 70c ; Splits, large, 28 to 32c ; Splits, small, 23 to 27c ; Russetts, 30 to 40c ; Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs. per dozen), 65 to 90c ; Hemlock, light, 45 to 55c ; French Calf, $1.20 to $1.40 ; Cod Oil, 60 to 65c ; Straits' Oil, 50 to 55c ; Gambier, 7c ; Sumach, per ton, $125 to $135 ; Degras, 8c ; Buff, 13 to 16c ; Pebble, 13 to 16c ; Enamelled cord, 17 to 19c ; patent cord, 17 to 19c.

HARDWARE.

Trade has continued to be active and prices generally seem to have been more steady ; at all events the downward tendency has been arrested. Brass kettles have come to hand and have sold freely at quotations. Cut nails are active and unchanged. Tin and tin plates have also been in demand. Tin sheet iron has been very active as has also galvanized iron. Sheet zinc is slightly easier. Shelf goods have been going off freely. No receipts of glass have yet come to hand ; stocks are low and prices steady. Bar iron has been steady and unchanged.

TIN—Block, per lb., 18 to 19c ; Grain, 22 to 23c.

COPPER—Pig, 19 to 20c ; Sheet, 27 to 30c ; Bar, 35 to 36c ; Brass Sheets, 30 to 32c ; Brass Kettles, 33 to 34c ; Lead, pig, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c ; Lead, bar, per lb., 5½ to 6c ; Lead, Sheet, per lb., 5¾ to 5¾c,

CUT NAILS—12 dy. to 7 inch, per keg of 100 lbs., $2.80 to $2.90 ; 5 dy. to 10 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., $3.10 to $3.20 ; 2½ dy. to 4 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., $3.60 to $3.70 ; 2 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., $4.40 to $4.50.

HOOPS—Coopers', $2.50 to $2.60 ; Band, $2.50 to $2.60.

POWDER—Blasting, Canada, $3.75 to $4 ; FF, Canada, $5 to $5.25 ; FFF, Canada, $5.25 to $5.50 ; Blasting (Curtis & Harvey's), —— to —— ; FF Loose, $4.50 ; FFF, $4.75 to $5.

BORAX—Per lb., 12½ to 14c.

GLUE—Per lb., 8 to 20c.

TIN PLATES—IC Coke, 10x14, $5.00 ; IC Charcoal, 10x14, $6.00 ; IX Charcoal, 10x14, $8.00 ; IXX Charcoal, 10x14, $10.00 ; IXXX Charcoal, 14x20, $12.00 ; DC Charcoal, 12x17, $5.25 ; DX Charcoal, 12x17, $7.25.

IRON WIRE—(4 months)—No. 6, per bundle, $1.90 to $2.00 ; No. 9, per bundle, $2.10 to $2.20 ; No. 12, per bundle, $2.40 to $2.50 ; No. 16, per bundle, $2.90 to $3.00.

TIN SHEET IRON—No. 24, 10 to 10¼c ; No. 26, 11 to 11½c ; No. 28, 12 to 12½c.

GALVANIZED IRON—Best No. 24, 6¾ to 7c ; best No. 26, 7 to 7¼c ; best No. 28, 7½ to 7¾c.

AMERICAN PIG IRON—No. 1 Stove Plate, $22 ; No. 2 Foundry, none ; Patent hammered, assorted sizes, none.

IRON per ton, (at 6 months)—Pig—Gartsherrie No. 1, none ; Glengarnock, No. 1, none ; Eglinton, $18 to $19 ; W. W. & Co., $19.50 to $20 ; Calder, No. 1, none ; Calder, No. 3, none ; No. 1 Clyde, none ; Monkland, none ; No. 1 Summerlee, $20 to $21. Bar—Scotch, per 100 lbs, none ; English, best brands, $1.90 to $2 ; American, none ; Lowmoor, $6 to $6.50.

SHEET IRON—Russia, 10 to 11c ; Boiler Plate, $4.

CANADA PLATES—Arrow, none ; Hatton, none ; Garth, $3.50 to $3.65 ; Maple Leaf, $3.55 to $3.65 ;

principal ports of the United Kingdom were about the same on the 1st of May as they were on the 1st of April last, while they should show a considerable increase if the reports of receipts and estimates of consumption be correct. Continental advices state that reports of the French crops remained favourable ; the wheat trade quiet and prices rather weak owing to freer offers. In Germany the weather was warm and favourable for the crops. At Berlin the "term" market was rather improving for wheat, but rye was slightly lower. At Hamburg wheat on spot was very quiet, with little demand for either export or home consumption; the stock of wheat small and held firmly, with no expectations of fresh supplies from the South, Vienna advices to the 13th ult. report wheat dull and prices rather lower. The weather was very favourable, being sufficiently warm for vegetation, which was making rapid strides. At Pesth fine wheats were in demand and prices for such were maintained ; secondary sorts, however, were neglected and lower to sell. The flour trade was almost at a standstill, purchases both for export and home consumption being next to *nil*. Reports from Odessa state that the grain movement in Southern Russia had become large since the opening of navigation. In less than six weeks from the 1st of March, 140 grain-laden ships sailed from the ports of Odessa, Nicolaieff, Kertch and Sebastopol. Of this number, 80 were originally destined for the United Kingdom, but many of these have been directed to Mediterranean ports. On this continent trade seems to have been rather quiet since our last. At New York in the latter part of last week free receipts of wheat *via* the Erie canal, a continued moderate shipping demand for spring and winter, and European war clouds gradually lifting, rendered the market unsettled, and prices of all sorts declined three to five cents per bushel, without inducing any considerable business in either spring or winter red. A moderate trade, however, was done in white wheat for export, both on the spot and to arrive, though at lower prices. Western markets, also, have been dull, and Chicago quotations for June delivery have fallen about 3c on the week. Crop reports from all quarters in the States are unusually favourable ; should things continue as thriving as they are in the subsequent growth, there can be no doubt that the yield will be above the average in all quarters, including California. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, at the undermentioned dates, were as follows :—

	1878. April 27.	1878. April 20	1877. April 28.	1876. April 29.
Wheat, bu	7,921,483	7,721,565	6,786,507	11,544,711
Corn	9,768,366	10,184,932	8,879,144	5,139,972
Oats.....	1,769,920	1,990,198	1,919,956	2,890,112
Barley....	1,675,855	1,878,184	1,300,536	577,694
Rye.....	569,852	585,315	603,427	267,744
Total, bu.	21,705,476	22,357,194	19,549,570	20,420,233

The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the past week :—

	May 2, 5 p.m.		May 3, 5 p. m.		May 4, 5 p. m.		May 6, 5 p. m.		May 7, 5 p. m.		May 8, 5 p. m.	
	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.
Flour.....	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0
R. Wheat.	10	10	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	6	10	6
R. Winter.	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	4	11	4
White....	11	9	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	7	11	7
Club	12	4	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	2	12	2
Corn, new	27	0	26	9	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0
Barley....	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8
Oats.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Peas.....	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0
Pork.....	46	6	46	6	46	6	46	6	46	6	46	0
Lard.....	36	3	36	6	36	6	36	6	36	9	36	9
Beef.....	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0
Bacon....	27	3	27	0	27	0	27	0	27			
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GIRL-GRADUATES.

AT NEWNHAM HALL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMBRIDGE, MONDAY.

Newnham Hall, which is in some respects a sequence of Girton, has drawn nearer to Alma Mater than the older institution. Girton College, for reasons not exclusively connected with a gravel foundation, is built more than two miles distant from the home of the undergraduates. Newnham Hall stands almost within the shadow of the University, and students or visitors going to or from the town pass under the umbrageous trees and by the fair lawns at the backs of the colleges. Like Girton, Newnham began in a small and experimental way. When the lectures for women were commenced in Cambridge, students were attracted thither from all parts of the country, and the desirability of their being under responsible guardianship during their stay was obvious. In October, 1871, Miss Clough, the present Principal of Newnham Hall, took charge of a house in which five students entered. In less than three years the number had increased to twenty-six, and it was decided to build a residence that would house thirty students. A company was formed in the spring of 1874, and in October of the following year Newnham Hall was completed and opened. It is a large, handsome building; but it was almost immediately demonstrated that it was not large enough. Other rooms have been added, and the establishment now provides accommodation for thirty-three students, with rooms for the Principal and a resident lecturer. Applications for admission continued to pour in, and the committee were obliged to take a large house in the town, where sixteen students are lodged, and at the present time there are thirty applicants for the first vacancy that may arise. By way of supplement of their good work, the Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women in Cambridge (the principal promoters of Newnham Hall) have formed a sub-committee, who supply information as to suitable lodgings for students who may not find the opportunity or possess the means to take up their residence in one of the two Houses.

Newnham Hall is established upon more liberal principles, and stands upon a more popular basis, than Girton. As stated in a former letter, the fees for education, board and lodging at Girton are one hundred guineas for the three terms which comprise the academical year, and residence is an essential condition of studentship. With the Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women the establishment of Newnham Hall is accidental and subsidiary. It was found convenient to have a common home for the students, and so Newnham Hall was built. But in order to take full advantage of the course of education which Cambridge affords to women, and which the Association systematise and extend, it is not necessary to reside at Newnham. For those who take up their residence in the House the annual charge for board, lodging, and instruction is a maximum of seventy-five guineas. Thirteen students of scanty means receive small Exhibitions awarded by the Principal, which reduce the charge to sixty guineas, and the cost may be further lessened by help granted from a loan fund towards the payment of fees for instruction. A class is thus reached whose position in life would bar against them the doors of Girton. The educational schemes of the two institutions differ not less materially. The Girton students, as I have shown, are compelled before entering for Honours Examinations to pass the Previous Examination, which involves *inter alia* the serious consideration of a knowledge of Greek. The Newnham students are not necessarily required to pass this examination, and as a matter of fact I believe very few have done so. For their preliminary examination they are allowed to choose between passing the Previous Examination and obtaining an Honour Certificate in the Cambridge Higher Local Examinations. The great majority of those who read for the Tripos Examinations adopt this latter alternative. The lowest point of emulation at Girton is to pass an examination, which if the student were an undergraduate would obtain for her the B.A. degree. Whilst none of the Newnham students do this, many of them are content, eschewing the race for Honours, to prepare for the Higher Local Examination. In fact no examination, whether for Honours or for the ordinary degree, is compulsory on the part of students at Newnham. They may if they please enter the House with the simple object of availing themselves of the facilities offered for the study of any particular subject which they desire to master. Where examinations take place it will be understood that precisely the same circumstances obtain as in the case of the older institution, both Girton and Newnham students who go in for Honours submitting themselves to the informal examination of the University Examiners. In the result, Newnham comes out exceedingly well. According to the last report three students went in for the Historical Tripos. One attained the standard of a second class, having only missed that of a first by a few marks, and two reached the standard of a third class. One earned a third class in the Natural Science Tripos. In January one student passed in the Mathematical Tripos and attained the standard of a high second class. She was told that in the subjects she had read thoroughly she reached a first-class standard, but that she had not read a sufficient amount of mathematics to enable her to do this in all the papers. Another student has just passed the preliminary examination for honours in the Natural Science Tripos. From October, 1871, to June, 1878, 113 students entered the House, 82 of whom successfully passed examinations. Of 24 who entered for the Higher Local Examinations last year, 12 obtained first-class honours.

Newnham attracts students from all parts of the world. Last year two American ladies were in residence, one studying Moral Science and the other Natural Science. The latter now holds an appointment as lecturer on physiology at the Wellesley College, near Boston. An American lady, at present studying Latin and Greek at Newnham, is qualifying for an appointment as professor of these languages in another Transatlantic college. Newnham is essentially a training college for mistresses of what are called the High Schools. There is a great demand for such, the only complaint under this head being that students are sometimes induced by advantageous offers to leave college before they have gone the full depth of their studies. Of old Newnham students five are head mistresses and seventeen assistant-mistresses in girls' public schools, while several are private teachers. One is now delivering lectures on political economy at University College, Bristol, with great success; another is manager of the Manchester and Salford College for women; a third has been appointed to the new post of mistress of studies at Bedford College, London; and a fourth has been appointed resident lecturer at Newnham Hall.

Residents at Newnham have only one room allotted to each. But this is large enough to permit of a division by curtain, which forms a snug sitting room and study. Passing along the cool, clean corridors, one notices, tacked on to several doors, a card bearing the single word "Engaged." This, of course, does not imply the meaning attached to the word in the frivolous world outside, but merely indicates that the occupant of the room is deeply engaged in study, and temporarily declines the pleasure of visits from her fellow-students. The discipline of the House is sufficient without being obtrusive. Breakfast is provided between eight and nine, and it is understood that any lady coming down after the latter hour does not want any. During the Michaelmas and Lent terms students are expected to be at home at half-past six, except on Sunday, when two hours' grace is extended. During the Easter term half-past eight is the hour for "all in." They may go to bed when they like, but they must be in their own rooms by eleven o'clock. These rules exist, but there is seldom occasion for recalling the fact of their existence. The students are animated by the common desire to gain as much knowledge as may be possible in a given number of terms, and have no time to devote to lighter considerations. Privileged to be present at the four o'clock tea, one sits abashed before these young ladies, any one of whom could at a moment's notice assign to Magna Charta its proper position in the history of English freedom, or name in order the Palæozoic formations of Great Britain, or prove that the rectangle contained by the perpendiculars, let fall from the foci of an ellipse on any tangent to the curve, is equal to the square on the semi-axis minor. They do not, however, among themselves unduly weigh these accomplishments. Their acquirement comes within the duty of a term or a year, and from day to day the girls shut themselves up in their respective rooms and are "Engaged" till they have mastered their task. A brave, healthy, and cheerful spirit pervades the place, and its result is seen in the splendid percentage of success which the students achieve.

THE NEW CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

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PARIS 1878 SILVER MEDAL.
THE JURY REPORTS ARE NOT YET PUBLISHED.

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Weaving of a **NETTING**

S AND ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-IRE NETTING.

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CRYSTAL PALACE. — THIS DAY. — Pantomime ROBINSON CRUSOE. — M. EVANION'S ILLUSIONS—FRITZ RENHARD—HANLON-VOLTAS.—Admission, from 10.0 a.m. till 6.30 p.m., ONE SHILLING, or by Season Ticket. Instrumental Concert, 12.30; M. Evanion, 1.30 and 4.0; Fritz-Renhard, 2.0 and 5.0; Pantomime "Robinson Crusoe," 3.0; Hanlon-Voltas, 6.0; Great Organ (Mr. J. G. Boardman), 6.15. Phonograph at intervals during the day. Picture Gallery (with works on sale); Marine Aquarium; Wurtemburg Collection of Animals; Fine Arts Courts and Collections: Skating Rink, 2 p.m.; Band from 4 p.m., &c. N.B.—Bertram and Roberts, Refreshment Contractors.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY, at 3.—LAST PERFORMANCE but ONE of the GREAT PANTOMIME, ROBINSON CRUSOE, under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham. Written and produced by Augustus Harris. Characters by Misses Nellie Moon, D'Auban, Emma D'Auban, Fisher, Messrs. John D'Auban, Le Vite, Ridley, Melrose and Richards, &c. Magnificent Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton. Transformation Scene, "The Adoration of Venus," by Mr. W. Telbin. Music by Ferdinand Wallerstein. Conductor, Mr. Oscar H. Barrett. Seats, 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 6d., and 1s. N.B.—Children half-price to 1s. 6d. and 1s. seats.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FRITZ RENHARD will give his celebrated ENTERTAINMENT, comprising Facial Changes, Impersonations of character, and Ventriloquial Performances, THIS DAY, at 2.0 and 5.0. Seats, 6d. and 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CANARIES and BRITISH and FOREIGN CAGE BIRDS, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, and MONDAY to THURSDAY, Feb. 24 to 27 (inclusive), 1879.—Schedules may be had by application to Deputy Manager. Entries close To-morrow (Wednesday), Feb. 12, after which date no entries will be received.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—OPEN DAILY.—Picture Galleries (each work labelled), Statuary, Great Conservatory, Aviaries, Deer Park, Great Central Hall, with coloured figures of the Kings and Queens of England, Reading Room, Dining Rooms, &c.—Admission, One Shilling. Palace Band, 1.30 and 4.0.

ROYAL AQUARIUM, TO-DAY.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS.

ROYAL AQUARIUM PROGRAMME.—THIS DAY. Pleasantest and most fashionable lounge in London.—Attractions never before Rivalled in the World. At intervals during the day: The Comical Sphynx; the Performing Fleas; the Telephone and Microphone; Barnard's Puppets or Pantoccini. The Nautilus now on view. Manatee, the only living Mermaid ever brought to England, on view. Open at 11 o'clock.
3.0. Grand Variety Entertainment in Great Hall—M. Bugny's Ponies, Dogs, and Monkeys—Les Quatre Toques—Tell and Tell—The Brothers Dare; and Paul Martinette in the famed Duel Scene.
6.0. Toby, the Seal, will go through his performance in the large seal tank. Free.
7.30. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Vocalists, Miss Marie Warwick and Mr. James Sydney. Conductor, M. Chas. Dubois.
8.30. Second Grand unsurpassed Variety Entertainment in Great Hall.
AQUARIUM THEATRE.—SATURDAY, Feb. 15, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Mrs. Stirling, Miss Meyrick, and Miss Litton; Mr. W. Farren, Mr. J. Ryder, Mr. E. F. Edgar, and Mr. Lionel Brough.
NOTE.—Bertram and Roberts are the Refreshment Contractors.

BRIGHTON GRAND AQUARIUM.—The largest and most varied COLLECTION of FISHES in the world.
G. REEVES SMITH, General Manager.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—MYERS' GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS and HIPPODROME, from Paris and the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—MORNING PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2.30; Evening at 7.30. 500 Performers, 200 Horses, 25 Lady Riders. Over one million of people have already witnessed these unrivalled performances since Boxing-Day.

MYERS' GREAT HIPPODROME.—The most beautiful and best-trained Horses in the world. Mr. John Cooper will perform with the Six ponderous Elephants and enter the Den of Seven Male Lions at each Representation, the most thrilling and daring performance ever witnessed.

MYERS' GREAT CIRCUS and HIPPODROME.—Mrs. ROSE MYERS will appear at each representation on her celebrated Jumping Horse Cromwell, leaping over hurdles, gates, and other objects, including the wonderful water jump. THIS DAY at 2.30 and 7.30.

MYERS' GREAT HIPPODROME, AGRICULTURAL HALL.—The GRAND PARADE of ALL NATIONS, introducing 150 highly trained horses and ponies in the Hippodrome at the same time. 10,000 1s. seats, 5,000 2s. seats, 3,000 3s. seats. Smoking promenade for 10,000 persons. Tickets may be secured in advance at all the principal Libraries, and at the Box-office, Agricultural Hall.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—GRAND SHOW of SPRING FLOWERS THIS DAY (Tuesday), Feb. 11th), in the Conservatory, South Kensington.—Admission at 1 o'clock ONE SHILLING.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The ELECTRIC LIGHT a lecture on its production and use, with examples of all the newly invented lamps in operation, by Mr. J. L. King, at 2.45 and 7.10. Paris Exhibition, 1.45. Afghanistan, 7.55, by Mr. T. C. Hepworth. Raleigh's Queer Dream (written by Tifkins Thudd, Esq.), by Mr. Oscar Hartwell, at 3.50 and 9. Admission 1s. Open 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, 3 and 8.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Fauteuils, 5s.; sofa stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. No fees.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.
TO-DAY, at 3 and 8. ENGLAND'S HOME of MYSTERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.—Sixth Year in London of Unparalleled Success. EVERY EVENING at 8, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3. Private boxes, 25s. and 21s.; stalls, 5s. and 3s. Admission 2s. and 1s. Seats booked at any ticket agent's or at the Hall.
W. MORTON, Manager.

M. and C.—LAST WEEK of the sensational and marvellous DARK SEANCE, including Mr. Cooke's astounding aërial flight in the Cabinet, from the stage to the lofty dome in the centre of the hall. A new illusory sketch, entitled ZACH, THE HERMIT, will be presented for the first time on MONDAY next, Feb. 17.

MEPHISTO.—The only mechanical figure which can be examined in every part during play, the most ingenious puzzle ever produced, may be seen DAILY, between 2 and 10, at 9, Strand, Charing-cross. Admission 1s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—THE AFGHAN WAR. Ameer of Afghanistan. A Group representing the principal Indian Tributary Princes. Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India. The Berlin Congress Group. Pius IX. lying in state as at St. Peter's; and Peace, the Banner Cross Murderer, added to the Chamber of Horrors.—Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d.—Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS.—"Christ Leaving the Prætorium," "Christ Entering Jerusalem," and "The Brazen Serpent," each 33 feet by 22 feet, with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," "Night of the Crucifixion," &c.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily 10 to 6. 1s.

NOW OPEN.—The NEW CONTINENTAL GALLERIES, 168, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of CONTINENTAL PICTURES of the highest class from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Admission 1s., including catalogue.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. The THIRTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION will shortly Close. Open from 10 till 6. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERIES. — Messrs. THOS. AGNEW and SONS' ANNUAL EXHIBITION of High-class WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Living and Deceased Masters NOW OPEN from 10 to 5 daily.—Admission, including catalogue, One Shilling.—39, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The SEVENTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Five. Admittance 1s. Catalogue 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall, will CLOSE THIS MONTH.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, including De Neuville's Grand Work, "LE BOURGET," October 30, 1870.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY is NOW OPEN with an EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS by the Old Masters and Water Colour Drawings by living Artists. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings. Galleries lighted at dusk.

THE OXFORD.—LEONA DARE, QUEEN of the ANTILLES. Beauty, Elegance, and Daring. The pride of America. The wonder of Madrid. The rage of Paris. The surprise of London. And large Company of Variety Artistes. Open Every Evening, at 8; Saturdays, 2.30 and 8.0.

SPIERS AND POND'S
GAIETY RESTAURANT,
STRAND,
NOW OPEN. NOW OPEN.
TABLE D'HOTE (for Ladies and Gentlemen) from 5.30 till 8 o'clock, 3s. 6d.
BUFFET (open from 10 a.m. till midnight) for Light Refreshments. Luncheons served from 12 till 3 o'clock. The Buffet is reserved for Gentlemen only after 8 p.m.
GRILL ROOM for Luncheons, Dinners, and Suppers, from Noon till Midnight (for Ladies and Gentlemen).
SMOKING ROOM combines elegance with comfort and efficient ventilation. SPIERS and POND.

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TABLE D'HOTE, 3s. 6d. } From 5.30 till 8 p.m.
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Mill-hill, Feb. 6, 1879.

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THE WINDS

VOL. XIV. HANTS COUNTY AND CENTRA

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For the "WINDSOR MAIL."

THE LEGENDS OF THE MICMACS.

BY S. T. RAND.

RUSHING WIND AND ROLLING WAVE.

Related by Nancy Jeddore, of Hantsport, N.S., and learned from her mother, Mary Nowlen, late of St. Mary's Bay.

I will introduce this remarkable story by an extract from Dr. Dawson's late work, entitled "Fossil Men," page 323. "As a specimen, I may mention an unpublished myth, collected by Mr. Rand among the Micmacs. It is a story of the adventures of the 'Rushing Wind' and 'Rolling Wave,' personified as young men who set out in their travels, and who pass through many adventures, all more or less related to their proper characters. They combine to overthrow the cabins of a village, that they may enjoy the confusion of the inmates. They go on a hunting expedition, and drive before them multitudes of birds and fish; and they throw down trees to kill the deer and the wild animals of the forest. Finally, after roving around the world and working much mischief and some good on land and sea, they are married to two lovely girls, named respectively The Calm and The Sea Foam, and by these their rude energies are subdued, so that always the storm and the calm alternate with each other, and waves rage only for a time, and then subside into stillness and creamy foam." "Such plays of fancy"—continues the doctor—"are obiviously the rudiments of true poetic myth, and would require only the knowledge of letters to be developed into poetry, like that which comes down to us from ancient India and Greece."

Dr. Dawson has given a very correct summary of the Legend; but he heard it twice. A few years ago I had the pleasure of calling upon the doctor, at his house in Montreal. Always interested in the Micmac Mission, and in whatever relates to the Indians, I was not disappointed in finding him very willing to listen to my anecdotes and facts, and I gave him a sketch of the adventures of Rushing Wind and Rolling Wave, as abounding in poetry and symbol. Prof. Golden Smith was stopping with the doctor at the time, delivering lectures to the students of McGill College, and when Mr. Smith came in, my friend Dr. D. showed his appreciation of the "yarn," by setting me to tell it again.

I wrote it down some years ago with a good number more, just as Nancy Jeddore related them to me, as handed down by her mother, now for a good many years dead and gone.

My plan, as usual in such cases, was, to listen to the story in Micmac, make a few notes, and then quietly by myself to write it out in English. Nancy, although she speaks English better than most Indians, could not possibly tell an Indian story in that language. And I have never found an Indian who could do so. But after they were written out in English, to understand them when read over, and correct any error, was another matter. This was always done. As Nancy is still living and is well known in all these parts, she can be appealed to as my voucher for the origin of the tale, and she can understand the story when read to her, and has given me her consent to publish it. But now for the tale itself.

There was once an aged couple who had two sons. The name of the older one was Rushing Wind, and of the younger, Rolling Wave. The two boys grew up together, and were always together when they *played* or *worked* or *slept*. So one day they went off together on a hunting excursion. Rushing Wind chased the birds, caught and threw them to the ground; and Rolling Wave pursued the fish and piled them on the shore. These were conveyed to their parents, and then the two boys were at liberty to start upon other adventures. After a while they came to a large lake, in which there were a number of islands, and by the rising smoke they discerned that there was a village on the opposite side of the lake. So they plan together to rush down suddenly upon this village and overturn all the wigwams, so that they may have a fair sight of all the beautiful girls of the place. Accordingly they rush pell mell upon the feeble structures, and send them flying and floating in all directions. Then they quietly calm down and coolly contemplate the ruin they have effected. The old chief of the village accosts the strangers and enquires what their names are? From whence they have come? and whither they are going? They tell him their names, and state that they came from no place in particular, and are merely travelling for amusement; having no place in particular in view o which they are going. He tells them that there are three more villages beyond him, and that having passed them, they would come to another where the head chief—the *king* resided. Possessed of this information they leave the place and pursue their route.

When they have reached the third village, they make particular enquiries respecting the town where the head chief dwells. They are informed that they will come out to a large clearing, and beyond this they will see a high mountain, and on ascending this mountain they will see the "royal city" beyond.

Forward they go then and find all turn out as they were told. When they came to this *oodûn*, (*town*), they enquire for the chief's residence. A messenger is dispatched to the chief, who informs him that two strangers—two fine looking fellows, have arrived at the village, and wish to see him. So he sends for them, and after some enquiries as to who they are, whence they came, and whither they are going, they offer to engage a while in his service, provided he will employ them and pay them. He asks them what they can do. They freely own that they know nothing about the ordinary work of domestic servants; but they tell him they are capital hunters, and can bring in the vast productions of the air and the sea. He undertakes to employ them for one week upon trial. They tell him they must work together, and must not be separated. To this arrangement he agrees, and Rushing Wind attacks the flocks of sea-fowl. He kills an immence number, and Rolling Wave assists in collecting the birds and bringing them to land. Then comes the turn of Rolling Wave. He goes fishing and collects such a quantity of all sorts of fish, that the two have some difficulty in landing them. The old chief is wonderfully delighted, and boasts to his friends of the marvellous prowess of his new servants; he is proud of the success of his speculation. As their time is not quite up, he offers to hire them out to others, so as to make all he can out of them. So one of his more influential subordinates takes him at his word, and the two mighty hunters finish out their week's work in bringing in the treasures of the air and sea for his use and behoof. They are then paid off according to agreement, and discharged.

But the two fellows can not only be very subservient and profitable as servants; they can show power and dominion as well, and do as much harm or more as *masters*, than they do good, as servants. They have no intention of quitting the place without giving the inhabitants an opportunity of witnessing their pranks for evil; so they raise a storm. The blankets, boughs and bark of the tents, are sent whirling through the air in all directions; and all is hurry and scurry and wild commotion among the people. The waves rush mountains high, and dash far up among the tents, carrying terror and destruction far and wide. Meanwhile the two scamps are off home to visit their parents, leaving the terrified and disconsolate villagers to repair the mischief and console themselves as best they may.

By and by Rushing Wind proposes to his friend and partner, to go into the woods on a hunting excursion. "But," asks the other, "how can we kill moose and carriboo, bears, etc.?" "Oh that will be very easy," says Rushing Wind. "We will knock them over with trees." So off they set, and cause a great slaughter among these larger animals, by throwing down the trees of the forest upon them. The old people are thus provided for, for some time to come, and the two fellows agree to go a-hunting in another department. They will go and get them each a wife. Rushing Wind says to his brother, "I will prepare me a dress from the skin of the carriboo; but you must dress in the skin of the black bear. Then you can go, as a matter of course, picking berries,* and will there meet the young women; because they also follow that occupation. Meanwhile I will sit down in the distance and look on, and watch the progress of affairs." This plan is accordingly carried out. Rolling Wave puts on his dark robe, Rushing Wind puts on the skin of a carriboo, and they go out to the blueberry plains, whither the young women are wont to resort at that season of the year.

A bevy of girls are quietly gathering up the precious treasures of the field, when they look up and see the approach of the black form in the distance. Taking him for a bear, and dreading an encounter with such a foe, they immediately start post-haste for home. The two young gentlemen watch them as they go, and divine where their home is, and resolve to follow. The girls have not only seen the form in black, which has alarmed them, but they have noticed the carriboo beyond. Rolling Wave gives the signal to his friend, and away they both dash in pursuit. They came to a lake, the village being in sight on the opposite side, and the girls are obliged to go round the lake to get home; but our two heroes have the power of walking over the waters, and make directly across, producing quite a commotion on the lake as they go. They get there first, doff their disguises, and await the arrival of the young ladies. They salute the girls respectfully, and go on with them to the village. There a little deceit is used—(for winds and waves are treacherous in making love, as well as too many others,)—and they do not give their true names. Rushing Wind says his name is *Wibbun, Stillness-in-the-air*, and Rolling Wave says his name is *Meepoke, Oily-foam-on--the--tranquil-sea*. They say nothing about their home, nor tell from whence they came. The news of their arrival soon spreads, and they call upon the chief of the village. He asks their names, but they do not tell him, but they tell him their errand. They have come looking for wives.

There is, however, one man in the village who happens to know the chaps. He whispers it round that they are not to be trusted, and that if they are harbored, they will get the place into trouble. They are hospitably entertained, however, and are informed where there are two beautiful girls, who are sisters. There home is the farthest lodge in the village. Thither they immediately repair, and sure enough there they find two lovely maidens, and fall in love with them at first sight. The mother, however, receives the strangers coldly. They ask her: "Are these your daughters?" She answers in the affirmative. "Will you give them to us?" they ask, "to go home with us, and be our wives?" Her answer is in the negative, and quite decided. "I will not," she says. "I cannot spare them upon any consideration. They inquire the names of the young ladies, and are told, "The one is called *Wibbun, Calm*, and the other, **Meepoke, Sea-foam.*

The old lady softens down a little after a while, and inquires who they are, and *what* they are, and whence they came, and if their parents are still living. They now tell her their real names; but coin a story to suit their purpose, without any regard to the facts of the case. They say they left their parents seven years before; that they spent a whole year in the service of a great chief, since they began to travel; that they had left their father and mother bountifully supplied with provisions, but they now wished to return to their homes, and quit roving about, and in order to settle down it would be needful to be married, and they pressed their suit that she would allow them to marry her daughters.

The old woman now proposes to consider of the subject. She thinks they must be well to do in the world, and so after a while she tells them she will spare one of her daughters, but they must go to some other lodge for the other. But they argue that this cannot be. They are united together, (like the Siamese Twins,) two affectionate brothers, inseparable in their labors and interests, and they must marry two sisters. And further they argue: "It is the same with your two girls. They are sisters, indissolubly united. The one cannot exist without the other. We must take them both. † "Ah," says the old lady: "all right, you can take them both." So Rushing Wind chooses *Calm*, and Rolling Wave takes *Sea-foam*. The mother thereupon informs the chief of the arrangement. He makes no objection to the matches, but he does object to the parties leaving the place. But the young men promise to return and bring back the women, and reside there, after they have visited the old folks at home.

To this he assents, and they take their departure. Reaching home, they find the old people alive and well, and having still an abundant supply of food.

After some time the women grow homesick, and remind their husbands of their promise. Rushing Wind is opposed to the plan, and urges his brother to oppose it also. There is then some danger of a domestic storm. But Madam *Calm* exerts her influence to keep things quiet; and the storm is averted, and all of them go quietly together to visit the friends and relatives of the two women.

After a while the men propose to go home, and they tell the women that if they are unwilling to go with them, they may remain, and they will go home without them. But to this the mother-in-law decidedly objects. They would only be assailed by other suitors, she tells them, and so with the consent of all parties they return home.

But all is not exactly peace there. The mother-in-law, so long used to being mistress of the establishment, cannot very quietly see herself set aside, and her authority overthrown by the younger parties. She thinks too her sons neglect her, in paying attention to their wives. She takes the greatest dislike to *Calm*, whose smooth brow she occasionally succeeds in ruffling. She insists that this Calm shall be sent away. But along comes her husband, Rushing Wind, on such occasions, and breathes his gentle accents into her ears. "Just as we are brothers," he says, "so they are sisters, and if you separate them, they cannot live. Let us all live in peace." Sometimes the old man too puts in a word, by way of pouring oil on the troubled waters—and—*kespeadooksit, here the story ends;* rather abruptly, I should say; but this usually is the case with them.

*Note.—*Meepoke, Sea-foam,* is not the foam produced by commotion, but what collects in the water during a perfect calm. The slightest agitation of the surface causes it instantly to disappear. Hence the wondrous beauty of the figure: *Calm* and *Foam* are two *twin sisters*, the one of which cannot exist without the other, like *Wind* and *Wave*. The conception is in each case a very fine one, and worthy of a poet of the highest order.

*Note.—*Mooin*, the Indian name for a bear is *Mooin*, and means *the berry picker*, from a word that denotes *to pick berries*. Has *Mooin* any connection with *Bruin*? Who can tell us?

† Note.—*Ah!* is an expressive Micmac word. It is a word of assent to a proposition. "*All right,*" is its equivalent in English.

A Few Reflections Upon Night.

It is night. A policeman awakes with a sudden start and moves around the corner, having a secret fear at his heart that he had slept through all that night, all next day, and far into to-morrow night. It is night in a great city. The poker and faro rooms are in full blast, 10,000 loafers are holding down street corners, and here and there an intoxicated Alderman can be seen making his way through to a policy shop or a gathering of the pavement ring. Under cover of darkness, first manufactured over 6,000 years ago, the hotel beat lowers his duds from the fourth-story window; all who have dead-head tickets start for the opera houses; hundreds of young men set out to spark; reporters look forward to fires, robberies, and murders, and church choirs meet to rehearse and wrangle and lay up clubs for each other.

'Tis night in the country. The stock has been fed, the squeal of the pig is hushed, and the tired horse munches at his corn, and wonders why his master throws in so many cobs without a kernel on them. The watch dog sits at the gate, perfectly willing to chew up any of the neighbors for a cent, and within the farm house all is serene, or would be if John Henery could find the grease for his boots, Mary Ann could find her novel, the old man discover the hiding place of the bootjack, and the mother solve the mystery of how some of her neighbors managed to get a dress costing two shillings per yard while she had nothing but calico.

'Tis night on the ocean. The proud steamer sails gallantly on and on, the Captain snoring in his birth, the mates playing euchre, the lookouts asleep, and everything in readiness to swear, in case of collision, that it was all the other vessel's fault. Nothing is heard but the steady beat of the propeller, the groans of the immigrants, and the voices of men and women declaring that anybody who plans an ocean voyage for pleasure ought to be shot to death with codfish balls. The sportive dolphin gambols away his hard earnings, the whale rolls over for another nap, and the business-like shark follows in the wake to pick up any opportunities which may tumble overboard.

'Tis night on the prairie. The red men gather about the camp fire to count the scalps they have taken within the last week, and to grumble at the Government for not furnishing them port wine and repeating their rifles. The white hunter and trapper curls himself up to wonder where he can find old bones for breakfast, and to realize what a fool he has made of himself, and the gaunt wolf shoulders his empty stomach and sets out in search of something to make life worth living for.

Night grows apace. In the city the weary wife takes her place in the hall with club in hand. In the country the old folks fall into bed aweary with the work of the day, and the young people spark and chew pop corn. On the ocean the seasickers continue to grow worse, and the songs of the mermaids fall flat. On the prairie the Indians finally decide to make war in the spring, the hunter falls asleep to dream of eating his boots for dinner, and the wolf meets a wildcat and offers to toss up to see which shall eat the other.

Thumb Portraits.

If the "ball" or cushion-like surface of the tip-joint of the thumb be examined, it can be seen that in the centre—as, indeed, in the fingers also—is a kind of spiral formed of fine grooves in the skin. The spiral is, however, rarely, if ever, quite perfect—there are irregularities, or places where lines run into each other here and there. Examining both thumbs it will be seen that they do not exactly match; but the figure on each thumb is the same through life. If the thumbs of any two persons are compared, it will further be found that no two are alike. There may be, and generally is, a "family resemblance" between members of the same family, as in other features; there are also national characteristics; but the individuals differ. All this is better seen by taking "proof impressions" of the thumb. This is easily done by pressing it on a slab covered with a film of printer's ink, and then pressing it on a piece of white paper; or a little aquiline dye, Indian ink—almost anything—may be used.

The Chinese take advantage of all this to identify their important criminals, at least in some parts of the Empire. We photograph their faces; they take impressions from their thumbs. They are stored away; and if the delinquent should ever again fall into the hands of the police, another impression at once affords the means of comparison. The Chinese say that, considering the alteration made in the countenance by hair and beard, and the power many men have of distorting or altering the actual features, etc., their method affords even more certain and easy means of identification than our plan of taking the criminal's portrait. Perhaps we might with advantage take a leaf out of their book.

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Local Items.

DON'T FORGET to be "Among the Breakers" week after next.

NAVIGATION.—The Avon Run is nearly clear of ice. The Down-the-River boat arrived yesterday.

DR. HALEY ILL.—We regret to state that Dr. Haley, M. P., has been confined to his house from illness since Monday last.

CONDUCTOR EDWARDS.—We are sorry to hear that Conductor Joe Edwards is dangerously ill at Annapolis, with erysipelas in the head.

PUBLIC BUILDING.—We received a telegram yesterday from Mr. Allison, M. P., Ottawa, saying that $10,000 additional having been placed on the estimates for the Windsor Public Building, work would commence at once. Good!

A ROUGH DAY.—"Good Friday" was really the Worst Friday we have had this year. There was a driving snow storm all day. The weather moderated in the night and it has been soft since. Business was suspended in Windsor as usual.

THE "ETHEL GRANVILLE".—The St. John schooner *Ethel Granville*, Branscomb, master, has at last come to grief. She was over forty days drifting about with the ice in the Basin, and on the 20th passed Port Greville, and the same night was driven by a westerly wind under Biomidon, and crushed in the ice. The crew, who stuck to the vessel all this time, managed to get ashore after travelling over the drifting ice nearly a mile.

REFORM CLUB.—The Windsor Reform Club is still an active temperance organization. There rooms have been open nightly all winter, and have been well attended. The following persons were duly installed into office by past President J. W. Sharp, for the current quarter:—Harry Davidson, President; J. W. Sharp, 1st V. P.; Joseph Crowell, 2nd do.; Alexander Anthony, 3rd do.; Charles Smith, 4th do.; J. A. Calder, 5th do.; D. P. Ailison, Treasurer; W. M. Dimock, Secretary; Harry Banks, Assistant Secretary; L. K. Bennett Financial Secretary.

THE WASH-OUT.—Last weeks' freshet did considerable damage to the bridges throughout the County. The bridge across the Half-way River near Masters' Mills, Mount Denson, was carried away, so was the bridge over the River Herbert, near Benj. Vaughan's; and the one over the same river near Eben Sweet's, Newport. Two bridges near the Meander, Newport were destroyed—one near George McKay's, and the other near Stephen Harvie's. All these are public bridges and it is likely the Municipal Council will hold a meeting this week to see what is to be done in the matter.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Conductor Edward Ritchie died suddenly at Halifax, on Tuesday morning. He received an injury in the side a few week ago while helping to get some cattle aboard the train, which brought on blood poisoning and caused his death. He run his train as usual up to Saturday. The deceased was a favorite along the W. & A. R., and had many warm friends. He leaves a wife and five children.—A man named Keizer, a brother of Joseph Keizer, Mail Carrier between Windsor and Chester, died very suddenly at Kentville, on Monday night. He belonged to Billtown, Kings Co. and was on his way home, and had arrived at Kentville by the Halifax train that same evening in his usual health.

PERSONALS.—U.S. Consul, D. K. Hobart, returned on Saturday from a short visit to the States. His son, Mr. Charles Hobart, acted consul during his absence.—Mr. E. Sayer Scoullar, formerly of Windsor, but now of the plumbing firm of E. S. Scoullar, & Co., of New Westminster, B. C., is here on a visit.—Mr. E. F. Clements, General Manager of the N. S. S. Co., passed through here from Halifax on Tuesday.—Mr. H. H. Grant, of the Inland Revenue Department, Halifax, was in Windsor on Good Friday.—Mr. Edward Elms, from Manitoba, is here on a visit. He is employed on the Canada Pacific Railway.—Mr. C. F. Fraser, Superintendent for the Halifax Institution for the Blind, was in town last week.

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.—Something more than usual has gone wrong with the gas. A break has occurred and several of the stores on Water Street have been without supply for some time. These stores have been obliged to fit up with oil lamps, and some say they will not take the gas again when the pipes are repaired, as oil is cheaper and more satisfactory. The Windsor Gas Works are in a bad state; the pipes being old and out of order, and there is much loss of gas from leakage. A comparatively small number of the houses in town use it, as the price, $4 a thousand feet, makes it too expensive. The Works should be renovated, and the price lowered to $3.50 a thousand, then it would be a paying investment.

AMUSEMENTS.

As intimated in our last issue, the Lawn Tennis Dramatic Club of Windsor will give an entertainment in Reform Club Hall, Windsor, this evening. Mrs. Burnett's popular Drama, "Esmeralda," which had such a long run at Madison Square Theatre, New York, will form the chief feature of the entertainment. In addition to this, arrangements have been made for choice music.

A Literary Entertainment will take place on Tuesday evening next, April 3. Proceeds are to be applied to a benevolent object. Four young ladies from Hantsport will form a part of the singers, aided by several gentlemen from King's College. The singing consisting of Choruses and Solos, due attention being paid to the comic element by the gentlemen, will, without doubt, be a source of great pleasure to the audience. Judge DeWolfe has an established reputation as an elocutionist, and Mr. Harris, of King's College, is unsurpassed as a delineator of comic characters, and it is expected that another gentleman will favor the audience with a reading or two.

Frank Mitchell and William Trezevant, of Orangeburg N. Y., courted the same girl, in consequence of which bitter feelings of jealousy existed between them. A few days ago Trezevant learning from the girl that she was expecting a visit from Mitchell that night, concealed himself behind a tree near Mitchell's house, and as he came out of the gate knocked him down with a heavy club. He then dragged his victim to the woods, and after beating his brains out with the club dug a grave and buried him. Mitchell was missed and suspicion fell upon Trezevant. He was arrested and confessed the crime.

R. PRAT,

Higgins' Building,

WOLFVILLE, N. S.,

Desires to call attention to his present

NEW STOCK

—OF—

Choice Family Groceries,

—INCLUDING—

TEA,

COFFEE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

FLOUR,

MEAL,

RAISINS,

Oranges, Lemons,

SPICES,

Canned Goods,

OIL, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO, BEST—

Bright & Black Tobaccos

—AND—

SMOKERS SUNDRIES

Of every description, viz.:

Diamond 4s.
Diamond 8s.
Diamond 12s.
P. O. W. Navy 3s.
Napoleon.
Pilot,
T. G. Bar.
A No. 1.
Rosebud.
Star.
Golden Jewel,
Myrtle Navy.
Cigarettes.
Cigars.
Pipes, &c.,&c.

All to be sold at lowest

Cash Prices,

With bargains in the articles of

TEA, FLOUR,

—AND—

TOBACCO.

R. PRAT.

WEBB & CO.,

WATER STREET, WINDSOR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock

Pure Drugs, Medicines,

PATENT MEDICINES,

SPICES, DYE STUFFS,

OILS, BRUSHES, COMBS,

SPONGES, TOILET SOAPS.

—AND—

Perfumery, &c., &c.,

Which they offer for sale at moderate prices

Feb. 15th.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

Windsor Water Works.

To Contractors.

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF WINDSOR are prepared to receive proposals from parties willing to enter into a contract to do all the necessary

EARTH and ROCK EXCAVATIONS,
EMBANKMENTS,
CULVERTS,
RE-FILLING TRENCHES,

And other work required for the water supply of the Town.

Specifications and form of Tender may be seen at the office of the Town Clerk.

Proposals addressed to the Warden, and endorsed on the envelope, "Tender for Excavations, etc.," will be received at the Town Clerk's office up to noon on

Saturday, 14th day of April, next.

All proposals must be properly made out on the prescribed form, otherwise they will not be considered.

Satisfactory security will be required.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Council reserve the right to let the work either as a whole or in separate sections.

ALLEN HALEY,
Ward. t.

Mar. 27, td.

Musical & Literary

Entertainment

—IN—

TEMPERANCE HALL, WINDSOR,

—ON—

THURSDAY EVENING, NEXT,

APRIL 5TH,

For a benevolent object. Several talented Singers will render a choice programme of popular Music, consisting of Quartettes, Solos and Roundelays. There will be several comic Solos given by gentlemen. Juvenile singing will form an attractive part of the evening's entertainment. The entertainment will be varied by interesting Recitations, Readings given by several gentlemen.

Admission 25 cts. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

March 29.—1in

THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE.
Windsor, March 27th, 1883.

Tenders for Painting School House.

THE Town Council of Windsor are prepared to receive proposals from parties willing to enter into a contract to paint the exterior of the TWO TOWN SCHOOL HOUSES with two coats of paint. The Town Council will furnish stock.

Tenders will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, 14th DAY OF APRIL next.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,
FRED W. DIMOCK,
Town Clerk.

Mar. 27, 1883 td.

For Sale or To Let.

That desirable Residence, with Stable, Garden and Field attached; the property of

Mrs. E. A. Murdoch,

situate about three-fourths of a mile from Post Office, on the road leading to King's College. The House has four rooms on the ground floor, and the same number on the second story; besides Pantries and Closets. Brick Tank and well.

Possession given at any time after the 10th of April. Apply to

M. H. GOUDGE.

Windsor, March 29th.—1mo.

T. H. BIRD,

(From London.)

Lever Watchmaker.

PAYZANT BLOCK, WINDSOR.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry Repaired.

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Windsor and vicinity that he has opened a shop over Windsor Foundry. Office and Warerooms now prepared to do CLEANING and REPAIRING of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, &c. Having had thirty years experience (four of them in 61 Strand, London) in watch making and Repairing Watches, &c., he can assure the public that all work entrusted to him will be thoroughly and promptly done.

May 11th.—1yr.

OXEN FOR SALE.

FIVE pair OXEN for sale. Can be seen any time at AVON MILL.

J. A. McCallum.

Windsor, March 22nd, 1883.—2in

WANTED TO RENT!

—A GOOD—

DWELLING HOUSE

In Windsor. Address

"A. B.," WINDSOR MAIL.

March 29th.—1

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that he has discontinued his connection with the business in Hantsport heretofore carried on under the name of T. MARTIN and Co.

T. MARTIN.

March 20.—1m

LAW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership in the practice of the Law in the Town of Windsor, under the name and firm of "KING & MAYNARD."

Windsor, March 14th, 1883.

GEORGE H. KING,
JOHN S. MAYNARD.

15th, tf.

SPRING,

1883.

C.H. Borden

WOLFVILLE,

—HAS IN STOCK, AND—

TO ARRIVE,

—THE—

LARGEST

AND

BEST STOCK

—OF—

American Hats,
American Caps
American Boots,
American Shoes,
American Slippers,
American Rubbers,
American Furnishings.

Largest Stock,

Latest Styles,

Lowest Prices,

Best Quality.

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of

CANADIAN

Hats & Caps,

Furnishings, Etc., Etc.

MAKING THE FINEST

STOCK OF GOODS

—IN—

PRICE,

QUALITY

& VARIETY,

EVER SHOWN IN

KINGS CO.

C. H. BORDEN.

Sept 29/84

THE GAZETTE MONTREAL TUESDAY, SEPTE

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WOMEN'S EDUCATION ABROAD.

Lecture by Sir William Dawson before the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal.

The fourteenth session of the Montreal Ladies' Educational Association, of which Mrs. Redpath is president, was opened in the Synod Hall at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by an inaugural lecture by Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University, on "Women's Education Abroad." Besides the lecturer there were also on the platform, the Rev. Canon Ellegood, the Rev. Professor Scrimger, the Rev. Professor Clarke Murray and the Hon. James Ferrier.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON first referred to the great development of the higher education in Great Britain between the time of his last visit in 1870 and the present time. Then there were a few associations only recently established for providing lectures for ladies, but the great movement for the collegiate education of women was merely commencing. Girton College began its work with six students in 1869 and was not fully organized till 1873, and it was not till 1881 that the University of Cambridge granted to the lady students formal admission to its higher examinations. At this moment nearly all the universities are open to women, and the "girl graduate," who was a poetical mtyh in 1870, is to be found everywhere, and more especially occupying high positions in the profession of the teacher. The existence of the Montreal Ladies' Educational Association began in 1870, about the same time with the initiation of the great movement in the mother country; but the latter has far outstripped us in the race. A remarkable illustration of the importance now attached to questions of this kind in England was afforded by the meeting of convocation at Oxford in May last, at which the lecturer had the opportunity to be present, and which was called for the purpose of taking, without discussion, the final vote on the question of admitting women to the university examinations. With reference to the numbers interested, the question was not large, for there are at Oxford only two halls for women, with not more than 50 students, and the regulation to be voted on was similar to that in force for some time previously at Cambridge. Yet the meeting was preceded by a warm and able discussion in the *Times* and other newspapers, and on the day of meeting the floor of the Sheldonian Theatre was crowded with 800 members of convocation, who had come up from all parts of England for the momentous occasion, including a great number of the more eminent graduates of the University. The seats around were filled with spectators, principally ladies, and the galleries were crowded with the undergraduates. While the voting was proceeding the whole audience was evidently in a state of intense excitement, and when the result was declared, 464

IN FAVOUR OF THE ADMISSION OF LADIES,

to 321 against, it was received with great cheering and other tokens of approval. The vote is said to have been one of the largest ever known, and it was remarked that many who have usually resisted the modern innovations in the University, had evidently on this occasion been won over to the other side. The questions relating to the higher education of women are of two kinds—those that relate to the education itself, and those that relate to the examinations to be undergone and the titles and distinctions conferred. The former is of course the more important, and in England it has been provided for principally through the exertions of the ladies themselves. The latter falls more especially to the authorities of the universities, and acquires importance more especially from the fact that the examinations determine to a great extent the course which will be pursued by the educators, and more especially whether the student shall undergo a genuine training of practical value or shall be subject to a process of cramming. Both of these divisions of the subject have consequently attracted much attention on the part of educators. With reference to the methods of instruction, these in England and Scotland are based entirely or almost entirely on the curricula of the universities, following them as closely as possible, in order that the students may come up for the regular university examinations. Full advantage is taken, however, of the facilities afforded for honour studies, whereby a high training along special lines of study can be secured; and where the students are placed in separate colleges there are special means for branches of culture, more especially those of an esthetic and artistic character, which are neglected by the universities. With reference to the relation of the sexes in the higher education, three leading methods, or two methods and an intervening one containing a portion of both the others, are going on side by side in connection with the English universities. One is what is popularly known in this country by the somewhat objectionable name of co-education—that is, education in mixed classes without any restriction. This is carried on in University College London, and University College Bristol with some measure of success, though the number of students seems to be diminishing in proportion as the other methods gain ground. It was also attempted, but without success, at Owens College, Manchester. The opposite method is that of

ENTIRELY SEPARATE COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

This has long been in operation with great success at the large Ladies' College at Cheltenham, and also in the Bedford College, London, and the West End College, connected with King's College, London, and several other important institutions, and is to be carried out on a great scale in the new Holloway College, for which magnificent buildings are being erected at Windsor. The Eclectic or combined system, which provides for separate residence of female students and separate classes for the junior years, and the more especially tutorial classes, with facilities to attend public lectures in the advanced classes along with the male students, is that in operation at Cambridge and Oxford, at Owens College, Manchester, and in connection with the University of Edinburgh. At Owens College the regulations provide separate classes up to the intermediate, and beyond this the council may admit ladies to attend the ordinary and honour classes in the advanced years with other students. Each of these methods may be regarded as an experiment, and each has its advocates urging reasons more or less cogent, but it is to be observed that in England no party proposes to follow one to the exclusion of the other, and that all are being pursued side by side. Thus parents and students can have their choice of methods, and acrimonious discussion such as results from the attempt to force one method on all is avoided. Details were then given of visits to various colleges for women, and as to the special excellencies of each, and the information obtained from the principals and from ladies and gentlemen concerned in their management; with special reference to the applicability of the several methods to this country. With regard to examinations and degrees, the practice of the English universities presents some points of diversity. The University of London gives the degree of B.A., and the lady graduates come up at convocation in caps and gowns to receive it, and are classed with the other students. The new Victoria University also admits women to the degree of B.A. The University of St. Andrew's admits to all its examinations and gives the degree of Licentiate in Arts. The other universities admit to examinations, but do not give the degree, but only a certificate equivalent to it, without any title. Many of the ladies interested in the movement express themselves as quite indifferent to the title of B.A., provided they obtain a certificate along with honours or classing if they have attained to these. They all insist, however, on the examination being strictly equivalent to those for men, and practically the greater number of the young women going up for the degree are not content with the ordinary B.A., but try for honours or classing in the final examinations, and a large proportion are successful. An important consequence of the movement is that many young women are preparing themselves for those teaching positions which have been filled by university graduates, and to such women the honour certificate or degree of the university, is

AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

of considerable pecuniary value, raising them from the position of underpaid governesses or mere assistants to the higher grades of educational work. Women have already been enabled by the Normal Schools to secure this to some extent in Canada, but the university degree will open to them still higher and wider fields, and will make the profession of teaching more emphatically that of women. The lecturer then referred to the importance of the field opened up to the McGill University by the endowment of the Hon. Donald A. Smith, and to the advantages which McGill will have for carrying on the work, in consequence of the wide field now covered by its course of study, its advantages in apparatus and museum, and the aid which it may hope to receive from the work carried on by the Ladies' Educational Association, the Trafalgar Institute and the McGill Normal School. In conclusion he referred to the efforts in this direction in France, Switzerland and Italy, and to the low position of woman in the Moslem countries of the East, with its deplorable results on the state of society there, and to the praisworthy efforts now being made, more especially by the American missionaries, certain benevolent English ladies, and the German deaconesses, in Egypt and Syria, for the benefit more especially of the women of the Christian population of those countries.

The lecture was listened to throughout with the closest attention.

THE COURSE OF LECTURES.

The following courses of lectures will be delivered during the session:—

A course of ten lectures on "Special Subjects in Applied Logic," by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, D.D., LL.D. The introductory lecture will be delivered on [illegible] October 2nd, at 4 p.m. [illegible] meet every Thu[illegible]

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And all To[illegible] above Railw[illegible]

Time and [illegible] solicited.

Gazett

REAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

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trustees appointed were W. F. Hines, Denver, Col.; A. H. Tucker, Mason City, Iowa; C. A. Cripps, Vincennes, Ind. Philadelphia was appointed as the next meeting place of the grand lodge. W. F. Hines was re-appointed associate editor of the *Firemen's Magazine*. An exemplification of the secret work was given by Grand Master Arnold, after which an animated debate took place on the "good of the order." The officers were then installed and the convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the third Monday of September, 1885.

In the libel suit of Stilwell, editor of the *Sentinel* of Port Arthur, against John Bourke, chief of the police there, heard at the civil assizes to-day, plaintiff was again successful, the jury awarding him $250 damages. In the suite of Stilwell vs. Rennie et al, heard on Saturday, in which the plaintiff was awarded $500 damages but the jury disagreed as to the ownership of the Port Arthur *Herald* in which the libellous communication was published, the jury this morning agreed that G. R. Patullo and Rennie were at that time proprietors and exonerated Knight from all blame.

From a statement issued from the public library it appears that up to date 6,798 readers' tickets have been issued. During the month ending Saturday, 16,215 books were issued.

Jonathan Madell, builder, and Mrs. Martin, organist of College street Baptist church, who eloped about five weeks ago, returned to their families yesterday, and, being truly penitent and heartily ashamed of their conduct, were welcomed back.

It is understood that the detectives have obtained a clue to the party who punctured 5,000 feet of hose delivered to the city some months ago, thereby rendering it useless.

ONTARIO DESPATCHES.

The busy burglar—Banker indicted—Scott Act movement.

KINGSTON, September 29.—A few days ago the residence of G. S. Fenwick was entered ...urglars and a quantity of goods stolen, ... were furs, cloaks, etc., valued ...was immediately en- ...s yet has found

...pens to-morrow ...eld here. Over ... already.

...The farm resi- ...oad contractor, ...y burglars who ... jewellery. Miss ...f the house, gave ...is started in pur- ... captured after a

...r 29.—The grand ...t Scott, private ... of two cases for ...ear when called ... Wm. Deacon, of ... for $500.

...—At the assizes ...ury unanimously ... of the Scott Act ...pinion of this ...is a great evil, ...his evil we trust ...of 1878 may be ...es of Leeds and

...The petition for ...Act in the united ... and Durham has ...ctor's office. It ...00 more than the ...provisions of the ...ses to be a vigor-

...UNTEERS.

...iddleton—An at- ...p Hill.

...29.—The volunteer ...y Col. Middleton on ...noon was one of the ...ssful witnessed here ...ade assembled at the ...an was served with ...munition. The Gar- ...ut and took posses- ... they were attacked ... 63rd Rifles, the lat- ...tly dislodged. The ...k place. Owing to ...attery's guns to On- ...ery, and the affair ... musketry skirmish.

...FLOTILLA.

...undland coast— ...brador.

...ember 28.—There ... Cape Freels and ...of fifteen icebergs ...south in the track ...t arriving at St. ...arge quantities of ...Labrador Thursday. ...xperienced on the ... Lizette was lost. ...eavy disasters from ... Conception Bay ...olar sea, being dot- ...ge icebergs.

...ELLIGENCE.

...g—New office at ...c.

...9.—Rails are being ...llway between Cala- ...w. The C. P. R. ... run a second track ... Smith's Creek, Ren- ...a large expendi- ...he C. P. R. has been ...hase of the K. & P., ...Trunk is bidding for

...—The Canadian ...n office opposite ...et, where their ... division will be

...9.—The freight ...aissioner Fink's ...ation of Weste n ...e 1st prox.

...HER.

...30, 1 a.m.—The ...lf of St. Lawrence ...and comparatively ...gion and middle ...er has been fine ... districts, and ...g, in the gulf

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...t to south winds; ...with showers to- ...temperature.

...) pr cent. on all ...ls to select from. ... street 1

Coming Out,

WHAT IS SAID IN EUROPE.

The Scare Over the Condition of the Navy.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS' HOPES.

A Grant to be Asked for Prince Victor.

THE DYNAMITERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Royal, Political, Personal, Religious and other Notes.

NEW YORK, September 28.—A special cable states that the further discussion of the condition of the navy deepens the profound impression of its disproportion to the hugeness of England's responsibilities and the armaments of other powers. Admiral Symonds writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to repeat the prayer of Sir Thomas Brassey, one of the representatives of the Admiralty in parliament:—"May God deliver us from war." After the most mature and deliberate consideration he continues:—"I deem it my bounden, though most painful duty to state that I consider the navy so starved, so weak in numbers, armament, structure, and *personnel*, that if a war broke out to-morrow with France I do not see how we could avoid the most awful disaster." Such vehement declarations from competent authorities have spread the spirit of alarm to radical journals of peace at any price proclivities.. Even the irreconcilable radical Labouchere admits in *Truth* that the subject requires investigation. While an increase of her ironclads is thus demanded by the unanimous public opinion of England, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* transmits an account of the manœuvres of the German navy which suggests a horrible doubt in the efficiency of all ironclads. "This year's experiments," he says, "have confirmed the conviction that colossal ironclads can be sunk by a single blow from a torpedo. Even in bright moonlight nights and with keen vigilance no ship is safe near a torpedo. In investing a coast the blockading ships can be followed, even when in motion, and all precautions, such as watch boats and a submarine guard of wire nets, have been proved practically useless." Finally the writer declares that the German navy alone possesses the most death-dealing torpedoes, having purchased the secret of the invention for £9,000 from a captain in the Austrian navy. The shipping trade is working up, the scare about the navy inducing the hope of large orders on the Tyne.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The socialists of Germany have completed all their arrangements for the coming general election of deputies to the imperial Reichstag. Notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in the way of socialistic meetings by the authorities the socialists have succeeded, by dint of so-called picnics and other ingenious devices, in coming together and nominating their candidates to the number of 68 in Prussia, 16 in Bavaria, 23 in Saxony and 37 elsewhere. A candidate has been nominated for every electoral division in Saxony. Louis Bebel, the lieutenant of Wilhelm Lubknecht, who is already a member of the diet of Saxony, has been nominated in twelve districts, and Herr Vollmar, the Berlin socialistic agitator, has been nominated in nine. The present socialists are to attend in large bodies the authorized meetings of other parties in order to disturb them by pointed criticisms of the sentiments expressed by the speakers. and thus show their strength in numbers, as well as their capacity for a perfect understanding of the political situation. Their own meetings have, for some time, been forbidden by law.

ANOTHER GRANT WANTED.

Another despatch says it is now settled that parliament is to be asked at the next session to vote an allowance to Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, of $50,000 a year. The argument is that as Prince Edward, as he is generally called, will be of age next January, he should be enabled to maintain his rank. The radicals intend to organize a vigorous opposition to the proposed grant, and this may complicate the situation regarding the Franchise Bill.

THE DYNAMITERS AGAIN.

The authorities of Scotland Yard recently pooh-poohed the story of the Brussels correspondent of the *Standard*, who said that the Irish invincibles were preparing further mischief in London, but they are now taking extraordinary precautions and evidently think that the dynamiters now mean business. Suspicious-looking Irishmen are constantly shadowed by detectives, and several very respectable Irishmen called to-day at Scotland Yard to complain that they were being dogged by spies. The inspectors on duty blandly disclaimed all knowledge of such surveillance, but the vigilance of the detectives has not been relaxed.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN HUNGARY.

An epidemic of embezzlement, with sensational sequels, is prevalent in Hungary. The institutions plundered have in all cases been orphan asylums, supported wholly or in part by the state. The accounts of some of the orphanages being in a suspicious state a general investigation was ordered, and it was found that funds to the amount of 80,000, florins or $32,000, had been embezzled. Several officials who were implicated were arrested and released on bail. One of them has since committed suicide, three others have died suddenly and mysteriously, and the rest are bankrupt. The tax-payers will therefore be called upon to defray the deficit.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The German Emperor was so exhausted as scarcely to be able to move out of his saloon carriage in Skiernewice; and he was compelled to witness the army manœuvres in Germany on the third day from a carriage instead of on horseback. A special carriage for all such occasions in the future is being manufactured at Berlin with glass top, which will enable him to see everything without distress. The chief reason for his constant appearance in public is his morbid jealousy of his son, to whom he grudges the smallest share in imperial honour.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

A German journal has made very merry over the Queen's anger at the *mesalliance* of the Grand Duke of Hesse. It points out that in a comparatively recent period there have been not less than seventeen morganatic unions in royal German circles, the offenders including one emperor, four kings, one elector, two archdukes of Austria, and nine royal princes. It then declares that all these marriages turned out happily.

SHOCKING A CHAIRMAN.

Llandudno, a favourite Welsh seaside resort, has adopted the growing habit of fam-

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scandalous transactions. If men ... appointed to offices it is not to be expected that they are fit, but only that they are related, or expected to be related, to some Grit magnate. Men are boldly purchased with offices, or the promise of them, public money is paid where no service has been rendered, the care of some 400 of "the most helpless of God's creatures" is hawked around for sale for weeks, and is at last knocked down to a person scarcely possessing sufficient ability to keep his own face clean and still people only shudder, but never wonder. The Government of this Province has, in fact, become a mere conspiracy, where no morality is regarded, or law observed, except the laws of Machiavelli, or some bad imitation of them.

An instance of this abandoned reckless disregard of honor and principle has recently been brought to light in the Shelburne canvass. At a meeting held at Shelburne a few days ago, in reply to some taunts that had appeared in the morning Government organ of this city, Mr. N. W. White stated that not very long since he had been offered a seat in the Local Government with a portfolio. Mr. White had, *before this offer*, accepted the requisition to run the county as an INDEPENDENT candidate, and of course rejected the offer with the contempt it deserved. Mr. White went on to say that if anybody doubted his statement, he had the proof in his possession, AND PRODUCED A LETTER IN THE HANDWRITING OF HON. ROBERT ROBERTSON!!!

Bad, corrupt, and utterly shameless as the Local Government is known to be, we think this revelation must cause some tremor of astonishment. What is the country coming to if a candidate, *after he has taken his platform*, can be thus approached by a member of Government with a deliberate attempt to purchase him? Success on creatures like Slippery Jack seems to have made these men brazen in their corruption, and utterly wanting either in respect for themselves or others.

It will be remembered that quite early in the canvass we mentioned the rumour that Mr. White had been offered an office by the Government; when the Annands came out, and in their most blatant fashion flatly contradicted us. The public will now be able to judge how much importance to attach not only to the pretended purity of the Government party, but to any statements that may appear in the Government press.

Mr. Jones' Opinion of Other People, and Other People's Opinion of Mr. Jones.

We are firmly convinced that Mr. Alfred Jones could not be recognized if he was not vulgar, insulting, and untruthful. He never opens his mouth to whine out a harangue, no matter how short, in what place, or on what subject, but he manages to display some or all of the above characteristics.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED BY THE HON. JUDGE IN EQUITY RESPECTING THE VALIDITY OF MINING RIGHTS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE RELATION OF ROSS & CO VS. FRASER & CO.

An order nisi having been taken to restrain the defendants from interfering with the ores, mines and minerals other than gold within and upon a certain area claimed by the relators under a license to search, from the Commissioner of Mines, and from removing ores or minerals therefrom, and from interfering with the relators in the enjoyment of their rights under the license, on motion to have the order made absolute, it was contended by the defendants that they had obtained from the Commissioner of Mines, first, a license to search, and subsequently a license to work over the area, under which they have been working, and from which the relators now seek to restrain them

That the defendants have obtained such licenses is not denied by the relators, but it is asserted on their behalf that when they were granted, they had a valid outstanding license to search over an area which extended over and embraced that part of the area from which they now seek to restrain the defendants from working, the object of this suit being to obtain a decree that the defendants' license to work, so far as it overlies and includes within its boundaries the area under license to search to the relators, may be declared void, and the defendants be perpetually enjoined from interfering with the mines, ores and minerals within or upon their license. No fraud, concealment or misrepresentation has been shewn, or attempted to be shewn; the question raised is as to the right of the Commissioner of Mines to grant the license to work to the defendants, and that depends upon whether the relators had, at the time it was granted, an outstanding valid license to search over it, as if so they had acquired such an interest in it under the statements under which licenses to search and work were authorized to be granted as would preclude the Commissioner of Mines from making the grant to the defendants, and in that case their license to work would be decreed to have been improvidently granted, and would entitle the relators to the relief sought for.

The 86th Sec. of the 9th Cap of the Revised Statutes, of Mines and Minerals authorizes the Commissioner of Mines to grant licenses to search, to be in force for one year from the date of application, to enter upon lands not already under license or lease, and to dig and explore for minerals other than gold.

By the 87th Section, no such application shall be valid unless accompanied by a payment of $20, and the license to search may cover any single tract of ground not exceeding 5 square miles in extent, but not more than 2½ miles in length.

Sec. 90 allows the license to be renewed under special circumstances, subject to approval by the Government and Council.

The 91st Section provides that when a license to search has been granted the Com. of Mines may grant other license to search over the same area, *provided that he shall grant no more licenses than there are areas of one square mile, each contained within the area so first licensed.* and after the first licensee has chosen his square mile the others shall select theirs in the order of their licenses, provided that the right of search of the second licensee, and his license shall commence immediately after the expiration of the license or renewed license of the first licensee, or on the selection of his square by the first licensee, and so on till each in order has selected his square mile, and the whole area is disposed of.

The 93 Sec. enacts that a holder of a license to search, may at any time before the expiration thereof, select from the land by such license an area of one square mile for the purpose of working the mines and minerals therein, and make an application in writing to the Commissioner of Mines to work the same, which shall be accompanied by a payment of $50, and the 94 Sec provides that on such application and payment, the Commissioner of Mines shall cause the portion so selected to be surveyed and laid off, &c., &c.

The 96 Sec. enacts that upon complying with the requirements of the Chapter, the applicant shall be entitled to a license to occupy and work the one square mile applied for.

The applications for licenses to search by the relators were made in the following order: The first on the 20th May, 1872, which expired on the 20th May, 1873; before it had expired on the 16th April, a second was taken out to go into effect on the expiration of the first. This latter expired on the 21st May, 1874; previous to the expiration of this license on the 25th July, 1873, four licenses to search were taken out which would expire on the 22nd May, 1875; the 23rd May, 1876; the 26th May, 1877; and 27th May, 1878, respectively. So that with the outstanding license there were *five* licenses to search granted by the Commissioner of Mines, over the same area held by, or on behalf of the same people who in the month of [illegible] 1874, applied for another license, [illegible] renewed from year to year till

In the House of Commons at Ottawa, the other night, he delivered himself of one of his most Jonesian addresses. The epitome furnished us by the Associated Press despatches is very meagre, and no doubt considerably toned down, but it stills reveals Alfred Jones in all his brazen impudence and vulgarity. He accused Hon. Dr. Tupper of being a "conspirator," of peculation, baseness, and fraud. He stigmatized Sir William Young and Cathcart Thompson, Esq., as "foul slanderers"; accused Sir Hastings Doyle of writing a "hasty" letter, and intimated that he would "regret" it. Denied—by implication at least—his notorious expression in regard to the flag; called Mr. C. H. M. Black "a tool of the chief conspirator"; and displayed generally the "true inwardness" of his character.

To attempt an answer to these attacks of Mr. Alfred Jones on gentlemen so immensely his superiors in education, ability, social standing and moral worth, would be but to insult the good sense and discernment of the public to whom all the parties and their relative standings are so well known. We commend this latest bro chure of Mr. Alfred Jones, however, to the Duffuses, Essons, Andersons, Wests, Hills, and even Mr. James Thomson, and ask them, in all soberness, if they approve of such language being applied to the gentlemen named, by their representative? We have a better opinion of all these gentlemen than to suppose that they do.

Since Mr. Alfred Jones is so very free in expressing his opinion of other people, it may not be amiss to show what some other very respectable people think of Mr. Alfred Jones. Here are a few of them.

SIR HASTINGS DOYLE said:

"It is but right that I should remind my friends at Ottawa that he was guilty of making that speech, and that I sent him to Coventry ever since. * * * * I told Mr. Vail *that I would not sit at the same table with him.*"

HON. DR. TUPPER (after having convicted Mr. Jones of having published a garbled and falsified copy of a letter to Sir Francis Hincks) said:—

"What must you think of a public man, dealing with a public question, obliged to deal thus disingeniously—I will even say dishonestly—with what was published professedly as a public document, written by himself."

HON. JUDGE SAVARAY (in a letter to the "Citizen" dated Aug. 2nd, 1872) said:—

"I observe in your issue of the 1st Aug. a letter from Mr. A. G. Jones containing

the year 1871, but those last mentioned applications do not in my opinion at all affect the question in dispute.

The applications for licenses to search under which the defendant's claim were made as follows: The first on the 20th Sept. 1872, and before its expiration on the 11th Aug 1873, another was made to take effect on the expiration of the first. This license would expire on the 22nd Sept. 1874, and on the 12th Aug. 1873, another was taken out which would expire on the 23rd Sept. 1875, and on the 3 d Sept. 1873 another license was taken ou , which would expire on the 25 h September, 1877 while this last license to search was outstanding and in operation, and on the 28th May, 1877, an application was made for a license to work one square mile, which was granted, and it is the validity of this license which is now in dispute between the parties.

It will be seen that at time the defendants obtained the license to search, under which the license to work was granted, the license to search taken out by the relators on the 25 h July, 1873, to expire on the 27th May, 1878, was in existence, being the fifth right to search over their area, when it was granted, and as the area contained in the licenses to search and work, granted to the defendants, overlay and included a part of the area contained in the relators' right of search, it would to that extent be invalid. The question, therefore, is whether this right of search of the relators was a valid one, and its validity is called in question on the ground that the area described in the relators' application embraces but *four acres and a quarter acre*, and that over an area of that extent only *four* valid licenses to search could be granted, and that the fifth was granted illegally and contrary to the express provisions of the Act, and therefore invalid, and could only have been legally granted if there had been *five* square miles in the area.

By the Act relating to mines and minerals, as it first passed, no second license to search over an area of five miles could be granted till the previous license had expired. The law as it now stands permits other licenses to be granted over the area, notwithstanding the existence of a prior right of search, such subsequent license not to go into effect till the expiration of those previously granted, so that, assuming the area to contain five square miles, each in order becomes entitled to a license to work over one square mile, but it is expressly provided that the Commissioner of Mines shall grant no more licenses than there are areas of one square mile each contained in the area first licensed.

That the Commissioner of Mines has granted five licenses to search over an area of four and a quarter miles, is undisputed, and this is, in my opinion, in violation of the terms of the Act, and therefore that the fifth license to search, granted to the relators, is invalid, and no obstacle existed to the defendants obtaining their right to search and work, and the Commissioner of Mines was justified in granting to them the license to work, under which they are now working.

If the relators had no valid right of search, and have now no right to a license to work over any part of the area claimed by the defendants, their application for the injunction must fail; it is hardly, therefore, necessary to advert to the objection raised on their behalf, that the right of search on which the defendants obtained their right to work was taken out in the name of but one of them, it appears that they were interested in the license. Though it was taken out in the name of Fraser, it was so taken out for their joint benefit, and I can see no objections to the course which has been pursued.

MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COMPILED BY Wm. HAMILTON MERRITT. F.G.S. Assoc. R.S.M. &c.

From MAP OF DOMINION OF CANADA Geologically Coloured from Surveys by Geological Corps 1842-1882, from Atlas accompanying SIR WM. LOGAN'S Report of 1863, and data collected to show Route travelled by the Commission. Localties where Sessions were held and some Mineral Occurences

SCALE 45 MILES TO ONE INCH.

UPPER DEVONIAN	UPPER SILURIAN	LOWER SILURIAN	CAMBRIAN & LAURENTIAN
19 CHEMUNG & PORTAGE	14 GUELPH	9 UTICA	4 POTSDAM
18 HAMILTON	13 NIAGARA	8 TRENTON	3 ANIMIKIE & NIPIGON
17 CORNIFEROUS & ORISKANY	12 CLINTON	7 BIRDSEYE & BLACK RIVER	2 HURONIAN
16 LOWER HELDERBERG	11 MEDINA & OneIDA	6 CHAZY	1 LAURENTIAN
15 ONONDAGA	10 HUDSON RIVER	5 CALCIFEROUS	18 INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS

ROUTE TRAVELLED BY THE COMMISSION.

PLACES WHERE SESSIONS WERE HELD.

TORONTO LITHO. CO.

WITHOUT A HOME.

BY EDWARD P. ROE,

AUTHOR OF "BARRIERS BURNED AWAY," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XLII.—(*Continued.*)

Then, with a furtive look at Belle to see that she was sleeping soundly, she wrote: "DEAR VINTON: My heart would indeed be callous and unwomanly did it not respond to your letter, over which I have shed many tears. Take all the hope you can from the truth that I love you, and can never cease to love you. You do yourself injustice. Your weakness and ill health are misfortunes for which you are not responsible. So far from inspiring disgust, they awaken my sympathy and deepen my affection. You do not know a woman's heart—at least you do not know mine. In your constant love, your contempt for heartless, fashionable life, and your wish to do a man's part in the world, you are manly. You are correct also in believing that if you lived in an atmosphere of respect and affection you would so change for the better that you would not recognize yourself. For my sake as well as your own, try to rally, and make the most of your sojourn abroad. Fix your mind steadily on some pursuits or studies that will be of use to you in the future. Do not fear; I shall wait. It is not in my nature to forget or change." And with some reference to their misfortunes, a repetition of her note which Jotham had lost, and further reassuring words, she closed her letter.

"I am right," she said; "even Roger will say I am doing right. I could not do otherwise."

Having made a copy of the letter that she might show it to Roger, she at last slept, in the small hours of the night. As early as possible on the following day she mailed the letter, with a prayer that it might not be too late.

A day or two later she sought a private interview with her friend, and whispered, "Roger, dear Roger, if you do not fail me now you will prove yourself the best and bravest man in the world. I am going to repose a trust in you that I cannot share at present with any one else—not even my mother. It would only make her unhappy now that she is reviving in our brighter days. It might have a bad influence on papa, and it is our duty to shield him in every way."

She told him everything, made him read the copy of her letter to Arnold. "You are strong, Roger," she said in conclusion, "and it would kill him, and—I love him. You know now how it has all come about, and it does not seem in my nature to change. I have given you all I can—my absolute trust and confidence. I've shown you my whole heart. Roger you won't fail me. I love you so dearly, I feel so deeply for you, I am so very grateful, that I believe it would kill me if this should harm you."

He did not fail her, but even she never guessed the effort he made.

"It's all right, Millie," he said with a deep breath, "and I'll be a jolly bachelor for you all my life."

"You must not say that," she protested. "One of these days I'll pick you out a far better wife than I could ever be."

"No," he replied decisively, "that's the one thing I won't do for you, if you picked out twenty score."

He tried to be brave—he was brave; but for weeks thereafter traces of suffering on his face cut her to the heart, and she suffered with him as only a nature like hers was capable of doing. Events were near which would tax his friendship to the utmost.

August was passing with its intense heat. The streets of the locality wherein the Jocelyns lived were shamefully neglected, and the sewerage was bad. Mr. Jocelyn was one of the first to suffer, and one day he was so ill from malarial neuralgia that he faltered in the duties of his business.

"I can't afford to be ill," he said to himself. 'A slight dose of morphia will carry me through the day; surely I've strength of mind sufficient to take it once or twice as a medicine, then plenty of quinine will ward off a fever, and I can go on with my work without any break or loss; meanwhile I'll look for rooms in a healthier locality."

His conscience smote him, warned him, and yet it did not seem possible that he could not take a little as a remedy, as did other people. With the fatuity of a self-indulgent nature he remembered its immediate relief from pain, and forgot the anguish it had caused. He no more proposed to renew the habit than to destroy his life—he only proposed to tide himself over an emergency.

The drug was taken, and to his horror he found that it was the same as if he had kindled a conflagration among combustibles ready for the match. His old craving asserted itself with all its former force. His will was like a straw in the grasp of a giant. He writhed, and anathematized himself, but soon, with the inevitableness of gravitation, went to another drug store and was again enchained.*

For a few days Mr. Jocelyn tried to conceal his condition from his family, but their eyes were open now, and they watched him at first with alarm, then with terror. They pleaded with him; his wife went down on her knees before him; but, with curses on himself, he broke away and rushed forth, driven out into the wilderness of a homeless life like a man possessed with a demon. In his intolerable shame and remorse he wrote that he would not return until he had regained his manhood. Alas! that day would never come.

CHAPTER XLIII.

BELLE IS MURDERED.

Mrs. Wheaton, Mr. Wentworth, and Roger did what they could for the afflicted family, and Roger spent the greater part of several nights in a vain search for the absent man, but he had hidden himself too securely, and was drowning reason, conscience, his entire manhood, in one long debauch. The young man grew more haggard than ever in his deep sympathy for his friends, for they clung to him with the feeling that he only could help them effectually. He begged them to move elsewhere, since the odors of the place were often sickening, but they all said No, for the husband and father might return, and this now was their one hope concerning him.

In the second fall of her husband Mrs. Jocelyn seemed to have received her death-wound, for she failed visibly every day.

One night Belle was taken with a severe chill, and then fever and delirium followed. When Roger came the ensuing evening, Mildred sobbed on his shoulder.

"Oh Roger, my heart is paralyzed with dread. The skies you were making so bright for us have become black with ruin. You are the only one who brings me any hope or comfort. Come with me. Look at Belle there. She doesn't know any of us. For the last hour her mind has wandered. Half the time she is thanking you for all that you have done for us; then she calls for papa, or is away in the country. The doctor has been here, and he looked very grave. He says it's all due to the bad sanitary condition of this part of the city, and that there are other cases just like it, and that they are hard to manage. Why didn't we move before? Oh, oh, oh!" and she cried as if her heart would break.

"Don't grieve so, Millie," Roger faltered. "I never could stand it to see tears in your eyes. Belle is young and vigorous; she'll pull through."

"I hope so. Oh, what would we do if she should— But the doctor says the fever takes a stronger hold on persons of full habit like Belle, and now that I've made inquiries I find that it has been fatal in several instances. We have been so troubled about papa that we thought of nothing else, and did not realize our danger. There are two cases like Belle's across the way, and one in this house, and none of them are expected to live."

"Millie," said Roger resolutely, "I won't even entertain the thought of Belle's dying. I'm going to stay with you every night until she is ought of danger. I can doze here in this chair, and I should be sleepless with anxiety anywhere else. You must let me become a brother now in very truth."

"No, Roger, we can't permit it. You may catch the fever."

"Millie, I will stay. Do you think I could leave you to meet this trouble alone? I can relieve you in many ways, and give you and your mother a chance for a little rest. Besides, what is the fever to me?" he added, with a touch of recklessness which she understood too well.

"Roger," she said gravely, "think what your life and health are to me. If you should fail me I would despair."

"I won't fail you," he replied, with a little confident nod. "You will always find me on hand like a good-natured dragon whenever you are in trouble. The first thing to do is to send these children to the country, and out of this poisoned air," and he sat down at once and wrote to his mother and Clara Wilson, Clara Bute who had been. Then, true to his word, he watched with Mildred and Mrs. Jocelyn every night. Frequently his hand upon the brow of the delirious girl would quiet her when nothing else could, and Mildred often saw his tears falling fast on the unconscious face.

Mrs. Wilson answered his letter in person. "I couldn't wait a minute," she said. "I went right over to Mrs. Atwood's and told her that no one could have the children but me, and my husband says they can stay until you want them back. He is so good to me! Dear little Belle!" she sobbed, bending over the sufferer, "to think that I once so misjudged you! A better-hearted girl never breathed. As soon as she's able to be moved you must bring her right to me, and I'll take care of her till she's her old rosy, beautiful self. No, I'll come for her. I wish I could take her in my arms and carry her home now."

"She often speaks of you," faltered Mildred. "Indeed she seems to be living all her old life over again."

The doctor looked graver every day, and at last held out no hope. Late one night they saw that the crisis was near. Belle was almost inanimate from weakness, and Mrs. Jocelyn, Mildred, and Roger sat beside her in the large living room, into which they had moved her bed, so that if possible she might get a little air—air that was laden with vile, stifling odors. At last the feeble tossings of the poor sufferer ceased, and she looked around intelligently. Her mother kissed her, and said soothingly, "Sleep, dear, and you'll soon be better."

She shook her head, and continued to look as if in search of some one, and then whispered,

"Where is papa?"

"You are not strong enough to see him now," her mother replied with pallid lips, while Mildred put her hand to her side from the intolerable pain in her heart.

Belle lay still a few moments, and they breathed low in their suspense. Her mother kept her soothing touch upon her brow, while Mildred held her hand. At last two great tears rolled down the poor girl's face, and she said faintly, "I remember now."

"Oh, Belle, darling, sleep," murmured her mother, "and you will soon get well." Again she slowly shook her head. "Dear little mother," she whispered, "forgive naughty Belle for all her wild ways. You were always patient with me. Pray God to forgive me, for I'm going fast. If He's like you—I won't fear Him."

Mrs. Jocelyn would have fallen on her child if Roger had not caught her and placed her gently on the lounge, where she lay with dry, tearless eyes and all the yearnings of the mother-heart in her wan face. Belle's eyes followed her wistfully, then turned to Mildred.

"Good-by, Millie darling, best of sisters. You will have a long—happy life—in spite of all."

Mildred clung to her passionately, but at Belle's faint call for Roger she knelt at the bedside and looked with streaming eyes on the near approach of death.

"Roger," Belle whispered, "lift me up. I want to die on your breast—you saved me—you know. Take care Millie—mamma—little ones. Don't wake them. Now—tell me—some—thing—comforting out of—the Bible."

"'God is not willing that one of His little ones should perish,'" said the young fellow brokenly, thankful that he could recall the words.

"That's sweet—I'm—one of His—littlest ones. It's—getting—very dark—Roger. I know—what it—means. Good—by. We'll—have—good—times—together—yet."

Then came that absolute stillness which he understood too well. He bowed his head upon the cold brow of the dead girl, and wept as only strong men weep in their first great sorrow. Mildred almost forgot her own grief in trying to lead him away and to comfort him, but he clung convulsively to Belle's lifeless form. At last he broke almost frantically away.

"Roger, Roger," cried Mildred, "where are you going? What are you going to do?"

"I don't know—I must have air or my heart will break; I'll go mad. She's just been murdered, murdered," and he rushed out.

After a little while he returned, and said, "There, Millie, I'm better. I won't give way again," and he took her in his arms and let her cry away some of the pain in her heart.

Mrs. Jocelyn still lay upon the sofa, white as marble, and with dry, dilated eyes. She was far beyond tears.

* * * * *

On the day following Belle's death the Hon. ——— sat down to a sumptuous dinner in one of the most fashionable of the Saratoga hotels. A costly bottle of wine added its ruddy hue to his florid complexion. The waiters were obsequious, the smiling nods of recognition from other distinguished guests of the house were flattering, and as the different courses were brought on, the man became the picture of corpulent complacence. His aspect might have changed could he have looked upon the still form of the once frolicsome, beautiful girl, who had been slain because he had failed so criminally in fidelity to his oath of office. It would not have been a pleasant task for him to estimate how much of the money that should have brought cleanliness and health among the tenements of the poor was being worse than wasted on his own gross personality.

(*To be Continued*).

* It is a sad fact that more than half of those addicted to the opium habit relapse. The causes are varied, but the one given is the most common, it is taken to bridge over some emergency or to give relief from physical pain or mental distress. The infatuated victim says, "I will take it just this once," and then he goes on taking it until it destroys him. I have talked with several who have given way for the second and third time, and with one physician who has relapsed five times. They each had a somewhat different story to tell, but the dire results were in all cases the same. After one indulgence, the old fierce craving, the old fatal habit was again fixed, with more than its former intensity and binding power.

MILK TAVERNS.

There is obviously no reason why a tavern should be devoted to the sale of intoxicating drinks. The original idea of a "victualler" is more intelligibly realized in the case of a purveyor who sells a nutritive beverage than one who supplies what, is, speaking generally, rather stimulating than nutritious. Milk, in a special sense, sustaining. It forms a prominent element of ordinary food, and comprises most of the elements by which the tissues consumed in exercise may be replaced. It is, moreover, a popular beverage, and one which women and children may share, while few men would fail to appreciate it. Tea and coffee are luxuries in which many do not care to indulge at odd times; nor, as a matter of experience, do they serve the purpose of refreshments in all cases so effectually as milk. Again milk is the cheaper beverage; it costs less and it serves a more useful purpose in the economy than any other fluid which can be taken to assuage thirst; while in the case of persons afflicted with not a few forms of disease, it plays the part of a restorative, and as a remedy alone may with advantage be extensively employed. Why not, then, provide "milk taverns" in the public streets? We venture to predict for enterprising tradesmen who will open these establishments on a liberal scale, in good situations, success of a very high order. To make the experiment a fair one, the house should be as handsome, well-appointed, and commodious as a gin palace and the position chosen as prominent as can be selected. We should like to see the movement inaugurated as a pure trade, selling milk only—with the usual accompaniments of bread and cheese or butter and biscuits, as in ordinary taverns—and the description "Milk Tavern" ought to be adopted to distinguish the establishment from a *cafe* or tea-shop.—*Lancet.*

DOMESTIC.

EGG OMELET.—Four eggs—yolks and whites well beaten, separately—coffee cup of milk with a little flour or corn-starch dissolved in it, adding a little salt; pour all together, the whites last; place on hot spider well buttered; when a light brown turn half over, and slip whole on hot platter.

Fig. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

FRIED POTATOES.—Cut pared potatoes in thin slices; stand over night in cold water. In the morning shake in dry towel, drop into very hot fat. Dip out with skimmer, and add salt.

SAUCE FOR SUET PUDDING.—Six tablespoons sugar, two tablespoons butter, one heaping tablespoon of flour. Mix sugar and butter together, then add the flour, a little at a time. Then add one pint of boiling water and stir briskly. Lastly, add the beaten white of an egg and any desired flavoring. We think vanilla gives it the richest taste. This pudding should go directly from the fire to the table.

FAIRY APPLE.—Bake ten nice tart apples. When soft remove skins and cores, and mash fine with a silver or wooden spoon. While hot add the white of one egg beaten to a stiff froth, and beat one minute. Place in a glass dish and pour over it a soft custard made of the yolk of the egg, one tea-spoon of corn-starch, three tablespoons white sugar, and one pint of milk. Pour this over the apple; flavor or not as you like. Serve cold. This is nice for tea.

MRS. FARREN'S SUET PUDDING.—One-half cup brown sugar, one-half cup molasses, one egg, one cup chopped suet, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda; three and one-half cups of flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one cup chopped and seeded raisins, one teaspoon cinnamon. Put in a pudding boiler or pail with a tight cover and steam three hours: four will not hurt it. It warms up nicely next day if there is any left.

RICE PUDDING.—To one quart of milk add one small half cup of rice, three-fourths of a cup of sugar and a pinch of salt. Bake slowly in a moderate oven two hours. Much depends upon the baking. If the oven be too hot, or the pudding bake too fast at first, the rice will become dried, and the pudding stiff. If the oven is just right, the milk will become rich and creamy. Often, in making rice puddings, too much rice is used for the quantity of milk.

FOR BEEF WITH YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—Three quarters of an hour before the beef is done, pour nearly all the drippings from the pan, then place the meat on a small wire trivet, or lacking this, put it on a wire grating, or even a few sticks across the top of the pan. Pour the pudding into the pan and return all to the oven; the drippings from the meat will fall on the pudding and season it; when done place the meat in the middle of the platter, and lay the pudding—cut in pieces—around it. If preferred, the latter may be baked in a separate pan, and served around the meat in same manner. For the pudding.—To a pint of sifted flour add a teaspoonful of salt, and half a pint of milk; add the beaten yolks of four eggs, then another half pint of milk. Lastly put in the four whites beaten to a stiff froth. Don't use baking powder, but beat furiously, turn into the hot pan and bake three quarters of an hour.

CELERY has two uses: one medicinal, the other as a luxurious article of diet. It usually accompanies roasted poultry, and its crispy stalks are certainly delicious. But it is usually costly in winter. So for economy's sake it is well to save every shred of celery which comes in the bunch, the middle, light-colored, crispy and tender parts to place in the celery glass; the bits of roots to dry; they can be grated into soups, and are excellent for flavoring, and the green tips tied into a bunch are very good to flavor soups with also. Celery can be cooked by cutting it into short bits, and boiling it in a little water until tender. When quite soft add a little milk, flavor with salt and butter, heat quickly and serve. Cooked in this way it is largely eaten by persons who have any kidney difficulty. In fact one of the principal ingredients in almost all of the advertised so-called "kidney-cures" is celery. It is quite well to eat it in any case of kidney disease cooked in this manner, thus getting the benefit of it in a palatable and wholesome shape.—*Christian at Work.*

NEW COOKING UTENSIL.—The ordinary range and cook-stove, in which the fire-box is placed at the side of the oven, or in which the products of combustion pass over the top, have the disadvantage of an irregularly heated oven. The sides and top are hotter than the bottom and ends or other side, and, as a result, the bread or other food is improperly cooked—perhaps burned at the top while badly done at the bottom. To correct this defect in ovens, a simple appliance has been devised for causing the air in the oven to circulate, and thus carry the heat obtained by radiation to all parts of the oven. A sheet of metal, bent into th form of the top and one side of the oven is supported on wire standards and placed in the oven. In the narrow space between the sheet-metal and the hot side and top of the oven, the air is heated more than in the main body of the oven, and by expansion it rises and moves over the top of the oven, toward the cooler walls. The arrangement, simple as it is, appears to be founded on a good idea, and is reported to work well in practice. The apparatus examined was portable, and is designed to be put in the oven by the cook whenever an even heat is needed.—*The World's Work, The Century for November.*

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[*We invite questions on all possible subjects, to which we shall do our best to obtain the correct answers. Correspondents are invited to send in replies to questions which are not satisfactorily answered.*]

THE KINDERGARTEN.

SIR,—Will you tell me 1st, the names of some of the best books on "Kindergartens"?

2. Would it be possible to learn the system from books, or is it necessary to go to some institution to fit one for teaching?

3. Is there such an institution in Canada?

A CONSTANT READER.

Hamilton, Ont.

"The Child, Its Nature and Relations"; An Elucidation of Frosbel's Principles of Education, By Matilda Kreize, is used in all the best training-schools as a text-book. 2. It is not possible to learn the system from books alone. Many have made the attempt but failed utterly. A practical knowledge in a genuine kindergarten is absolutely necessary. 3. There are no training-schools in Canada, but several in the United States, viz. Mr. and Mrs. Hailman's, No. 45 Beaubien St., Detroit and Michigan; Mrs. Maria Krans-Boelte, 9 W. Twenty-Eighth St. New York; Mrs. A. B. Ogden, Worthington, Ohio; Miss Ruth R. Burritt, Philadelphia. For further particulars apply to E. Steiger, 25 Park Place, New York, where any books on the subject may be had.

GASKELL'S COMPENDIUM.

SIR,—Please tell us through the columns of your paper where "Gaskell's Compendium," self-instruction in penmanship is to be found, and oblige

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Address G. A. Gaskell, Principal Jersey City, Business College, Box 1534 New York City P.O., N. Y., U.S.

PIONEER'S HOUSE—COSTING $250 TO $500.

[On the supposition that people already settled have some kind of a house to shelter them. We begin by selecting from the 183 plans received, one that will probably meet the immediate wants of the greatest number of the millions from the older States, and from Europe, who are now rapidly locating in the vast regions of unoccupied territory at the west. The plan here given cost as shown and described $473 and if carried out as described, will make a convenient small house of very fair appearance. But by the use of rough covering, simple building paper walls inside instead of plastering, to be afterwards better covered and plastered, and by other economies, the first cost may be reduced to from $250 to $300. This first rough method we have seen adopted by multitudes of prairie "homesteaders" in limited or straightened circumstances.

It will be noticed that the construction provides for prairie or other locations where stone or brick are not to be obtained, except from a distance, at large expense. Some omit the chimney, at first, and depend for a year or two upon a simple stove-pipe, carried through an earthen thimble in the roof. Where stone or brick are accessible, these may be used for the foundation pillars instead of the wooden posts. But almost any kind of wood will last several years and some kinds for many years. If the least durable wood be used, stone or brick supports can be put in when decay takes place. So also the cellar can be fully excavated, and if need be, walled up when the circumstances of the builder permit.—Ed.]

DESCRIPTION.

ELEVATION (Fig. 1.)—The general plan accords with the usual custom on the broad prairies and other localities exposed to strong winds and hurricanes, viz., to build only a story-and-a-half, and to have the "family bedroom" on the first floor. A very little more expense would give higher rooms in the second story, and another room over the kitchen. The house has a rather pleasant look. Any mechanic of fair ability can vary the gables, and other features, at little or no expense, so

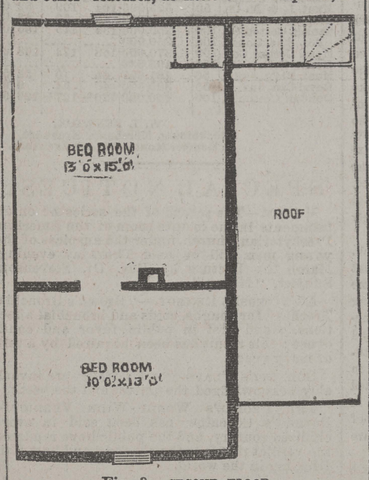


Fig. 3.—SECOND FLOOR.

as to produce pleasant changes in its appearance.

FIRST STORY. (Fig. 2).—The size and arrangement of the rooms are sufficiently shown in the engraving. The rooms are planned to save steps and facilitate work. The "living-room" serves also as a dining-room and parlor and is entered from the porch. The chimney, starting 2 feet below the second floor, can be directly reached by a stove-pipe from every room. A small closet is placed under it.

SECOND STORY. (Fig 3).—This has but two rooms. If there are several small children, the larger room will bear partial dividing with boards, or curtains, or the two rooms be cut

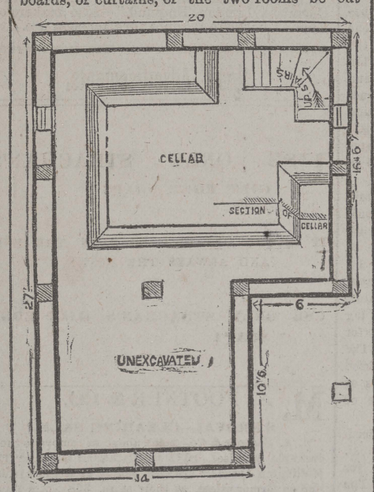


Fig. 4.—FOUNDATION AND CELLAR.

into three; raising the side walls two feet higher, would allow this to be done very readily. The small storage room under the lower roof can be reached from the stairs, or by a small door from the larger bedroom.

CELLAR AND FOUNDATION. (Fig. 4.)—In the absence of stone or brick, or for economy, the sills are to be supported by wooden posts 6 to

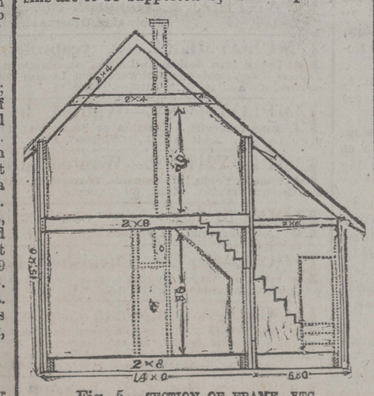


Fig. 5.—SECTION OF FRAME, ETC.

6½ feet long, and 8 inches square; or rough logs hewn flat on two sides may be used. They are set as shown in the plan, 4 to 4½ feet in the earth, and about two feet above grade. For a small cellar, begin 2 feet from the inner side of the posts and take out the earth, leaving the sides sloping inward at an angle of about 45°, according to the kind and compactness of the soil, and deep enough to give 6 to 7 feet below the floor. The posts are to be boarded up on the outside tightly, and lined on the inside with tarred building paper. The paper at all corners is to be turned out upon the posts and secured firmly to them with lath strips nailed vertically over the paper. Then board up on the inside over the paper and fill the space between the walls with dry straw well packed in. With the excavated earth, bank against the exterior and grade off to throw water well away from the building. Provide a small window on each side for light and ventilation. For sills, we use 2x8-inch joists double, and set on edge, 2 inches smaller than foundation, on all sides. Nail 1x2-inch ribs on bottom edge of sills, for joist bearings, and notch joists accordingly.... All floor joists are 2 by 8 inches, set 16 inches apart at centres, well spiked in position.

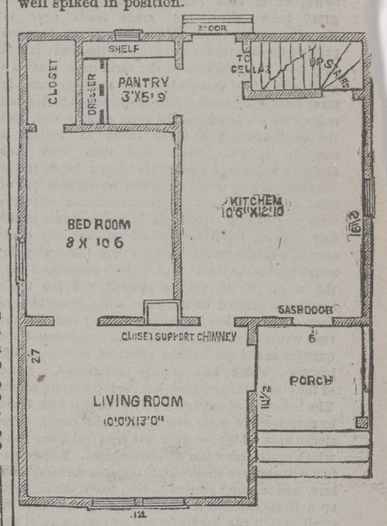


Fig. 2.—FIRST FLOOR.

FRAME, etc. (Fig. 5.)—For frame siding, boarding, etc., use 2x8-inch plank, 15 feet long of even length on main sides, set perpendicularly flatways, the edges close together to make a close wall; spike them to the outside of the sills, the lower ends even with the bottom edges of the sills. Just under the second floor joist-bearing, set a rib 1x6 inches; just above this cut a notch into one edge of every other wall plank for the end of a joist, and spike the joist firmly in. As the upright planks are 8 inches wide, this will bring the joist centres 16 inches apart. At the top of the wall planks, nail on the inside a 1 by 10-inch strip forming a frieze, extending two inches above the wall plank. Notch the rafters into this piece so that their top edges will be even with its upper edge, and the roof boards can be nailed to it, thus closing all tightly here. This strip constitutes the plate. The rafters (and roof) should extend over the side 15 to 18 inches, the ends being tapered and dressed.

The cornice is formed with roof boards dressed on the under side and outer edge, and nailed upon the bevelled ends of the rafters; gable finished in same manner, with verge boards, as shown. The rafters of 2 by 4 inch stuff, 16 inches apart at centres, with collar beam to each rafter of 2x4 inches. Plank the gable ends the same as the side. Batten (plain or molded) all joints of plank-ing. Window casings to be set on over plank-ing, all properly flashed over with tin. Floor the porch as shown in figs. 1 and 5. Lay floor to front. Lay floors, and ceil overhead. Case the corners to form a column. Finish and augur form the Soffit finish as shown. The verge boards are formed in like manner, or to suit taste of builder or owner.

While the house can be built very cheaply by using rough material, a little extra care will dress and paint all the exterior to suit the taste, or desire or means of the owner. It is estimated, after lining the inside with tarred or resin-sized paper, to furr off with 1x2 strips, and lath and plaster. Doors panelled. Eight-light windows. Generally plain mouldings throughout. The several plans, figs. 2 and 3, show the rooms and other interior arrangements.

ESTIMATE OF MATERIALS AND COST.

Timber and lumber; 12 foundation posts, 6½ feet 8x8-inch; boards for foundation, 500 feet; ten pieces 10 feet, 2x8-inch; eighteen pieces 16 feet, 8x8-inch; twenty-eight pieces 14 feet, 2x8-inch; eight pieces 12 feet, 2x8-inch; seventy-four pieces 10 feet, 2x4-inch; ten pieces 12 feet, 2x4-inch; thirty pieces 16 feet, 2x4-inch; one hundred and sixty pieces 16 feet 2x8-inch. Roof boards 500 feet. Battens 2 inches wide (3,000 feet length), 500 feet. 1-inch furring 400 feet board measure.	
Total 7,089 feet at $15 per M.	$119
1,000 feet flooring at $18 per M.	18
7,000 shingles at $3.50 per M.	24
200 yards plastering at 20c	40
10 doors and frames at $4	40
7 windows and frames at $4	7
Base, pantry, closets, etc.	15
Stairs, $8; chimney, $18	23 00
2 coats paint, $30; 3 kegs nails, $12	72 00
Labor: Excavation and foundation, $15; labor on frame, $30; laying floors, $6; shingling roof, $12; setting doors and windows, $20	83 00
Sundries, say	10 00
Total estimated cost	$473

—*G. S. Hopkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich., American Agriculturist.*

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

MARCH 2.

First.

We love him, because he first loved us. John iv. 19.

But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.—Matthew vi. 33.

For if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.—2 Corinthians viii. 12.

WISE IN THEIR GENERATION.—Trades' unionists send their collectors to workshops and other places where wages are paid, and secure the contributions before the men go to the beershop. A well-known insurance company, which is chiefly supported by the wage-earning classes, is equally shrewd in having agents (on commission) upon the spot at the right time. Why should not savings' banks and other institutions, having really the welfare of the working classes at heart, use equal wisdom and tact in employing agents to make personal application? Masters and employers would often be glad to encourage such thrift, and the overseers or payers of wages would distribute any brief statement about post-office or other savings' banks if agents were at hand to follow up the good advice—*Leisure Hour.*

whom were entitled to sick benefits. The Treasurer reported as follows:—Balance from last month, $146.02; cash from Secretary, $162.65. Total, $308.67. By sick benefits, $64; funeral benefits, $40; salaries, $28.92; balance on hand, $175.75. Total, $308.67. Two members were proposed and two were elected.

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday, March 2.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Business has been quiet in nearly every branch of the wholesale trade during the past week. The quietness is owing in greater part to the fact that the present is a sort of between seasons period with most important departments of trade, and also to the unfavorable weather which has prevailed. The sudden downpour of rain following so soon upon the great snow storm has made roads even in the city almost impassable for the time. In some parts of the country the condition of the roads is still very bad. The changes in the tariff have created a good deal of surprise, and some inconvenience in many lines of business. The abolition of the tea and coffee duties was announced some months ago, and the announcement had the effect of putting a stop to business from that time until the abolition really took place. Merchants hoped to the last that a rebate would be given on all teas out of bond, upon which the duty had been paid and of course were not willing to sell at a reduction equal to the duty, and as retail men would not buy any other terms for future needs, business was thoroughly demoralized for the time. Had it been announced that the rebate would not be allowed, and the trade thoroughly assured on this point, business would have been done, at a loss of money to the trade, but the time would have been saved. The settlement of the question finally has had the effect of increasing the business, which had already commenced. Some of the other changes have not had the same effect. The reduction of the duties on tin has taken the trade by surprise, and some are caught with pretty large stocks upon which the duty has been paid, and upon which considerable loss will be incurred. The reduction will have the effect of making cans manufactured here, and in which pressed meats, fruits, &c., are put up a shade cheaper, though the reduction will be so small that it can hardly be felt by consumers of the goods. The change in the rice duty will make no difference to the consumer; he will simply pay the duty to the Canadian miller who will have a monopoly of the trade. The duty remains the same on milled rice which will not, it is expected, be imported hereafter. The abolition of the duty on certain chemicals is of no great consequence, that on quinine is welcomed by the trade as it will put an end to smuggling which has been comparatively extensive.

The dry goods trade has been quiet during the week. The greater number of orders taken on the recent trip of travellers have been filled, though some orders have been detained owing to goods not having been received with which to complete them. No purchasers have yet arrived, but it is still very early, and few are looked for until about the middle of the month. Many have announced by letter their determination to come down, and a good season business is looked for by dealers here. Remittances are not coming in but this is owing to the fact that a large amount of paper matures almost immediately, and retail men are providing for it.

The Iron and Hardware trade has undergone little material change since last week so far as business goes. A small business is being done in general hardware at firm prices. The Pig iron market is quiet and rather weaker, owing to the continued downward tendency of the British markets. Stocks in Great Britain are large, and as the demand is not correspondingly large prices are easier. Glasgow warrants are cabled at 48s, or 1s. 6d. lower than at the time of our last weekly review. First brands here are quoted at $24.00 to $25.00. Eglinton $23.50 to $24.00. Bar iron is quiet, some sales are reported. Staffordshire Crown at $2.25, and Siemans at $2.35. Dealers in iron tubing complain that the duty on that article has been arranged to suit one firm that can only manufacture tubing from ¾ of an inch to 1½ inch, and that a difference of 10 percent has been made between these and other sizes in order to benefit one manufactory. More complaints are heard about the change in the duty on tin than any other change. Tin Plates have, partly in consequence of the change and partly in consequence of lower prices in England, dropped from $6.25 for I.C. Charcoal to $5.50 and $5.75, and for $5.25 for Cakes to $4.75 to $5. Ingot Tin is also 1½c cheaper at 28c; Canada Plates are out of season, but small lots sell at $3.25 to $3.50: Ingot Copper is quoted at 18½c to 19½c.

On the Corn Exchange business continues dull. Notwithstanding a reduction of about 10 cents to 15 cents per barrel in the price of flour, the stagnation continues. The local receipts of flour by railway for week ending March the 1st were 7,392 barrels. Total receipts from 1st January to 1st of March were 94,097 barrels, against 75,674 barrels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 18,333 barrels. The local shipments for the week ending 1st March were 1,497 barrels. The total shipments from 1st January to 1st of March were 39,376 barrels, against 32,934 barrels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 6,442 barrels.

The grain trade is also without change; no business was reported this week and values are nominal.

The local receipts of wheat by railway for week ending 1st March, 1,200 bushels. The total receipts from 1st January to 1st March, 398,054 bushels, against 277,265 bushels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 120,789 bushels. Local shipments for week ending 1st March, 33 bushels. Total shipments from 1st January to 1st March, 357,884 bushels, against 262,629 bushels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 95 245 bushels.

The provision trade is unchanged and receipts and shipments were insignificant.

Petroleum is slightly stronger at 18½c for car lots, 19c to 19½c for part cars, and 20c to 21c for single barrels.

Green Butchers' Hides are steady at for No. 1, $8; No. 2, $7, and No. 3. $6. Calfskins, 12c per lb.; Sheepskins, $1.25 to $1.35 each.

Wool is unchanged; there is little business doing. Greasy Cape sells at 19c to 20½c; Australian at 22c to 26c. Domestic nominal. Super pulled, 31c to 34c; unassorted pulled, 29c.

LEATHER.—Business in this line continues quiet, but there are more signs of life than for some time back. Spanish sole is firm at unchanged rates. Prime light slaughter is in active request and scarce. Splits and uppers continue quiet and easy. Measured leathers are steady. Pebble of good quality meets ready sales at quotations, while ordinary stock moves slowly even at low prices.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The demand for goods in this line is improving somewhat, and prices generally are firm. The change in the tariff placing Quinine among free goods, has naturally affected the price of that article, and it is now quoted at $2.75 to $2.90. Acid Oxalic is higher.

Aloes Cape	0 18	to	0 20
Alum	1 85	to	0 00
Borax	0 16	to	0 17
Castor Oil	0 10	to	10½
Caustic Soda	2 50	to	2 60
Cream Tartar	0 32	to	0 34
Epsom Salts	1 25	to	1 40
Extract Logwood	0 10	to	0 11
Indigo, Madras	0 85	to	1 00
Madder	0 12	to	0 13
Opium	4 75	to	5 00
Oxalic Acid	0 15	to	0 17
Potass Iodide	2 65	to	2 80
Quinine	2 75	to	2 90
Soda Ash	1 50	to	1 65
Soda Bi-Carb	3 10	to	3 20
Sal Soda	1 10	to	1 20
Tartaric Acid	0 58	to	0 60
Bleaching Powder	1 45	to	1 60

TORONTO MARKET.

(Special to the Witness.)

TORONTO, March 1.—Wheat—Fall. No. 1, $1.26 to $1.27; No. 2. $1.23 to $1.25; No. 3, $1.20 to $1.21; Spring. No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.26; Barley—No. 1, 87c to 88c; No. 2, 82c to 83c; No 3. Extra, 77c; No. 3, 73c; Pease—No. 1, 79c to 80c; No. 2, 77c to 78c; Oats.—No. 1, 41c; No. 2, 40c; Flour—Superior, $5.55 to $5.60; Extra. $5.45 to $5.50. Bran, $16.00; Cloverseed. $4.20 to $4.90; Timothy, $2.60 to $3.25; Butter, 13c to 19c; Barley, 75c to 81c; Fall, $1.20 to $1.21. Market rather better. Flour sold at equal to $5.60 for Superior Extra. Wheat inactive and easy; No. 2 Spring offered at $1.27, and No. 3 at $1.23 without bids. Oats quiet and steady. Barley steady, with sales of Extra No. 3 at 77c and No. 3 at 73c. Pease nominal. Seeds easy. Eggs abundant and weak at 17c.

MORNING QUOTATIONS AT MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Specially Reported for the Witness.)

MONTREAL, March 2, 1882.

Name.	Par value of shares.	Capital paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Cash val. per share.
Bank of Montreal	200	11,999,200	210¼	210¾	420 50
Ontario Bank	40	2,996,756	62	62½	24 80
Banque du Peuple	50	1,600,000	88	89	44 00
Molsons Bank	50	2,000,000	128	129	64 00
Bank of Toronto	100	2,000,000	175	177½	175 00
Banq. Jac. Cartier	25	500,000	117	117½	29 25
Merchants' Bank	100	5,516,446	132½	133	132 50
East. Townships	50	1,382,037	119½	121	59 75
B'k of Commerce	50	6,000,000	145½	146	72 75
Exchange	100	1,000,000	160	164	160 00
Union Bank	100	1,992,990	93	95	93 00
Miscellaneous.					
Mont. Tel. Co	40	2,000,000	126	126½	58 40
Dom. Tel. Co	50	1,000,000	94	97	47 00
Rich. & Ont. N. Co.	100	1,500,000	57¾	58	57 75
City Pass. RR. Co.	50	600,000	135½	136	67 75
Mont. Gas Co	40	1,800,000	172½	173	69 00
Mont. L. & M. Co.	50	525,000	104	109	52 00
Graphic	100	500,000	43	50	43 00
Canada Cotton Co.	100	250,000	135	145	135 00
do. 8 pc. Bonds.	100	250,000	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Cotton Co.	100	370,000	168	174	168 00
Hudon Cotton Co.	100	403,333	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Bld'g Ass'n.	50	431,027	65	70	32 50
Royal Can. Ins.	55	300,000	49	51	9 00
Dundas Cotton	100	400,000	126½	127½	126 50

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MILTON.—The second of the series of entertainments in the lecture-room of the American Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the young men will be held Thursday evening, March 2. Lecture by Rev. Dr. Stevenson. Subject, "Milton."

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for coughs, colds and bronchial affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are invariably acknowledged the purest and the best.

THE PEOPLE'S WORLD-WIDE VERDICT.—Burnett's Cocoaine has been sold in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best Hair Dressing in the world.

EPPS'S COCOA,—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING,—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by grocers in packets and tins only (½lb and lb) labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

Noon Advertisements.

USE ONLY STRACHAN'S
GILT EDGE SOAP!

IT IS THE CHEAPEST SOAP IN THE END, AND ALWAYS THE BEST!

USE ONLY STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP!

M. A. FOOTNER & CO.
REMOVAL—CLEARING SALE.

M. A. Footner & Co., being about to remove to those desirable premises, 1332 St. Catherine street, "The Wellington Arcade," are now selling at a great reduction on former prices, at their store, 358 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, Cheap, at once, Boiler and Engine, with connections complete, in good order, with Inspector's certificate,
Apply at 73 St. James st.

WANTED, a good General Machinist. Apply to J. LAWSON, in rear of 14 Jurors street.

WANTED, a General Servant.
Apply at 61 Osborne street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A respectable Young Man desires a situation as Storeman or Express Driver; not afraid of work; can furnish good references. Address S., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as Seamstress, in a private family. Address T.R., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, situations by Cooks, Housemaids, Seamstress, Nurses and General Servant. Apply 63 Alexander st.

ROOM to Let.—Nice comfortable front Bedroom. 11 Victoria st.

ROOM.—To let, Furnished Bedroom, on very moderate terms; good locality; private family. Address CENTRAL, "Witness" Office.

ROOM.—A gentleman can be furnished with a comfortable Room, breakfast and tea, in a private family, in the West-End; fifteen minutes' walk from the Post Office; terms moderate. Address COMFORTABLE, "Witness" Office.

LOST, on the 27th February, a Fox Terrier Slut, answering to the name of "Jessie;" had on collar with the name of "C. Farr" marked on it. Anyone returning it to 7 Prince of Wales Terrace will be suitably rewarded.

CENTS
FOR SALE AT THE
WITNESS" OFFICE.

Auction Sales.

Shaw & Gowdey.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS,

Millinery Stock and Fancy Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Trimmings, Show Cases, &c. (owner giving up business). Sale at our rooms, 235 St, James street,

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3rd inst., at TWO o'clock.

SHAW & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.

127 AND 129 RICHARDSON STREET, The well built brick terrace, stone foundation, mansard roof; 6 tenements; lot 45 x 100; fine stabling, &c., building of a superior class and in perfect order, will be sold by auction at our Real Estate Rooms, 235 St. James street, on

Tuesday, the 7th of March,
At 11 o'clock.

SHAW & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.

SPRING AUCTION CIRCULAR,
1882.

SHAW & GOWDEY,
REAL ESTATE and GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Agents Oshawa Cabinet Company, &c.
Offices and Salesrooms: 235 St. James Street.

As the season approaches for the engaging of Sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
We would remind our friends that every attention will be given to sales, both at the private residence or at our large and spacious Salesrooms, where good prices can always be relied upon

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE.
Valuations of Properties made for judicial and other purposes.
Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Hardware, Teas and General Groceries. Sales of Damaged Cargoes and general merchandise, Cattle and Agricultural Implements, &c., both in the city and country.
Sales of Horses, &c.
Valuations and Appraisals.
Cash advances on consignments, and prompt returns guaranteed.

W. E. SHAW. ALEX. GOWDEY.

Noon Advertisements.

HANDSOME DINNER SETS,
A Large and Elegant Assortment just opened, at
EDWARD HAGAR & CO.'S.
Some very pretty JAPANESE SETS, at
EDWARD HAGAR & CO.'S.
The Largest and Finest Assortment, at
EDWARD HAGAR & CO.'S.
Very Neat Patterns at Very Low Prices, at
EDWARD HAGAR & CO.'S.,
Importers of Fine China and Glassware,
446 and 448 St. Paul st.
A few doors west of St. Francois Xavier street.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The pretty Stone Cottages, now being completed, 23 x 25, on Windsor street.
Neat Brick House, 189 Guy street, near St. Joseph street, in fine order.
Nice medium-size Houses, Nos. 10 and 14 Drummond street. Excellent investment.
Factory Site.—The large Stone Building and Lot 45 x 120, corner St. Antoine and Monique sts.
The convenient Brick Residence, No. 11 Brunswick street, close to Belmont street, quite near business centre.
Beautiful Villa and Grounds at Massawippi, Stanstead Co., property of W. G. Murray, Esq.
Excellent Brick Residence, heated by hot water, No. 102 University st.
The nice Stone Cottage and Ground at Outremont, property of J. L. Wiseman, Esq.
Valuable Factory Site, three frontages, 202 feet on Wellington street. 192 feet on Murray street, 140 feet on Young street. Total 32,345 sup. feet.
Substantial Residence, 68 University st., pleasantly situated opposite Cathedral Ground.
EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.—Nos. 51 to 55 on Anderson street, and Nos. 116 to 120 St. George street, eight Tenements of most superior construction.
The two first-class and very commodious Stone Residences, Nos. 129 and 131 Mansfield street.
Central Factory Site, No. 601 to 607 Lagauchetiere, close to Bleury st.
Beautiful Double Stone Cottage, 42 x 44, No. 85 Osborne, corner Drummond street.
Splendid Stone Residence, 696 Dorchester street, opposite elegant residence late Harrison Stephens, Esq.
First-class Stone House, No. 141 Metcalfe street, near Sherbrooke street.
1127, 1129, 1131 Dorchester street—Three Elegant Residences, bay windows front and rear.
Most Commodious Double Stone Tenement in this city, 67 and 67½ Victoria street.
Two Shops and Dwellings, 517 to 521 Craig, cor. St. Charles Borrommee street; pays 9 percent.
No. 8 Phillips square, excellent position for a physician or other professional man.
Charming Villa and Grounds, belonging to Miss Dunlop, Outremont.
First-class Stone Tenements, with extensions, 100, 102, 104 and 106 Durocher street.
Magnificent Residence, belonging to Robert Brown, Esq., 1149 Dorchester street.
Stone Cottage, No. 43 Victoria street—A nice home for a small family.
Commodious Residence, 13 Plateau street—Suitable for a boarding-house or an institution.
Shops and Dwelling, corner City Councillors and Mayor streets—Fine stand for a grocer or butcher.
Shop and Dwelling, 6, 8, 10, 12 Farmer street, close to Wellington street.
Nice Brick Cottage, in perfect order, 42 Cadieux st., close to Sherbrooke st.
The five first-class Residences, Nos. 89, 91, 93, 95 and 99 Mackay street.
Particulars of the above and of a large number of other fine properties will be found in the *Herald* and *Post*.

H. H GEDDES, 119 St. Francois Xavier st.

ST. LAWRENCE MAIN Street.—Property belonging to Estate late Mr. Reinhardt, corner St. Lawrence, Roy and St. Dominique streets, consisting Shops, Dwellings, Butchery, &c., will be sold in separate lots if required.
Property of Mr. Richard Seale, Nos. 44½ and 43 St. Antoine, corner of St. Monique street, large Stone Building, fine position for a manufactory. The lot, 45x120, being situated on the corner, is also an excellent site for shops and dwellings.

H. H. GEDDES, 119 St. Francois Xavier st.

FOR SALE,
No. 85 OSBORNE STREET, corner of DRUMMOND STREET.—A most attractive Semi-detached Corner Residence, size 42x44; two-story; fitted up with all modern improvements and handsomely finished, and is situated on one of the most favorite streets in the West End. Any person desiring to secure a really attractive and comfortable house should not fail to examine this property.

H. H. GEDDES.

WM. SCOTT,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Gold Imitation, Metal and Bronze Picture Frames.
ART FURNITURE!
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
OIL PAINTINGS,
WATER COLOR DRAWINGS,
ETCHINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
BRIC-A-BRAC,
&c., &c., &c.

W. S. would call special attention to his large stock of Bric-a-Brac, which he wishes to reduce to make room for a new selection to be made at the approaching annual visit to Europe.
Prices, in consequence, have been marked down 25 to 50 percent, according to the time the goods have been in stock.
This reduction to hold good until the first of MAY next.

WANTED—SPRING 1882—
By a young man of 18, who has had three seasons' experience at farm work, a situation on a first-class farm where he would have a good home and fair remuneration for his labor.
Address FARMER, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, a Dark Chesnut Mare, by Rysdyke; perfect in saddle and harness. To be seen at 67 Alexander st.

Auction Sales.

Thomas J. Potter.

BRANDON! BRANDON!
THE FUTURE RIVAL OF WINNIPEG AND THE CHICAGO OF MANITOBA!
FINEST OPPORTUNITY YET PRESENTED TO INVEST IN THIS POPULAR AND RAPIDLY INCREASING TOWN! THE BRANDON BOOM IS ONLY BEGINNING.
300 LOTS BY AUCTION,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, 3RD AND 4TH MARCH.
Finest and Surest Investment Ever Offered to Capitalists, Merchants, Mechanics, Traders, Speculators, and all who wish to make Money.

Secure Lots before the Spring "Boom." Prices MUST go higher and those who buy now cannot help but make handsome profits in a few months. The coming spring and summer will be the best that Manitoba has yet seen. An immense number of of the best class of emigrants is already booked for the "Golden North-West." Capital is flowing in for investment, and Railways are being pushed ahead night and day at a rate that is marvellous. Brandon is a solid established town, and its success and prosperity are assured by its splendid NATURAL POSITION, being the trade centre of a magnificent agricultural country that is unsurpassed. Its growth has been wonderful and must cohtinue. The Syndicate are directly concerned in its prosperity. buildings of all kinds, Hotels, Warehouses, Stores. and dwellings have been and are being built, and immense contracts have been given out for spring and summer.

THE "BRANDON BOOM" IS ONLY BEGINNING. The lots to be sold are finely situated, being high and dry, near C. P. R., and in finest part of Brandon. It is now the popular point for investment, both the shrewdest capitalists and prominent men in Winnipeg are investing largely.

HUDSON BAY TITLE. LIBERAL TERMS.

Sale each day at THREE o'clock.

THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

THE BRICK HOUSE,
69 DRUMMOND STREET.
JUST ABOVE DORCHESTER STREET,
Will be sold by auction at my room, on
THURSDAY, 2nd of March, at 11.30 a.m.,
It is a thoroughly comfortable and commodious dwelling, with modern improvements. A short time ago it was fitted with Furnace, Kitchen Range, brick coal-bin, Cupboards, Pantries, &c., and a new tile drain was made, cemented floor in cellar. The owner spared no expense to improve and complete it as a homestead for a lifetime. The situation is too well known to need description. The lot 28 x 118 feet. Brick Shed and Stables. Covered passage from house to out-buildings. Wide lane in rear. Liberal terms.

THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING,
20 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE,
IN PERFECT ORDER.
I am instructed by the owner and occupant of the above residence,
THOMAS CRAIG, Esq.,
to sell it by auction, on
MONDAY, 13th March, at 11 a.m.
It is in all respects one of the most desirable and convenient houses yet offered, for either a professional or business man. The sale will include the Range, Furnace, Gasaliers, Fine Cornices, and the Library Fittings, and as the house is in splendid order, with interior decoration all renewed, the purchaser will not need to expend anything on it.
Liberal terms.

THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
SPRING, 1882.

I solicit an early intimation from those who purpose "selling off." The successful result of EVERY SALE held by me last spring and during this year is already well known, and I assure those who wish to entrust me with their sales during the coming spring that I will conduct them with the same energy, ability and thoroughness as heretofore.
I would mention a few of the larger Sales held by me during the past year:—Furniture, &c., Ottawa Hotel, for G. W. Stephens, Esq., M.P.P., Furniture, Horses, Carriages, &c., W. F. Lewis, Esq., "Weredale Lodge," Dorchester street West. Furniture, Horses, &c., estate late F. Reinhardt. Furniture, &c., 30 and 38 Osborne street. Furniture, &c., 860 Sherbrooke street. Furniture, &c., 6 Durocher street, by order of G. H. L'Abbé, Esq., of H. J. Shaw & Co. Furniture, &c., "Sandown Lodge," Cote St. Antoine, by order H. Woodhouse, Esq. Furniture, &c., 38 Mackay street, Mr. Redmond Furniture, &c., 949 Dorchester street, Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, G. T. R. Furniture, &c., 1430 St. Catherine street. Sale at Cote des Neiges for Mr. W. Prendergast Furniture, &c., 5 Brunswick street, Mrs. Kendall. Furniture, &c., 2004 St. Catherine street, Mr. Bourne.
I leave nothing undone to give the most
COMPLETE SATISFACTION
Those for whom I have sold or who have attended any of my sales, will bear me out in saying that they are conducted in a manner THAT IS UNSURPASSED HERE AND PERHAPS UNEQUALLED.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
AUCTIONEER,
195 St. James street.
(Opposite Molsons Bank.)

Noon Advertisements.

DIPHTHERIA! CROUP!
WHOOPING COUGH! ASTHMA! CATARRH!
USE THE NEW REMEDY,
"VAPO-CRESOLENE,"
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION,
FOR SALE AT THE
WINDSOR BRANCH MEDICAL HALL.

LYMAN'S
CHERRY
TOOTH
PASTE,
CLEANSES THE TEETH,
REMOVES TART
—AND—
SWEETENS THE BREATH.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Corporation of the City of Montreal will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for an Act to amend the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal, and more especially to expedite the collection of arrears of taxes.

CHAS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 28th Feb., 1882.

THE LACE HOUSE!
ESTABLISHED 1849.
The only establishment in the Dominion devoted exclusively to the sale of Real Laces of British and Foreign manufacture. Only goods of first-class makes at moderate prices offered to customers. Goods GUARANTEED as represented.

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

NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS,
ESTABLISHED 1874,
4 Queen street East, TORONTO.
Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Lame Back, Liver, Kidney and Lung Diseases, and all diseases of the nerves and want of circulation are immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these appliances.
Circular and consultation free.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
400 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Agent.

ST. CATHERINE STREET West.
For Sale, four three-story modern Houses, well built and in nice order, and situated in the best part of St. Catherine street west; price of each only $4,800. This is a chance rarely met with. Perfect title.
18 and 20 Drummond street. These fine, substantial houses were built for private investment by the late Wm. Stuart, Esq., and nicely adapted for two families each, or can conveniently be used as self-contained houses. Situation most desirable. Liberal terms and perfect title.

H. H. GEDDES, 119 St. Francois Xavier st.

RESIDENCES FOR 1st MAY.
Parties intending to purchase any of the houses on my list for personal occupation, are requested to notify me immediately in order that such houses may not be re-leased for the ensuing year.

H. H. GEDDES, 119 St. Francois Xavier st.

FARM STOCK.
The sale for Mr. George Muir, St. Laurent, takes place on WEDNESDAY, 29th March.

SELLING FAST!
THOSE PRINTED CHAMBER SETS!
The "Fountain," "Clydesdale," "Corsina" and "Autumn Leaf" Patterns, the latter in three different colors, Indigo Blue, Turquoise Blue and Claret Brown, are selling fast at
$2.50 SET!
MARBLE CHAMBER SETS, 9 pieces,
$2.75 SET!
We expect to clear off the above lines in a few days, and judging by present appearances we will do it.

ADAM DARLING,
301 ST. JAMES STREET, COR. ST. PETER.

GRAIN BAGS.
ALL KINDS FOR SALE.
LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,
16 St. Helen street.

SAL SODA,
In 3 cwt. Barrels,
CREAM OF TARTAR, prime white crystals.
TARTARIC ACID, crystals in casks,
BORAX, refined in barrels,
FOR SALE BY
COPLAND & McLAREN.
Corner Wellington and Grey Nun streets, Montreal.

TOILET PAPERS!
"THE NEW TOILET" Paper, in rolls, perforated 3 Rolls and 1 Fixture for One Dollar.
"THE BOUDOIR" Toilet Paper, with wire loop, $2.00 per dozen, 30c per package.
"GOODALL'S" Toilet Paper, with wire loop, $2.00 per dozen. 20c per package.
Send for Samples and Prices.
Special figures to Hotels and to the Trade.
GOOD QUALITY! FULL COUNT
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
375 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE, Hotel Annunciator, elaborate design, in perfect order, arranged for one hundred and twenty calls; price low. Apply to JOHN F. WARNER, Ottawa Hotel.

Auction Sales.

W. H. Arnton.

103 BLEURY STREET.
2½ Story Cut-stone Front House,
in nice order. Brick Sheds in rear. The Subscriber is instructed to sell at his rooms, on
MONDAY, 6th MARCH,
the above house, which can easily be converted into a shop and dwelling, or used as it is as a private residence. Further particulars may be had at my office.
Sale at TEN o'clock.

WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

NO. 2 GLADSTONE TERRACE,
318 BLEURY STREET,
COMFORTABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
Full particulars with permits to view on application.
Sale on MONDAY, 6th March, at TEN o'clock.

WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL AT
SAULT AU RECOLLET
BY AUCTION,
With about 2 ARPENTS of ground running down to the river; good stabling, &c.
Full particulars at my office.
Sale on TUESDAY, 7th March,
at TEN o'clock.

WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

79 MANSFIELD STREET.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
This excellent Dwelling-house, 3 story and attic, in the very best state of repair. Lot about 27 x 100; lane in rear. Drainage perfect; special certificate 1881. Cellar cemented; iron range, brick encased; lower windows protected by iron bars, front and rear. Its proximity to the Windsor, Skating Rink, Dominion Square, Academy of Music, many Churches and Schools, &c., should not be lost sight of.
For particulars and permits to view, apply to
WM. H. ARNTON,
91 St. James street.

CARD.
MR. JOHN J. ARNTON,
In relinquishing the active prosecution of the AUCTION BUSINESS, in which he has been engaged for the past 22 years on his own account, in favor of his son, WILLIAM H. ARNTON, who has received a thorough training, and is fully competent to continue and conduct the same in *all its departments*, would kindly thank his friends and the public for the many preferences accorded him in the past, and solicit similar favors for his son and successor (whom he will aid by his experience and advice).
CONTINUATION OF AN
OLD ESTABLISHED GENERAL AUCTION BUSINESS.
Which the undersigned proposes to transact in all its branches on a
STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS.
With a thorough knowledge of the relations that should exist between buyer and seller, a large acquaintance with the community, and Seven Years experience, will be able confidently to promise every reasonable satisfaction.
A limited number of Household Sales of Furniture undertaken; his aim will be not to rush work to the exclusion of proper diligence and attention in disposing of property placed in his hands.
The Plans, Surveys, Records and particulars of all Real Estate transactions by Mr. J. J. ARNTON will be transferred to his custody (available for consultation and reference).
The Old Stand, 91 ST. JAMES STREET, noted for its cheerful, airy and bright appearance, will be thoroughly renovated.
Callers are assured of courtesy and consideration, and the undersigned hopes to receive a fair share of public support.

WILLIAM H. ARNTON.

WM. H. ARNTON,
91 ST. JAMES STREET.
A GENERAL AUCTION BUSINESS CONDUCTED
Sales of Real Estate,
Sales of Merchandise,
Sales of Furniture at Private Houses
Sales of Farm Stock.

A. B. Stewart & Son.

A. B. STEWART & SON.
SPRING 1882.
AUCTION CIRCULAR,
In thanking our friends and the public in general for the very liberal support bestowed on us in the past, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for the coming spring, and can assure our patrons of PERSONAL ATTENTION in all cases.
Out-door sales at Private Residences.
Sales of Real Estate.
Trade sales, Farm Stock,
Underwriters' Sales, &c., &c.
Having the most spacious and best lighted rooms in the city and having always commanded the HIGHEST PRICES as well as being favored with OUR SHARE of the IMPORTANT SALES of last year, our increased facilities, together with every attention shown to customers, and considering ourselves UNEQUALLED as AUCTIONEERS, hope to merit a continuance of the confidence placed in us.
Estimates given, Inventories made and cash advances made when required.

A. B. STEWART & SON,
General Auctioneers.

Auctioneers by appointment to the Corporation of Montreal.

M. Hicks & Co.

SALE OF 20 MARBLE AND PLAIN TOP BEDROOM SETS, 25 PARLOR SUITES, ASSORTED, DINING TABLES, CENTRAL TABLES' LADIES' WRITING DESKS, HALL STANDS, CARPETS. QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, French China Dinner, Dessert and Tea sets.
On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3rd March.
The Subscribers will sell at their stores
Nos. 430 and 432 NOTRE DAME STREET,
a large and choice assortment of fine Furniture, Quilts, Lace Curtains, &c., consisting in part as above. Every lot for positive unreserved sale.
Sale at TWO o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES
—AT—
PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
The Subscribers continue to give their personal attention to this important branch of their business, and respectfully invite parties who intend selling their Household Furniture and effects this Spring, to call early and make arrangements, so as to ensure a choice of dates.
Sales of Real Estate, Farm Stock, Groceries and General Merchandise respectfully solicited.
Best possible prices and entire satisfaction guaranteed.
Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments if required. Returns, prompt.

M. HICKS & CO.,
General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
Nos. 430 & 432 Notre Drme street.

ROSIN-CEMENT ROOFING,
GENUINE OLD-FASHIONED KIND;
Has stood 30 years' test.
GRAVEL ROOFING
in all its branches.
MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP FIRST-CLASS
GEORGE W. REED,
SLATE, METAL AND GRAVEL ROOFER,
783 and 785 Craig st.

HUNGARIAN PROCESS FLOUR,
FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR,
OATMEAL GRAHAM FLOUR, &c.
In Barrels, ½ Barrels and ¼ Barrels, for Family use.
BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 & 12 Bleury street.

FOR SALE, a "Chickering" Piano, square, in excellent condition.
Address Box 625, P.O.

(Continued from 1st page.)

and that the unusually low prices must shortly bring out buyers.

John Taylor & Co. have issued a circular denying President Bond's statement and accuracy of the list of subscribers to the deferred bonds of the Reading Road. The subscribers entered as not having paid the first instalment, have paid not only the first but both instalments. The circular denounces the Philadelphia publication as garbled and scandalous. The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says it questions whether in the whole history of railway polemics any more mean and discreditable device was ever attempted than in the publication of the list referred to.

I send you to-day, as of the greatest scientific importance, Dr. C. W. Siemens' paper on some applications of electric energy to horticultural and agricultural purposes. Dr. Siemens, as you know, is a Fellow of the Royal Institute and a leading member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. "On March 1st, 1881," says Dr. Siemens, "I communicated to the Royal Society a paper on the influence of electric light upon vegetation, in which I arrived at the conclusion that the electric light was capable of producing upon plants effects really comparable to those of solar radiation; that chlorophylle was produced by it, and that bloom and fruit rich in color and aroma could be developed by its aid. My experiments also went to prove that plants do not as a rule require a period of rest during the twenty-four hours of the day, but make increased and vigorous progress if subjected in winter time to solar light during the day and to electric light during the night. During the whole of last winter I continued my experiments on an enlarged scale, and it is my present purpose to give a short account of these experiments, and of some further applications of electric energy-forming operations, including the pumping of water, the sawing of timber, and chaff and root cutting at various distances, not exceeding half a mile from the source of power, giving useful employment during the day time to the power-producing machinery, and thus reducing indirectly the cost of light during the night time. The arrangement consists of a high pressure steam engine of six horse power nominal, supplied by Messrs. Tangy Bros., which gives motion to two dynomo machines, connected separately by two electric lamps, each capable of emitting a light of about 4,000 candle power. One of these lamps was placed inside a glass-house of 2,318 cubic feet capacity, and the other was suspended at a height of 12 to 14 feet over some sunk greenhouses. The waste steam of the engine was condensed in a heater, whence the greenhouses take their supply of hot water, thus saving the fuel that would otherwise be required to heat the stoves. The experiments were commenced on October 23rd, 1880. and were continued till May 7, 1881. The general plan of operation consists in lighting the electric lights at first at 6 o'clock, and during the short days at 5 o'clock, every evening, except Sunday, and continuing their action until down. The outside light was protected by a clear glass lantern, while the light inside the house was left naked. In the earlier experiment one of my objects being to ascertain the relative effect of the light under those two conditions, the inside light was placed at one side over the entrance in the house, in front of a metalic reflector, to save the rays that would otherwise be lost to the plants within the house. The house was planted in the first place with pease, French beans, wheat, barley, oats, as well as with cauliflowers, strawberries, raspberries, peaches, tomatoes, vines and a variety of flowering plants, including roses, rhododendrons and azaleas, all these plants being of a comparatively hardy character. The temperature of the house was maintained as nearly as possible at 60° fahrenheit. The early effects observed were anything but satisfactory. While under the influence of the light suspended in the open air over the sunk house the beneficial effects due to the electric light observed during the previous winter repeated themselves, the plants in the house with the naked electric light soon manifested a withered appearance. Was this result the effect of the naked light, or was it the effect of the chemical products, nitrogenous compounds and carbolic acid, which are produced in the electric arc? Proceeding on the first-named assumption, and with a view of softening the ray of the electric arc, small jets of steam were introduced into the house through tubes drawing atmospheric air with the steam, and producing the effect of clouds interposing themselves in irregular fashion between the light and the plants. This treatment was decidedly beneficial to the plants, although care had to be taken not to increase the amount of moisture thus introduced beyond certain limits. As regards the chemical products, carbonic acid and nitrogenous compounds, it was thought that these would prove rather beneficial than otherwise in furnishing the ingredients upon which plant life depends; and further, that a constant supply of pure carbonic acid, resulting from the gradual combustion of the carbon electrodes, might render a diminution in the supply of fresh air, and thus lead to economy of fuel. The plants did not, however, take kindly to these innovations in their mode of life, and it was found necessary to put a lantern of clear glass round the light, for the double purpose of discharging the chemical products of the arc, and of interposing an effectual screen between the arc and the plants under its influence. The effect of interposing a mere thin sheet of clear glass between the plants and the source of the electric light was most striking. On placing such a sheet of clear glass so as to intercept the rays of the electric light from a portion only of a plant, for instance, a tomato plant—it was observed that in course of a single night the line of demarcation was most distinctly shown upon the leaves. The position of the plant under the direct influence of the naked electric light, though a distance of from 9 to 10 feet, was distinctly shrivelled, whereas that portion under cover of the clear glass continued to show a healthy appearance, and this line of demarcation was distinctly visible in individual leaves. Not only the leaves, but the young stems of the plants soon showed signs of destruction when exposed to the naked electric light and these destructive influences were perceptible, though in a less marked degree at a distance of 20 feet from the source of light. A question here presents itself that can hardly fail to excite the interest of the physiological botanist. The clear glass does not apparently intercept any of the luminous rays, which cannot, therefore, be the cause of the destructive action. Prof. Stokes has shown, however, in 1853 that the electric arc is particularly rich in highly refrangible, invisible rays, and that these are largely absorbed in their passage through clear glass. It therefore appears reasonable to suppose that it is those highly refrangible rays beyond the visible spectrum that work destruction in vegetable cells, thus contrasting with the luminous rays of less refrangibility, which, on the contrary, stimulate their organic action. Being desirous of following up this inquiry a little further, I sowed a portion of ground in the experimental conservatory with mustard and other quick-growing seeds, and divided the fields into equal radial portions by means of frame work, excluding diffused light, but admitting light at equal distances from the electric arc. The first section was under the action of the naked light, the second was covered with a pane of clear glass the third with yellow glass, the fourth with red and the fifth with blue glass. The relative progress of the plants was noted from day to day, and the differences of effect upon the development of the plants was sufficiently striking to justify the following conclusions, viz, that under the clear glass the largest amount and most vigorous growth was induced. The yellow glass came next in order, but the plants, though nearly equal in size, were greatly inferior in color and thickness of stem to those under clear glass. The red glass gives rise to lanky growth and yellowish leaf, while the blue glass produces still more lanky growth and sickly leaf. The uncovered compartment showed stunted growth, with a very dark and partly shrivelled leaf. It should be observed that the electric light was kept on from 5 p.m. till 6 a.m. every night except Sunday, during the experiment, which took place in January, 1881, but that diffused daylight was not excluded. At intervals, also, the circulation of air through the divided frame work was provided for. The results are confirmatory of those obtained by Dr. J. W. Draper in his valuable researches on plant life in the solar spectrum in 1843, which led him to the conclusion, in opposition to the then prevailing opinion, that the yellow ray and not the violet ray was most efficacious in promoting the decomposition of carbonic acid in the vegetable cell. Having, in consequence of these preliminary inquiries, determined to surround the electric arc with a clear glass lantern, more satisfactory results were soon observable. Thus peas, which had been sown at the end of October, produced a harvest of ripe fruit on February under the influence, with exception of Sunday nights, of continuous light. Raspberry stalks put into the house on December 16th produced ripe fruit on March first, and strawberries put in about the same time produced ripe fruit of excellent flavor and color on February 14th. Vines which broke on December 26th produced ripe grapes of stronger flavor than usual on March 10th. Wheat, barley and oats shot up with extraordinary rapidity under the influence of continuous light, but did not arrive at the age of maturity. Their growth having been too rapid for their strength, caused them to fall to the ground after having attained the height of about 12 inches. Seed of wheat, barley and oats planted in the open air, and grown under the influence of external electric light, produced, however, more satisfactory results; having been sown in rows on January 6th, they germinated with difficulty, on account of frost and snow on the ground, but developed rapidly when milder weather set in, and showed ripe grain by the end of June, having been aided in their growth by the electric light until the beginning of May. Doubts have been expressed by some botanists whether plants grown and brought to maturity under the influence of continuous light would produce fruit capable of reproduction. In order to test this question, the pease gathered on the 10th February from plants which had been grown under almost continuous light action were replanted on February 18th. They vegetated in a few days, showing every appearance of healthy growth. Further evidence on the same question will be obtained by Dr. Gilbert, F.R.S., who has undertaken experiments on wheat, barley and oats grown as above stated, but still more evidence will probably be required before all doubt on the subject can be allayed. I am aware that the great weight of the opinion of Dr. Darwin goes in favor of the view that many plants, if not all of them, require diurnal rest for their normal development, and it is with great diffidence and without wishing to generalize, that I feel bound to state as to the result of my experiments, extending now over two winters, that although periodic darkness evidently favors growth in the sense of elongating the stems of plants, the continuous stimulus of light appears favorable for development at a greatly accelerated pace through all the stages of the life of the plant, from early leaf to ripened fruit. The latter is superior in size, in aroma and in color to that produced by alternating light, and the resulting seeds are not at any rate devoid of re-germinating power. Further experiments are necessary, I am aware, before it would be safe to generalize, nor does this question of diurnal rest in any way bear upon that of actual or winter rest, which probably most plants that are not called annuals require. The beneficial influence of the electric light has been very manifest upon a banana palm, which at two periods of its existence, viz, during its early growth and at the time of the first development, was placed under it in February and March of 1880 and 1881, and I am confident that still better results may be realized when the best condition of temperature and of proximity to the electric light have been thoroughly investigated."

The *Morning Post* says:—"The North Lincolnshire election is a triumph for fair trade principles. Mr. Lowther, in returning thanks to the electors, declared that his return to Parliament would mark the beginning of an active policy of opposition on the part of the Conservatives, and of a return to sound commercial principles. The *Times* comments on the temporizing attitude of Sir Stafford Northcote, and says:—"His only chance will be to lead, or abandon the leadership, and if we may judge from his cautious reserve in the matter of free trade, he will do what his party requires when he knows certainly what is expected of him." This refers to a speech of Sir Stafford Northcote last evening to the Sheffield Conservatives, when he pointed out the disappointment of the anticipatations of the earlier free traders that all nations would adopt their principles. He said he had always been a free trader and was one still, but desired to see free trade universal and fair. The *Pall Mall Gazette* this morning in a leading article commenting on the same speech, says: "The spectacle of an English statesman sitting on the fence, anxiously waiting the turn of events before he can decide whether to assert or repudiate his life long convictions, is not one that Englishmen of either party care to behold. Possibly, as he knows that a return to protection is absolutely impossible, he thinks he can do no great harm in encouraging the agitation if he can thereby win seats."

The Court of Inquiry at Plymouth in the case of the disaster to the sloop of war Doterel, has acquitted the captain and officers of all blame. In the opinion of the court, the first explosion was caused by gas evolved in the coal bunkers, into which a light had probably been introduced for purposes of examination, the court further expressed the belief that the second explosion was the result of the first, the violence of which burst the bulkhead and allowed the flame to enter the magazine.

AQUATIC.

THE TORONTO REGATTA.

TORONTO, September 3.—Mayor McMurrich to-day exhibited the gold medal which he has offered to the winner of the single scull race at the regatta next week. The medal is a very handsome and heavy one, shield shaped in form and depending from a pin on tri-colored ribbon. It is probable that a match between Warren Smith and Riley will be arranged for after the regatta. Trickett and Gaudaur are the favorites in the double scull race. Courtney makes a good show in his boat, and is quite a favorite, many hoping he will come in ahead. The Halifax four are the favorites in the four-oar race.

TERRIBLE … SACR…

Murder of General Carr and … one hundred men—Alarmi… … from Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 3.—A despatch from Tucson to the *Star* has advices from Fort Grant to the following effect:—"Three couriers have now come into Camp Thomas, all bringing the same news, that General Carr and his command have been massacred by the White Mountain Indians, thirty-five miles from Camp Apache. There were one hundred and ten men and seven officers killed. The officers must be General Carr, Captain Henley, Lieutenants Carter, Gordon, Stanton, Ornes and Dr. McCreedy. The White Mountain Indians' Reservation is about one hundred and sixty miles north of Wilcox, near the New Mexican line. The tribe numbers about fifteen hundred in all. They can muster four hundred warriors. This is the only tribe of Apaches which have not been whipped into subjection. They were moved in 1876 into the San Carlos Reservation; but were recalled and returned to their old-hunting-grounds, where they have been ever since."

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The following despatch was received at the War Department this morning from the commanding General of the Department of Arizona, dated yesterday:—"Tiffany telegraphs a report from the sub-agency that an Indian named Mickey brought word that a number of chiefs are coming in with their baads, but that Pedro with all his band and others, are on the warpath; that Carr's command, including himself, six other officers, and sixty-four enlisted men, were killed the day before yesterday. Also, that Pedro's men had killed seven or eight men, including an expressman, between Apache and Thomas No word from the Apache line. The wire is cut. Biddle was at work yesterday and last night, getting troops across the Gila, with difficulty pushing for Apache."

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The following despatch has been received by the War Department from the commanding general of the department of Arizona, under date of September 1st:—"I hear rumors, more or less authentic, that General Carr had a fight on August 30th at Cibien Creek crossing, on the Verde trail, and no information has been received from him since. A courier due at Apache on August 30th has not reported. Indians from the reservation report at Thomas that the troops have been whipped. They say a lieutenant and several soldiers were killed, and report Fort Apache taken, which is not credited. But the situation is serious. Indian Inspector Gardner reports the agency seriously endangered. I would thank you to hold the First cavalry and other troops in readiness to reinforce me if necessary, as all may be needed. The rumors are conflicting. I do not believe that Fort Apache was taken, and this report is probably confounded with Carr's fight at Cibiens in attempting to arrest Medicine Man. I am holding two companies of the First cavalry in this department and four companies of the Eighth infantry in readiness to go the assistance of the troops in Arizona if that becomes necessary.—MCDOWELL, Major-General."

CHICAGO, September 3.—A despatch to the *Times* from Tucson, Arizona, confirms the report of the massacre of two companies of cavalry under General Carr by Apaches near Camp Thomas. Lieutenant Cruse was shot by a "medicine man" whom he was trying to arrest, whereupon the troops opened fire and killed the medicine man. The massacre then began, the Indian scouts firing on the white troops, and nearly every white was killed. Three companies of cavalry and a company of scouts under Overton are on the way as reinforcements. No courier has yet come through, and all are supposed to have been killed.

TUCSON, Arizona, September 3.—Owing to the interruption on the military telegraph lines to Camp Thomas and Fort Apache official reports of the late massacre at Camp Thomas have not yet been received. Reliable Indian runners, however, have arrived with the following particulars:—General Carr, with two companies of cavalry and one of Indian scouts, proceeded on the 29th to Cibien Creek, near Apache, to arrest parties who were trying to incite war against the whites. During the attempt Lieutenant Cruse was shot and killed by the renegades. The troops returned the fire with fatal effect.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 4.—It is learned that the scene of the late Indian horror at Fort Apache is an old post situated at the base of the White Mountains, on the eastern border of Arizona, and its construction is of such a singular nature as to readily admit of just such a massacre as is reported. The post is not fortified, and consists simply of a collection of log cabins.

The main reliance of the post in case of attack consists of a cordon of heavy buildings pierced with loop-holes on three sides, but directly open to the ravine. The post was garrisoned by companies E and D of the 6th Cavalry, and companies D and E of the 12th Infantry, all under command of General Carr, who was transferred from Fort Lowell only a few months ago, when an Indian outbreak seemed imminent.

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 4.—The only news received at the War Department today was a telegram from Gen. McDowell, saying that an Indian who saw the fight came into camp Thompson yesterday, and reported Carr's whole command yesterday killed excepting a few men, who were reported to be making fruitless efforts to get into Fort Apache.

THE MAIL STEAMER.

Passenger list per Allan Royal mail steamship Polynesian.

FATHER POINT, September 3.

The steamship Polynesian from Liverpool arrived at 3.20 p.m., with 139 cabin, 365 steerage and 63 intermediate passengers. The following is a list of the cabin passengers:—Capt Brown, M E Archibald, M Armstrong, Mrs Armstrong, Mr A H Beban, Mr T J Blakelee, Mr G Brandon, Mr L W Breck, Mr E Broderick, Mr A Browning, Mr A Bruce, Mr R Bruce, Dr Cattanach, Mr A C Cattanach, Mrs Cattanach, Mr Geo H Chappell, Hon L R Church, Mr Alfred J Copeland, Mrs Copeland, Mr J Crane, Mr Z Crane, Jr, Mr Wm Crowe, Miss E Darwell, Lord Donobghmore, Mr F Dunning, Mr James Evans, Jr, Rev John Finlay, Hon M B Fitzpatrick, Mr J H Fraser, Rev A French, Mrs Garrett, Master Garrett, Mr M P Gault, Mrs Gault, Dr Geikie, Miss Geikie, Miss E Geikie, Lt-Col Gibson, Mrs Gibson, Mr Grasset, Mr C H Grantham, Mrs Grantham and two children, Mr Hamilton, Mr Hansworth, Capt H Heigham, Mr Stavely Hill, M P, Q C, Mrs Stavely Hill, Mr E H Hoare, Mr Hodgkin, Mrs Hodgkin, two children and nurse, Mr David Hogg, Miss Hogg, Mr Lewis John Holt, Mrs W F Hood, Miss L C Hood, Miss R Hood, Mr E Hood, Miss Hornsby, Mr J H Holdsworth, Mr A H How, Dr Howard, Mrs Howard, Mr A Howitt, Mr Charles E Howitt, Mrs Howitt, Rev F E Howitt, Capt Hunter, Miss Laura Hunter, Miss Grace Hunter, Mr W A Jewell, Miss Johnson, Rev Mr Jubb, Mr G Kane, Mr A Kinnear, Mr F W Kingston, Major Leeson, Hon Alex Mackenzie, Mrs Mackenzie, Mr J W Montgomery, Mr M P Marsh, Mr Leeson Marshall Mr Richard Martin, Miss Martin, Mr H Martin, Mr H Mason, Mr D McCarthy, Mrs McCarthy, Mr McCorquodale, Mr W A McIntosh, Prof J H McLeod, Mr J H R Molson, Mrs …lson, Mr W Muirhead, Mr H H Noble and …an servant, Mr Pain, Mr J D Parsons, Jr, Mr W R Pedrick, Mrs Pedrick, Mr Petley, Mr Priestly, Hon Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, Miss Proudfoot, Mr H C Reynell, Mr T Ritchie, Mr G C Rooper, Mr Gill; Mr Allison, Miss Saunders, Mr Senecal, Mr Severn, Mr W M Simpson, Mr R R Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr H St Clair Silver, Mr E J Skinner, Mr W G Smith, Mrs E Smith, Miss Smith, Mr William Swan, Mr Fred Swan, Dr Taylor, Miss Trotter, Mr Turner, Mrs Turner, Mrs Whatman, Mr Whatman, Mr James Wharton, Mr G Montague White, Mr Whitler, Mr J W Whittingham, Mrs Wilkes, Mr A Wilson, Mr C E Wright, Mr M E Yeatman.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

OTTAWA, September 3.—About half-past nine o'clock this morning, a fatal and shocking accident occurred at the St. Lin & Ottawa Railway crossing at Dalhousie street, by which Mrs. Pittman Lett, wife of the city clerk, was instantly killed, and another lady was seriously injured. Mrs. Robert Hinton, called on Mrs. Lett this morning, inviting her to spend the day at her residence. Taking Mrs. Hinton's carriage, the ladies went on their way until they reached the railway crossing at Dalhousie street. Engaged in conversation, the ladies did not notice a train which was being shunted as the buggy reached the rails, the train struck the carriage, and quickly overturned it. Mrs. Lett fell on the track, and the cars passed over her, mangling her arm and other portions of her body. Death was almost instantaneous. Mrs. Hinton received a cut and bruise, but escaped death. She is, however, completely prostrated by the nervous shock. As soon as the accident occurred the services of Dr. Bell, of New Edinburgh, and Drs. Grant and Bentley, of the city, were procured. They attended to the injuries of Mrs. Hinton, but Mrs. Lett was beyond all aid. To add to the painful nature of the railway accident, Mr. Lett, husband of the estimable lady killed went away on a duck-shooting expedition this morning. A friend went to bring him back to the city. The deceased lady was a sister of Mrs. Hinton, her companion in the carriage at the time of the accident. It is said by some persons that the horse on reaching the track came to a stand and could not be made to go on. There is great indignation throughout the city at the exposed manner in which the railway track is left at the scene of the accident. It may be mentioned as a singular coincidence that at this date two years ago, Mrs. Johnson, an aunt of Mrs. Lett, was killed under similar circumstances at Brockville and was afterwards buried from Mr. Lett's house.

Owing to circumstances in connection with the unfortunate accident, Dr. Wright, the Coroner, decided to hold an inquest, which he began in the afternoon. It is supposed that Mrs. Lett, in jumping from the buggy, must have fallen, striking her head forcibly against the ground, stunning her. It is strange that Mrs. Hinton, who was sitting on the side next to the car, should have escaped so well. The engineer says that at the time of the accident he was backing in twelve box cars and moving at a snail's pace. He tried to stop the train the moment he discovered that an accident had occurred. After colliding with the buggy the train could not have moved over six feet. The funeral of Mrs. Lett took place this afternoon, and was very largely attended.

Sports and Pastimes

LACROSSE.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH—THREE STRAIGHT FOR THE HOME TEAM.

Every recent event in connection with the two clubs which on Saturday contested for the coveted championship has tended to invest that match with an additional interest, and the excitement which was called forth by the event has rarely if ever been equalled in the annals of lacrosse. Never before probably has any match attracted so large an attendance. Every available point from which the play could be seen was occupied; the grand stand from end to end was one dense mass of human beings, crowds lined the opposite side of the field and even the top of the fence was occupied the whole way round the field, making as it were a *cheveux de frise* of eager spectators. It is estimated that from eight to nine thousand persons were present, and many sought and were unable to obtain admittance.

The two teams were composed as follows:—

Torontos—R. Burns, goal; Ross McKenzie, point; W. Hubbell, cover point; W. Bonnell, J. McQuillan, H. Crown, field; S. Hughes, centre field; G. Garvin, A. Martin, H. McMurtry, home field; R. Mitchell, F. Martin, home. H. E. Suckling, captain.

Shamrocks—F. Lally, goal; J. Horbin, point; J. Morton, cover point; T. Butler, C. J. Maguire, E. Hart, field; P. McKeown, centre field; T. Meehan, T. Daly, P. Murphy, home field; J. Heelan, P. J. Tucker, home. M. J. Polan, captain.

Colonel Frank Bond and Mr. Hartland MacDougall acted as umpires, and Dr. W. G. Beers as referee.

From the above list, it will be seen that the Torontos were without the services of two players who have always occupied a leading position on their first twelve, Gerry who has left the Queen City for Louisville, Ky., and Logan, who was too ill to come down. On the other hand they had W. Hubbell, a tower of strength in himself, and their new man Crown proved himself a really fine player in every respect. The Shamrock twelve was minus Farmer, whose sprained wrist rendered his playing impossible. Both teams were in first rate condition. The betting previous to the commencement of the match was largely in favor of the Shamrocks, 100 to 80 and 75 being about the prevailing figures. The confidence which the Torontos and their friends have for some time past expressed seemed to render such odds against them absurd, but the result has certainly justified the opinion. It was significant too, that the strongest supporter of the Western men was unwilling to back them unless on advantageous terms. But in any case the outcome of the game—so crushing a defeat of the visitors—was, to a certain extent, a surprise even to the partisans of the Shamrocks. Confident as were the latter of the ability of the Champions to retain the pennant, there were, we imagine, few who looked for three straight. The match, on the whole, with the exception of the last game, was a defence one for the Torontos. It only required a few moments' play to show that they were overmatched, and that they were at first to a certain extent, as was admitted reluctantly enough by their friends, demoralized. The Torontos won the toss, and played down. After four minutes' play, a shot by Murphy went so close as to cause a claim of game, but it was not allowed, and play went on again. In a moment or two foul was called, the cause being the unintentional striking of Hubbell by Murphy, but the ball was not stopped, although the referee at once called time, and the ball was put through the Torontos' goal, the umpire giving it as game, the only thing he could do. An appeal to the referee, however, resulted in a decision that it was no game, which was strictly according to the rules, the ball having entered the goal after time had been called. After the dispute had been settled, and the crowd, which on account of its size had become rather unruly, cleared from the field, play was again resumed, and after the lapse of a minute and a half Heelan by a clever throw close to goal took the game for the Shamrocks. Hubbell's injuries were found to be a dislocation of the jaw and he was unable to play again, McKay replacing him prior to the recommencement of play. The second game was of but little longer duration, the team play of the Shamrocks being magnificent. Heelan again secured the goal for the Shamrocks. The last game was the most interesting of the match, and was a splendid exhibition of lacrosse. The play was not of so one-sided a character as it had been up to this point, and the Torontos showed some of their old form. Hughes made a couple of fine runs, Bonnell's throws were splendid, one the length of the field evoking great applause, but it was to no purpose, nothing could be got beyond Lally in goals and Heelan, Butler, Hoobin, McKeown, and in fact everyone on the team, all did their share towards the inevitable result, game for the Shamrocks, which was taken again by Heelan amid the most tumultous applause, making three straight for the champions.

After the match, which was marred by no displays of ill-feeling and whose only unpleasant incident was the accident to Hubbell, the teams mutually cheered one another, and subsequently adjourned to the Windsor where a very pleasant hour was spent in the interchange of friendly sentiments. The Torontos left by the Western train at night, being "seen off" by a very large crowd who cheered themselves hoarse as the cars rolled out. It is understood that the Western men have again challenged the Shamrocks.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Western train was delayed yesterday, and did not arrive until the afternoon, owing to an accident which occurred to two freight trains a little beyond Lachine Banks. The conductor of one of trains, Larose, was slightly injured.

Auction Sales.

By John J. Arnton.

Insolvent Act of 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the Matter of WILLIAM PATRICK BARTLEY, of the City of Montreal, Manufacturer and Trader, an Insolvent.

The undersigned Assignee will sell by Public Auction at the time and place mentioned below, the valuable property belonging to this estate, situate on the Lachine Canal, and described as follows:—

All those certain lots of ground situate in the Saint Ann's ward, of the said city of Montreal, known on the official plan and in the book of reference of said ward, as numbers five hundred and twenty-five, five hundred and twenty-six and five hundred and twenty-seven, all lying contiguous to and adjoining each other; bounded on one end by Mill street and on the other end by the river Saint Lawrence, and having an office thereon erected; also lots numbers five hundred and thirty two, five hundred and thirty-three and five hundred and thirty-four, being between the Lachine Canal Basin and Mill street crossing, a machine shop, foundry, boiler blacksmith's shop, and other buildings thereon erected—together with the water power of the *surplus* water of the said Lachine Canal, and all the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, as fully as the said William Patrick Bartley acquired the same and now holds the same under emphyteutic lease from Her Majesty's Government, dated the twenty-third of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and executed before T. Doucet, N.P.

To be sold within the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 115 St. Francois Xavier Street, in the said city of Montreal, on MONDAY, the NINETEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, (1881), at TWELVE o'clock Noon.

JOHN FAIR,
Assignee.
JOHN J. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.

Montreal, 13th July, 1881. 206

Valuable Properties.

Splendid Central Site for a Factory.

Comfortable Residence and large Grounds.

On FRIDAY, 9th September, will be sold at my rooms THE DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, No. 91 UPPER ST. URBAIN STREET. Lot **60 x 250**; Area **15,000 sq. feet.**

A charming garden property with outbuildings, wide passage or street in rear;

AND

The Parcel of Land about **90 x 90,** (near Mr. Morey's livery establishment), on high ground, a splendid and central site for a factory or business requiring ample space (close to Victoria Square), with the brick building thereon; the premises known as 603 to 607, 609, 611 Lagauchetiere Street.

Liberal terms.

Sale at Half-past TEN o'clock.

211 JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

THOS. WALLS & SONS.

JAMES SCOTT, Auctioneer.

Our Opening Fall Trade Sale

WILL BE HELD ON THE

12th SEPTEMBER

And following days.

We respectfully solicit consignments for same. Account sales furnished and settlements made in cash within **10 days** from date of sale. Merchants, manufacturers or others holding sample stocks will find us a good market to sell through or introduce their goods to the trade.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS,
Auctioneers and General Commission Merchants Toronto.

Shipping Notices.

THE SS. "TINTERN ABBEY"

Is intended to leave Montreal for

Sydney, C.B.,

ON 8th SEPTEMBER.

For Freight, &c., apply to

Bogue, Dixon & Co.,
AGENTS,
199 COMMISSIONERS STREET.

18

Notice to Consignees.

The Allans SS. CANADIAN, C. J. Menzies, Commander, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

210

Auction Sales.

By Shaw & Gowdey.

ANNUAL FALL TRADE SALE OF LAMP GOODS.

By order of the EXCELSIOR GLASS CO. (Limited) we will sell at their Factory, Parthenais, near corner St. Catherine street,

On Tuesday Next, 6th September, in the afternoon:—

2,500 Cases LAMP CHIMNEYS (assorted),
2,000 Dozen LAMPS,
1,000 " LANTERN GLOBES

and other goods. Terms Cash.

☞ The Company assures the trade every lot will be sold; nothing will be withdrawn. Large dealers will find it to their interest to attend.

Sale at THREE o'clock sharp.

SHAW & GOWDEY,
210 Auctioneers.

SUTHERLAND & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Scott, Sutherland & Co.,
TORONTO.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALES
— OF —
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes and General Merchandise

throughout the season. Next sale on

Tuesday, 13th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

☞ *Advances made in Cash when requested.*

Our Mr. J. C. JEFFERIES will be at the St. Lawrence Hall on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 5th and 6th inst., and will be glad to see parties having goods to sell.

SUTHERLAND & CO.,
211 TRADE AUCTIONEERS, **TORONTO.**

Tenders.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until September 7th, 1881, for the supply of GENERAL STORES required for use on the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, during the ensuing twelve months.

Forms of tender and full information may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company, No. 129 St. James Street, Montreal.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 27th August, 1881. 206

Tenders for Straw.

TENDERS FOR

Furnishing Straw to Exhibitors

During the whole time of the Exhibition will be received at No. **63 ST. GABRIEL Street,** until

12 o'clock WEDNESDAY, 7th Inst.

(By order.)
GEORGES LECLERE,
211 Secretary.

Road Department

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Sewers," will be received at the office of the City Clerk until NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, for the construction of sewers in the undermentioned streets, or sections of streets, according to the sections and specifications on view at the office of the undersigned.

St. Augustin street, from Basin to McCord street.

Laval Avenue, from near Sherbrooke to Courville street.

St. Hypolite street, from the end of the present sewer southwards, towards Courville street, a distance of about 40 yards.

Sebastopol street, from the end of the present sewer southwards, toward the Grand Trunk Railway Track, a distance of about 15 yds.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Road Committee reserve the right to accept tenders for one or more sewer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct the above-mentioned sewers during the present season; and proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets, may avail themselves of the opportunity to make connections from their houses or yards into the said common sewers, and proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets, who object to the construction of the said sewers are hereby notified that their objections must be fyled with the Road Committee or City Surveyor on or before the said 14th September instant.

GEO. D. ANSLEY,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, Sept 2nd, 1881. 211

Tenders for Coal.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

450 TONS COAL

as under, will be received by the undersigned up to the 8th September, for

200 Tons "PLYMOUTH" RED ASH (Broken Size).
250 Tons "WISHAW" SCOTCH STEAM.

Tenders to state rate per long ton, delivered at the "St. Lawrence Hall," and marked "Tender for Coal."

HENRY HOGAN,
Proprietor.

St. Lawrence Hall, 1st Sept., 1881. 211

Q., M., O. & O. Railway.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tender for Works," addressed to the undersigned, will be received until **1 p.m.,** on **Saturday,** the **10th September next,** for the Grading, Tracklaying, Ballasting and other work required upon this Railway between the Main Line near Sault au Recollet Village and the Grand Trunk Railway at Dorval Station.

Plans, Specifications and Bill of Work may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained at the Engineer's office at the Quebec "Palais" Station, and at the General Offices of the Railway, Place d'Armes, Montreal, on and after the 31st instant.

No tender will be received unless accompanied by an accepted cheque or by a cash deposit of One Thousand Dollars; and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. MOREAU,
Secretary.

Quebec, 26th August, 1881.

No reproduction unless by a special written order to that effect. 205

Auction Sales.

By Benning & Barsalou.

SALE OF Damaged Goods.

The Subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, for account of Underwriters or others concerned, on

Wednesday, 7th September,

P. K & Co. (in diamond) 67 M. Montreal.

ONE CASE SEALSKIN

Damaged on voyage of importation ex. SS. "SARMATIAN."

Sale at TWELVE o'clock noon.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
212 Auctioneers.

By Thomas J. Potter.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE

CAPITALISTS

Desiring to make good REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS will have ample opportunity during THIS FALL at Subscriber's Room. Total amount of sales made by me during the past year, by auction and private contract, HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. No disputes; no dissatisfaction.

Nearly one hundred Properties sold from $1,000 to $3,000 in value, and many large parcels $5,000 to $40,000.

EVERY DEED PASSED, NO BOGUS SALES. TRANSFERS (where property has been simply handed over to satisfy Mortgages) NOT REPORTED AS ACTUAL SALES.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
REAL ESTATE & GENERAL AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate a Specialty.

August 13 193

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS,
Situated near Lake Nipissing.

NOTICE is hereby given that (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) the following Valuable Timber Limits will be offered for sale at Public Auction, in the

CITY OF OTTAWA,
—ON—
THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September next,
VIZ.:

	Square Miles.
Berth No. 23, on the River Bueve, near Lake Nipissing, comprising	36
Berth No. 43, on the River Wannapitac, near Lake Nipissing, comprising	36
Berth No. 51, on the River Wannapitac, near Lake Nipissing, comprising	36
In all	108

These limits contain, in the aggregate, a large quantity of magnificent pine timber.

Berth No. 23 is estimated—as the result of a recent exploration—to contain a quantity of trees sufficient to produce at least half a million cubic feet of square timber, besides two hundred and fifty thousand standard saw logs. The river is available for driving to Lake Nipissing.

There is a good mill-site on the Bueve River, about three miles from Lake Nipissing.

Lumber could be transferred thence by water to the Callendar Station of the Canada Central Railway, the line of which is projected to pass directly through this limit.

Lumbermen and others desirous of acquiring limits are invited to examine these berths in the interval preceding the day of sale.

The owners reserve the right to dispose of either or all of them by private bargain in the meantime, and will be ready to consider any offers that may be made.

Terms of purchase will be liberal, and will be made known before the sale, the pla…

…ndy,
SOLICITOR S. OTTAWA.
Ottawa, 28th July, 1881.

Financial.

THE SHAREHOLDERS
—(OF THE)—
MOLSONS' BANK

Are hereby notified that a Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the **current half-year,** and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank in Montreal, on and after the

First day of October next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House in this city, on

Monday, the 10th of October next,

at THREE o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
F. Wolferstan Thomas,
General Manager.

Montreal, 25th August, 1881. 207

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien.

CAPITAL - $5,000,000

President....HON. E. DUCLERC, Senator, Paris.
Vice-President....HON. JOS. A. CHAPLEAU.

OFFICE AT MONTREAL.
114 ST. JAMES STREET.

The Company will make long term loans on mortgage, with progressive sinking fund, and short term loans without sinking fund. Interest at Six per cent.

For particulars apply to

E. J. BARBEAU,
Manager.

THE BENTON TRAIL.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Benton, sometimes still called Fort Benton, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri, is a busy little town of about six hundred inhabitants. From an important fur trading port, with an immense export of buffalo robes and other furs in old times, it has of late years developed into a potential "city," with the usual complement of bars, billiard saloons and other means of recreation for the miner and teamster. The town is situated on the brink of the river but the absence of trees from the valley and its generally arid appearance are displeasing to the eye. The old adobe fort of the fur trading company still remains as a dilapidated ruin, while extensive buildings of red brick begin to grow up on the main streets of the new town. In describing the climate of this part of Montana an "old-timer" is said to have stated a traveller's requisites as a buffalo coat, and palm-leaf fan, and it is true it is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, and further that the seasons are exceedingly variable.

Waggon-trails radiate from Benton in all directions for the supply of the neighboring country, and "freighting" over there with trains of waggons drawn by oxen or horses constitutes the employment of a large floating population. Stretching away to the north is what is familiarly known in Canadian territory as the Benton Trail," but sometimes also called the "Whoop Up Trail," from the name of a whisky-trading post to which it led before the territories were under police supervision. This trail constitutes at present one of the main avenues to a considerable portion of the Canadian Northwest, and an immense quantity of freight is annually carried over it.

We were informed at Benton that we were likely to meet with many and serious difficulties in going into what was usually referred to as "that country," but with the exception of flooded rivers most of these proved illusory. Not sorry to leave Benton, with such an outfit of horses and waggons as we could procure, we climbed the high bank of the Missouri valley and struck out across a dry grassy plain with occasional patches of low-growing cactus. Meeting a team a few miles out, we enquired as to the stage of water in the Teton River, likely to be our first trouble, and looked dubiously at our light rigs when the driver informed us that it was nearly up to the tops of his waggon wheels. There is no ferry at the Teton, and so even though in flood, it must be forded. This we managed successfully, however, and made our first camp on its north bank.

From the point at which the Teton is finally left, to the Maria's River, a distance of fifty-five miles, the route lies over an undulating grassy plain, without a tree to relieve its monotony. Herds of cattle are to be seen, however, scattered here and there over it, for there are a number of stock ranches on both rivers. At the Maria's is a regular ferry, running on a wire rope stretched from bank to bank, the charge for crossing being $2.50 for each wheeled vehicle. Naturally the teamsters prefer to [illegible] part [illegible] Rocky Mountains. Farming [illegible] ale is carried on in the valleys of the Teton and Maria, though crops are not sure without irrigation, which is only possible in some places, and, of course, implies considerable expense in ditching. At the Maria's Crossing we leave the inhabited part of Montana, and thence to the Belly River, a distance of over 100 miles, the country is a solitude, without even a bush large enough to make a whip-stock, and nothing to break the monotonous pale yellowish-green of the prairie but here and there a swampy patch more vivid in color, the blue shadows in an occasional deep-seamed coulée or brook valley, or the edge of some distant low ridge. In travelling over the rolling and undulated surface, however, magnificent views are caught now and then from the higher points of distant mountain ranges. The Rockys are yet far, and form a very dim blue serrated line on the horizon, but away south of the Missouri stand the Highwood Mountains, a rugged mass, with a little snow still clinging to them in the early summer. The Bear's Paw Mountains can be seen far to the east, and after crossing to the northern slope of the prairie plateau, very striking views are continually gained of the Three Buttes or Sweet Grass Hills, which form another of the remarkable isolated ranges of this part of the country. An antelope may now and then be seen taking a steady enquiring look for a moment from some little elevation, and then showing as a white spot upon the prairie as he turns tail and bounds away; or a flock of noisy curlews disturbed in some marshy spot, but otherwise the great plains are now lifeless, the scattered bones of the buffalo or circles of stones where Indian lodges have stood years ago, serving only to give them an additional air of desolation. Scarcely a day passed, however, in which we did not meet some travellers on the road, generally glad to stop a moment for conversation, ready with information as to points at which water could be found for camping, and more often than not with some disquieting rumors about the Indians. A war party of Bloods had gone to the Sweet Grass Hills on their way south to steal horses from the Crows, but might not be careful to respect any travellers they might meet; a party of Sioux were supposed to be coming north to steal horses from the Bloods; all the Indians north of the line were ready to break out at any moment, and so on. These, however, as might be supposed, turned out to be mere fables, the moral intended to be conveyed by all being that we should take particularly good care of our horses, which we of course did. For the greater part of two days we had before us what appeared to be a high crested ridg easily recognized as the Snake's Head Mountains of the map, though quite erroneously laid down as to latitude. Instead of a ridge, too, it proved on nearer approach to be the scarped front of a plateau, to the south of which lies a dreary expanse of clayey, arid land known as the Alkali Flat, with here and there a little saline lake. Climbing the front of the plateau through a rocky gorge, an elevated undulating region is gained, with fine grass and many little pools of good water. This slopes gradually northward to Red Creek, just beyond which is the International Boundary line, surveyed and marked out by the Boundary Commission Expedition in 1874. The line is defined by cairns of stones at intervals of a few miles, one of which at a distance of a couple of miles may be seen from the trail, but looks exceedingly small in the midst of the great world of prairie. Eleven miles north of the line the trail crosses the Milk River, another northern tributary of the Missouri, which, further down, assumes the muddy character which has given it its name, and north of the Three Buttes has excavated a very deep and rugged valley. It is here a small winding stream of clear water in the midst of a shallow depression several miles wide.

Five days of ordinary travel brought us to the crossing of Belly River at the "Coal Bank," where the dark, glossy green foliage of the trees and shrubbery in the valley strikes one as particularly inviting after the treeless uniformity of the plains. The Coal Bank crossing of the Belly is situated below the mouth of the St. Mary's River. There is a second and more direct route to Fort Macleod which crosses these streams above their junction, but as there are no ferries it is impracticable during the high water. At Coal Bank the crossing is effected in a large flat-bottomed boat, but it is necessary to unload, and take waggons and carts to pieces to carry them over, a process tedious enough. The horses are obliged to swim.

The coal bed which has given this part of the Belly its name has been worked to some extent along the outcrop, and coal is not only supplied for use at Fort Macleod, but taken by light waggons, returning to Benton, where it sells for $14 a ton, $10 going as freight.

All the way from the Maria's the prairie affords very fair pasturage, and though some of the before-quoted "old-timers" in Montana maintain that the country is being overstocked and the grass eaten out, we could see no sign of it on this route, even near the settlements, while a great tract is altogether unoccupied. Northward from the line we evidently enter a country with more moisture. The grass is more luxuriant, and the cactus almost disappears. Yet this is but an outlying district, and is scarcely included in the choice stock-raising region of the Northwest.

Thirty-six miles further by trail along the north banks of the Belly and Old Man Rivers, bring us to Fort Macleod, or rather to the north bank of the Old Man River, opposite the Fort. Here the Mounted Police finished their long and adventurous march from Red River, and established themselves for the winter in October, 1874. The Fort was built on the north side of the river, but since that time the stream has changed its bed, ope[illegible] a new channel [illegible], with land le[illegible] the Fort [illegible] [illegible] course. A few low-roofed log houses, sufficient in number to partially define a "street" have grown up near the Fort, and constitute the town of Macleod, our long-anticipated destination.

G. M. DAWSON.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Rus et urbs—Discomforts of a crowd—The emigrant train—Maintaining the population — The opium corner — Economy and embezzlement — Curious marriages—Old St. Paul's.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, September 1.

The tide of summer travel is beginning to turn, and our streets are crowded with waggon loads of trunks and other luggage from the summer resorts. Truth to tell most people are glad to get back to the quiet and privacy of city life after passing so many weeks in noisy hotels and crowded watering places. The city has one advantage over the country and the suburbs anyway. There are no mosquitoes, while nearly every resort in the vicinity of New York is infested with the insect avenger. They render night hideous, and no arrangement of doors or windows will keep them out. The only effectual remedy is the constant and vigorous use of a tan; but one cannot be always fanning oneself, and human ingenuity has not yet mastered the art of fanning and sleeping at the same time. He will be a benefactor of his kind who will organize a society to improve the breed of mosquitoes, with the special view of making them vegetarians. I commend the idea to wealthy but deteriorated Knickerbockers, who have nothing whatever to do but spend their money and invent new methods of killing time. This project would require but little money and moderate capacity, while the benefit to be conferred upon society at large is almost incalculable.

IN A CROWD.

New York is a hard place to get into, and if you leave it by the river front, as most people do, it is an equally hard place to get out of. West street is impassable for cars or carriages mostly, and nearly so for street cars, which move at the rate of about a mile an hour. There is as much discomfort in getting from say Fulton ferry to the Erie depot as there is in an ordinary journey to Chicago. The street cars are always full to suffocation, and they can scarcely move so beleagured are they with trucks. Stand outside on the rear platform to give ladies a chance, and there is a truck horse behind you all the way looking over your shoulder, or trying to munch your coat-tails off. After an hour's struggle, and having risked your life and limbs half a dozen times you get to the Pavonia ferry, and on the river where your trouble in getting out of New York may be said to end.

At this season the journey is not an uninteresting one; the street is blocked with newly arrived immigrants, wagons heaped up with water melons, trucks full of trunks, and all sorts of vehicles full of merchandise waiting for a change to get to a dock. The American woman of the period is out in full force. At every point near the numerous ferries ladies can be seen in troops struggling across the street through the melee with characteristic coolness. Women everywhere. The mystery is what brings them out in such numbers, where they are going, and where they come from. It is exemplified here that the American woman thinks it her duty on all occasions to board a street car when it is hopelessly full. They never by any chance get into an empty car or one moderately occupied, but seem to wait, with the persevering perverseness of the sex, till a car comes along which will absolutely not hold another human being, and into that they *will* go with all their parcels, satchels, &c.

THE EMIGRANT TRAIN.

Speaking of new arrivals, an emigrant train getting ready to leave on a hot summer's evening is a sight worth seeing. A big train is made up in Jersey City every night now for the West, which is always full of people bound for the plains. Germans and Scandinavians preponderate over every nation of Europe, except perhaps Turkey and Greece, is represented in the very motley throng. The number of children is very large, and one thinks with a shudder of the discomfort of the long slow journey to Dakota and Nebraska made in the mean looking emigrant coaches, which are something very different from the snug cars of a first class train. Well, it is not as bad as the hold of the steamer after all, and the people do not seem to mind it a bit. They are all so glad to have got rid of the landlords, the conscription, the poverty and the other scourges of the old lands that they do not trouble much over the inevitable roughness of their lot for the little while they are in transit and pending settlement.

REPAIRING THE WASTE.

Taking a look at the highest class of American society, and even at a very considerable section of the native born middle class, their artificial and luxurious lives, the fragility of the women, and the fact that they practically do not have children enough to fulfil the injunction to increase and multiply and replenish the earth, it is seen how beneficent is this steady flow of bone and muscle from Europe. There is little sterility among these emigrant women; all seem to have children, and healthy children too, if they are poorly dressed and not over clean. Observers who take the trouble to notice matters up town from, say, Fifteenth to Eighteenth street, and for three blocks on either side of Fifth avenue, will see the paucity of children, as compared with other cities and other neighborhoods, of this. The race would soon die out if scientific marriage prevailed to the same extent in other classes of society. Dozens of rich households can be counted by any New Yorker where the family consists of one or two children, and as many more where there are no children at all. Happily the foreign element is very prolific, the Germans especially so; they marry young, and their "quivers are full of such." The women are neither fragile nor scientific, but robust, the reverse of nervous, not at all æsthetic, and they don't begin to grow old at thirty, but remain buxum, strong-limbed and hearty creatures till fifty and over.

THAT CORNER IN OPIUM.

As was anticipated, the new crop of opium proves to be a very abundant one, and the price of the drug in this market has declined to something like $2.75 per pound. The corner of speculators who control an immense amount of opium, which costs on an average $7 a pound, will have to pocket a large loss on their ill-judged operation, which could not succeed unless this year's crop was a failure. It is thought they will now go in and buy all they can at the low rate, and wait for a rise in the price, when they may hope to get out with much reduced losses. Should they attempt to place their holding in the market now it would precipitate a decline to perhaps $2 a pound, which would render their loss enormous. The principal man in the corner is S. W. Green, of Southern Railroad Consolidation fame, who has ample means to carry on the operation for an indefinite period, as he is reputed to be worth 25 to 30 millions. Many small operators have been crippled by the decline, and one has fled from the city.

ECONOMY AND [illegible]EMENT.

Recent defalcations [illegible] directed atten[illegible] to the disproportio[illegible] salaries paid persons handling money as compared with others who have charge of non-financial interests of business houses. It is singular how much of the financial work of this great city is done by boys. Looking at the clerks making deposits and receiving money at the counters of the various banks and it is seen that for the most part they are boys of from 14 to 20 years. Firms whose deposits amount to thousands daily send little fellows with the money, who are certainly not old enough for the responsibility, with the utmost tranquility, and it is amazing that not more is lost. Then youths act as cashiers, handling great sums of money with little or no check upon them, on salaries of $10 per week, and sometimes less. In one case lately where a boy embezzled $500 from his employer it was shown that when absent from the city he left with the boy a number of checks signed in blank to be filled as occasion required. I know a wealthy stock-broking house whose cashier, handling thousands of dollars every day, received but $500 a year. The cashier of a millionaire fancy goods house gets $15 a week. If such employers are robbed, while the employe is much to blame, his principals are certainly not to be pitied, for they deliberately court disaster.

QUEER MARRIAGES.

The proceedings of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children bring out some odd facts. Thus: an Italian boy of 12, arrested for rag picking and sent to the Protectory, is shown to have a sister of 13 who has been married for some time. So it seems that a boy of 12 is too young to get his living by picking rags, though a girl of 13 is old enough to marry, and be married some time too. It seems that one of the things of the future should be a law prohibiting the marriage of such minors altogether. An appalling amount of suffering and wrong is known to be caused by this practice. I know of a boy of 17, earning $7 a week, who has lately married a baby like himself. Another of 19 has already two children and a sick wife; he gets $9 a week. Such precocity should be cured by law, and the boy of 17 who wants to marry should be spanked by his parents and guardians as the unwritten law provides.

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

The repairs now going on in St. Paul's Church on Broadway, next to the Astor House, have caused a revelation of something that very few suspected, viz; that the steeple is of wood and not of brown stone. This is a kind of pious fraud, and I fear very few will have the respect for the pile they once had. St. Paul's is regarded here as quite a venerable church, because it is a little more than 100 years old, though from a European point of view 100 years is youth for a church. The city of London churches built by Sir C. Wren after the great fire of 1,666 are all more than 200 years old, yet are spoken of as comparatively modern edifices. But in New York, where the life of a building rarely exceeds 30 years, 100 years is a venerable age. Washington used to go to St. Paul's Church, and the ashes of many great people of revolutionary and later fame repose quietly around it amid the roar of the city traffic. Two millions have been offered for the churchyard, but the trustees have no power to sell, as the land is owned absolutely by the heirs of the original buyers of burial lots, now too widely scattered to be found and communicated with. This church is remarkable for a back porch, which, with the gravestones and monuments scattered about, are good examples of the hideous architectural and monumental tastes of our ancestors. The back porch of the church would hardly be considered worthy to adorn a modern barn or stable.

VANGUARD.

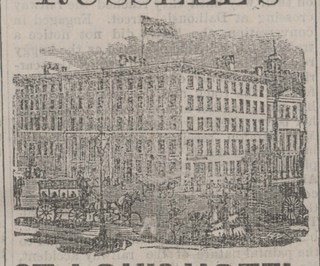
SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault, and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent, and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

Hotel Directory.

RUSSELL'S



ST. LOUIS HOTEL
ST. LOUIS STREET,
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THE RUSSELL HOTEL COMPANY
WILLIS RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travel, having accommodation for 500 Guests.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE LEADing Hotels in their several localities throughout Canada. The GAZETTE will be found on tyle in each of them, a fact of some importance to Montreal commercial and other travellers:—

Alexandria	Commercial Hotel
Arthabaska Station	P. W. Hotel
Arthabaskaville	Albion Hotel
Beauharnois, Que	Kelly's Hotel
Belleville, Ont	Dafoe House
Do	Queen's Hotel
Berthier	Hotel Jalbert
Brockville, Ont	Central Hotel
Coteau Landing, Que	Fullman's Hotel
Caledonia Springs, Ont	Grand Hotel
Cookshire, Que	Cookshire Hotel
Carillon, Que	Kelly's Hotel
Cobourg, Ont	Arlington House
Cacouna, Que	St. Lawrence Hall
Danville, Que	McManus Hotel
Derby, Vt	Derby Leon Hotel
Edwardsburg, Ont	International Hotel
Eaton, Que	Eastern Townships Hotel
Galt, Ont	Central Hotel
Gananoque, Ont	Provincial Hotel
Guelph, Ont	Royal Hotel
Halifax, N. S	Halifax Hotel
Halifax, N. S	International Hotel
Hawkesbury	E. D. Rochen's Hotel
Do	(S. L. Freeman) Ottawa Hotel
Hamilton, Ont	Royal Hotel
Huntingdon, Que	Moir's Hotel
Hemmingford, Que	Exchange Hotel
Knowlton, Que	Lake House
Kemptville, Ont	Burrill House
Kingston, Ont	British American Hotel
Kingston, Ont	City Hotel
Kingston, Ont	Windsor Hotel
L'Original, Ont	Labelle's Hotel
Lachine, Que	Ottawa Hotel
Lachute, Que	Allan's Hotel
do	Argenteuil Hotel
Lancaster, Ont	Clair Hotel
do	Commercial Hotel
do	McRae's Hotel
Lennoxville	College House
Lindsay, Ont	Benson House
Montreal, Que	The Windsor Hotel
do	St. Lawrence Hal
do	The Ottawa Hotel
do	Albion Hotel
do	American House
do	Canada Hotel
do	St. James Hotel, opp. Bonaventure Depot
do	Grand Central Hotel
Morrisburg	St. Lawrence Hall
Ottawa, Ont	Russell House
do	Windsor Hotel
do	British Lion Hotel
Orangeville	Gordon House
Perth, Ont	Allan House
do	Hick's Hotel
Port Hope, Ont	St. Lawrence Hall
do	Queen's Hotel
Quebec	St. Louis Hotel
do	Russell's House
do South	Victoria House
do	Mountain Hill House
Renfrew, Ont	Ottawa Hotel
do	Dominion House
St. Andrew's, Que	Sauvé's Hotel
St. Leons, Que	St Leon's Springs House
Ste. Rose, Que	Magnolia Hotel
St. John, N. B	Waverly House
do	Royal Hotel
Sorel, Que	Piche's Hotel
do	Hotel Richelieu
do	Railway Hotel
Sherbrooke, Que	Magog House
do	Continental Hotel
St. Hilaire, Que	Iriquois House
Ste. Magdeleine, Que	National Hotel
Toronto, Ont	Queen's Hotel
do	Rossin House
do	Walker House
Tadousac	Tadousac Hotel
Three Rivers, Que	Hotel Dufresne
do	St. James Hotel
Vankleek Hill, Ont	Dominion Hotel
Windsor, Ont	Crawford House
do	American House
Winnipeg, Man	Grand Central Hotel
Waterloo, Que	Brook's House
Williamston, Ont	McDonald's Hotel

Also the following first-class Hotels in the United States.

Albany, N. Y	Delavan House
Boston, Mass	Hotel Brunswick
Chicago	Grand Pacific
Cushing's Island, Me	Ottawa Hotel
New York City	Fifth Avenue
do do	Rossmor Hotel
do do	Grand Central Hotel
Philadelphia	Colonnade Hotel
Pulaski, Fla	Putnam House
Portland, Me	Preble House
Saratoga, N. Y	The Waverly House
Troy, N. Y	Troy House

HATS
FOR THE AUTUMN

We invite attention to our NEW FALL STYLES in

PULL-OVERS, FELT & SILK HATS,
ENGLISH & AMERICAN SOFT FELTS.
THE NEWEST SHAPES in the MARKET.

TO TOURISTS!
FURS.

Our Show Room of Furs is always open, and will be found to contain one of the finest collections of Manufactured and other Furs in America.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES,
MOOSE HEADS,
SNOW-SHOES, &c., &c.

John Henderson & Co.,
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MANHOOD RESTORED.

A Victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chathamstreet, N. Y.

Business Cards.

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CLEAN. DURABLE.

SLATE for Roofing.
SLATE Counter Tops.
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SLATE Flooring Tiles.
SLATE Hearthstones.
SLATE Wash Tubs.
SLATE Baths.
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SLATE Sanitary Ware.
SLATE Cut into any form.

NEW ROCKLAND SLATE CO.,
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THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness, Unequalled

MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass

Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—A Cut of the Rising Sun.

Trade Mark copyrighted in the United States, 1865.

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Registered in Canada, 1879.
Registered in Great Britain in 1880.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.

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UNDERTAKERS,
Victoria Square, Montreal.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Lyman's Blue Writing Fluid — Standard Black

— AND —

COPYING INK.

Are warranted to retain their fluidity, and do not corrode the pen.

Quart, Pint and Half-pint Bottles—*Imperial Measure.*

Prepared only by
LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

JAS. THOMSON,
CABINETMAKER
AND
UPHOLSTERER,
227 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,

Has just received ex SS. "Parisian" from Liverpool a well selected stock of goods for upholstering purposes, comprising **SATINS** in Old Gold, Pouceau and rich Wine Color; **SILK PLUSH** in Light Olive, Crimson and Peacock Blue; **CURTAIN MATERIALS** in Maroon and Old Blue Bourette, and Light Olive Turkoman Tapestry. Also, a nice assortment of **IRON FURNITURE**, consisting of Single and Double Bedsteads, Cots and Folding Chairs, &c. With these goods added to his former stock, he is now prepared to manufacture all descriptions of first-class

FURNITURE TO ORDER

nd his patrons may rely on receiving good value for their money. His

LONG-ESTABLISHED REPUTATION

is the best guarantee he can offer that in the future as in the past he is determined to merit a large share of patronage.
Montreal, May 16th, 1881.

ENVELOPES!

An immense variety! All colors and sizes Odd sized Envelopes a specialty—if not in stock will be made to order.

Postal Sample Bags!

in Manilla, Parchment Paper, Cloth Lined Paper, Cartridge, &c., &c.—over 25 kinds.

PAY BAGS, SEED BAGS, ORE BAGS, GROCERS' BAGS,

COUNTER AND CASH ENVELOPES, &c.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE
COOK'S FRIEND
Baking Powder,

Claims to be the "best in use," for the following reasons:

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

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

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

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

RETAILED BY ALL GROCERS

Railroads.

Q M O & O RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON
MONDAY, JULY 25th, 1881,
Trains will run as follows:

	Lightning Express	Mixed.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa	.....	.....	A.M. 8.50 P.M.	P.M. 5.15
Arrive at Ottawa	.....	.....	1.00	9.45
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga	.....	.....	A.M. 8.10 P.M.	4.55
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	.....	12.40	9.25
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec	A.M. 9.15 P.M.	.....	3.00	10.00 A.M.
Arrive at Quebec	2.35	.....	9.25	6.50
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga	4.00	.....	A.M. 10.10 P.M.	P.M. 10.00 A.M.
Arrive at Hochelaga	9.35	.....	4.40	6.50
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome	.....	P.M. 5.30	.....	.....
Arrive at St. Jerome	.....	7.15	.....	.....
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga	.....	A.M. 6.45	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	9.00	.....	.....
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette	.....	P.M. 5.00	.....	.....
Arrive at Joliette	.....	7.25	.....	.....
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga	.....	A.M. 6.20	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	8.50	.....	.....

(Local Trains between Aylmer, Hull and Ottawa.)
Trains leave Mile-End Station *Ten Minutes Later* than Hochelaga.
☞ Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Trains *to and from* Ottawa connect with trains *to and from* Quebec.
Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.
All Trains run by Montreal Time.
GENERAL OFFICES—13 PLACE D'ARMES
Ticket Offices:
13 Place d'Armes, } MONTREAL.
202 St. James Street. }
Opposite St. Louis Hotel, QUEBEC.
L. A. SENECAL,
Gen'l Supt.

South Eastern Railway.

— AND —

MONTREAL & BOSTON AIR LINE

The only route running magnificent Parlour Cars between Montreal and the

WHITE MOUNTAINS,

WITHOUT CHANGE.

THE DIRECT AND BEST ROUTE
TO
Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell Worcester, Providence,

BOSTON

and all points in NEW ENGLAND, also to the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 27th, South Eastern Railway Trains will run to and from Bonaventure Station as follows:—

LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Fast Day Express for the White Mountains and Boston, with magnificent Parlour Car attachcd, Montreal to Fabyans and Boston.

5 p.m.—Local Train for Knowlton and all way stations leaves on Saturdays at 2.00 p.m. instead of 5.00 p.m.

6.30 p.m.—Night Express for Boston, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached, will stop only at Chambly, Canton, West Farnham and Cowansville, between St. Lambert and Sutton Junction, except on Saturdays, when it will stop at all stations.

ARRIVE AT MONTREAL

8.25 a.m.—Night Express from Boston, with Pullman Sleeper.

9.15 a.m.—Local Train from Knowlton and way stations. On Mondays this train arrives at 8.25 a.m. instead of 9.15 a.m.

8.45 p.m.—Fast Day Express from Boston, the White Mountains and Portland, with magnificent Parlour Cars attached, Boston and Fabyans to Montreal.

Express Train arriving at 8.25 a.m. will stop daily at Richelieu, Chambly Canton and Chambly Basin.

The Drawing Room Cars which are run between Montreal and the White Mountains are the most elaborate and elegant cars in every particular that enter Bonaventure Station, while the Pullman Sleepers run on Night Trains between Boston and Montreal are not surpassed by any of our competitors. No change of cars between Montreal and Boston. Solid Trains running through.

BAGGAGE PASSED BY THE CUSTOMS AT BONAVENTURE STATION, thus saving all trouble to Passengers at the Boundary Line, and also checked through to all principal points in New England, White Mountains, &c.

For Tickets, apply to 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.

H. P. ALDEN, Supt. Traffic. GUSTAVE LEVE, Passenger Agent.
BRADLEY BARLOW, President and General Manager.
July 9th, 1881. 106

Intercolonial Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
Commencing 6th JUNE, 1881.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Leave	Point Levi	7.30 A.M.
Arrive	Riviere du Loup	11.55 "
	Trois Pistoles	1.10 P.M.
	Rimouski	2.49 "
	Campbellton	7.20 "
	Dalhousie	7.59 "
	Bathurst	9.52 "
	Newcastle	11.20 "
	Moncton	2.45 A.M.
	St. John	6.00 "
	Halifax	10.00 "

These trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.00 p.m., and at Campbellton with Steamer "City of St. John," sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, &c.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

☞ The name of St. Octave Station is changed to Little Metis, and that of Metis Flag Station to St. Octave.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS are now issued via RAIL and STEAMER to the unrivalled sea-bathing, boating and fishing resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspe, Prince Edward Island and all points in the Maritime Provinces.

For full information, TICKETS, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
120 St. Francois Xavier Street,
(Old Post Office Building),
Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent,
Moncton, N.B., May 31st, 1881.

Railroads.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s RAILROADS.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN & LAKE GEORGE STEAMERS.

THE SARATOGA LINE
—TO—
Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia
And all points South and East.

SHORTEST AND ONLY DIRECT LINE.
QUICK TIME—NO DELAYS.

Fast Trains Leave Montreal:

7.15 A.M.—Fast Day Express, Wagner Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 10.00 p.m.

3.20 P.M.—Night Express—Wagner's elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 6.45 a.m. next morning. ☞ This train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried *via* this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at all the Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and at the Company's Office,

143 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

D. M. KENDRICK, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHAS. C. McFALL, Agent, Albany, N.Y. Montreal.

CENTRAL VERMONT RR. LINE.

OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE.

Three Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman Sleeping and Wagner Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

Two Express Trains daily to Boston with Pullman's elegant Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

7.15 a.m. DAY EXPRESS for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Boston, Troy, Albany, Springfield, New London, New York and Boston via Fitchburg. PARLOR CARS TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

3.20 p.m. For Waterloo and Magog.

3.20 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS for New York via Troy, arriving in New York at 6.45 next morning.

6.30 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

FAST TRAIN FROM **New York** The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m. and arrives in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.

Day Express leaves Boston *via* Lowell at 8.45 a.m., *via* Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m.

Day Express leaves New York *via* Troy at 8 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 10.10 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 7.00 p.m. *via* Lowell, 6 p.m., *via* Fitchburg, and New York at 4.00 p.m., *via* Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at the Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

BOSTON OFFICE, 260 Washington St.
NEW YORK, 271 Broadway.

J. W. HOBART, Gen. Superintendent, Albans, Vt., February 7th, 1881.
W. F. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Summer Resorts.

THE FAR-FAMED POPULAR CANADIAN
SUMMER RESORT,
St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna.

The above Hotel will open for the season of 1881 on the TWENTIETH of JUNE, under the management of last season.

The Manager will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and with long and successful experience in the hotel business, feels confident that he can make the hotel the home of the tourists, and their stay one of health and pleasure.

For rates, &c., address JOHN KENLY, P.O. Box 2151, Montreal, up to the 1st June, afterwards at Cacouna. 115

GRAND HOTEL, Caledonia Springs.

This popular house, the largest summer hotel in the Dominion, re-opens June 1st. The accommodation, Waters and Baths are unsurpassed. Rates moderate, and specially favorable terms given to monthly boarders. For rates, guides to the Springs, or other information, address, till 24th May, the Manager Grand Hotel Co., Ottawa; after that date, at Caledonia Springs, Ont. 107

Lake Memphremagog

REVERE HOUSE.

Late Chateau Dasilva.

Opens June 15th. Location finest on the Lake for Boating, Bathing and Fishing; amid picturesque mountain scenery; vicinity free from mosquitoes.

For rates and other particulars apply to the Proprietor, N. A. BEACH, Georgeville, Q. 131

LORNE HOUSE,
POINTE AU PIC, P.Q

THE NORTHWEST CATTLE COUNTRY.

A vast grazing land—Favorable character of the climate—The Bunch-grass and Buffalo-grass districts—Picturesqueness of the country—The water supply—The Chinook winds—The fuel supply—The facility of communication—The cost of stock raising.

(FOR THE GAZETTE.)

So much is written about the Northwest country at present, that the topic is perhaps likely to become tedious to those whose interests centre chiefly in other matters, yet there is none other of equal importance at this time to Canada. A few words as to its capabilities as a stock raising region, of a character more general than would be proper in an official report, may be of interest to some of your readers.

The Northwest—meaning by that term a vast tract of country of rudely triangular form, having one angle at the little Province of Manitoba, a second about the 60th parallel on the MacKenzie, and the third at the intersection of the Rocky Mountains with the boundary line—is naturally divided into agricultural and stock raising regions. Each of these includes certain tracts which, for sufficient reasons, may be considered as permanently unproductive and barren, but these, fortunately, appear to be comparatively small. The agricultural region, beginning in Manitoba, stretches westward and northward, following the North Saskatchewan River and extending to the basin of the Peace. This includes the border of the great northern forests and a belt of partly wooded country and plain of varying width. It has been euphuistically termed, by some writer, who certainly deserves to be enshrined in future Canadian histories, the "Rainbow of the North." The abundance of timber in itself constitutes an important point in its favour as a farming country, but this is not so much a cause, as an effect of a difference of climate, more particularly an abundant rainfall which adapts the country for agriculture.

As regards climate the requirements of a stock-raising country, as understood in this western part of the continent, and those of a farming country are to a great degree antagonistic. The very dryness of climate which causes grasses to be produced which retain their nutritious properties during the winter and prevents the exuberant growth of wood, renders agriculture precarious or impossible except when irrigation can be resorted to with facility. In addition to this the elevation of much of the stock-raising lands is such that summer-frosts not infrequently occur, rendering the growth of some crops uncertain.

The stock-raising country, proper, of the Northwest lies to the southwest of the great agricultural zone just alluded to, and is drained chiefly by the South Saskatchewan and its branches, though the Milk River, a tributary of the Missouri runs through a portion of its southern extent. Regarded broadly this region may be described as sloping gently eastward and north-eastward from the base of the Rocky Mountains, with an elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. In regard to pasturage, it may be divided into the "buffalo-grass" and the "bunch-grass" districts. The latter forms a belt along the base of the mountains, while the former includes the whole eastern portion of the region with the exception of a few barren sandy or [illegible] and" tracts. The bunch-[illegible]ion is at

ing from the mountains as a large river, and receiving various tributaries from the south and north. Besides the innumerable branches of these streams, ponds and lakelets are profusely scattered over some parts of the district, which is therefore, at least, a well watered one. The surface is everywhere covered with a luxuriant tufted growth of bunch-grass from a foot to eighteen inches in height, and in summer is gay with flowers for the most part of species strange to Eastern Canada. The combination of these features may be supposed to produce a beautiful country, but there is yet one dominant feature to which I have merely alluded,

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

themselves. These form the back-ground to most of the landscapes; their high wild summits patched throughout the summer with perennial snow, and in autumn and winter glittering in white scarcely lined with blue or purple, giving an element of grandeur to the whole. Varying as their outlines do it would be difficult to indicate the most striking or attractive localities, but I may mention particularly the portion of the range at the head waters of the Kootenay, that about the head of Pincher Creek and the South Fork of the Oldman, and that at the efflux of the Bow. The lake from which the Kootenay flows, surrounded, with the exception of its lower end where it discharges among the foot-hills, with singularly rugged mountains, is one of the most picturesque I have anywhere seen; and the landscapes between Mosleyville and "the Gap" by which Bow river leaves the mountains, not to mention those on the upper Alpine portion of the stream, it would be difficult to equal. It is useless however, to endeavor to describe mountain scenery and before very long it may be comparatively easy for your readers to come and see for themselves.

THE QUESTION OF CLIMATE

is an all-important one, and though we are as yet in possession of few scientifically accurate observations, it can fortunately, in so far as stock-raising is concerned, be answered practically in a highly satisfactory manner. The summer is characterized as a whole, by dry fine weather, though there is generally in May or June a short period of copious rains. The heat is seldom excessive, and the nights almost always cool. In the autumn, after the equinoctial storms, there is usually a long period of open fine weather. As compared with that of the older parts of Canada, the winter may be characterized as mild,—extremes of cold are occasionally experienced, with fine calm weather, but these are not generally of long duration, and may, at any time in a few hours be suddenly brought to an end by the advent of the mild "Chinook wind," of which more anon. The snowfall varies much, not only in different seasons, but in different parts of the bunch-grass country. To a certain extent this is a matter dependent on elevation, the higher tracts holding more snow, and for a longer time than the low valleys. It appears, also, however, that the Bow River region, as compared with that at the head-waters of the Belly, receives a greater depth of snow; but systematic meteorological observations are needed to clear up this and other points. For the purposes of the stock-raisers it suffices to know that for a great part of the winter, much of the surface is free from snow, and that it seldom or never attains a depth sufficient to prevent animals from feeding. The spring in this district appears to be not so rapid in its progress as in Manitoba and Eastern Canada, vegetation advancing more slowly, while crops seem to be longer in coming to maturity, and later in ripening than in the North Saskatchewan and Bes[illegible]

therefore, depends for its intensity not only on the temperature and degree of saturation of the air at the sea-surface, but on the relative difference in elevation between the summit of the mountain-barrier it passes over and country on which it afterwards descends. It is essential, however, that the air be hurried pretty rapidly over the mountain region to prevent too great loss of heat by radiation and contact with the snowy summits. The precise numerical data for the proper investigation of the Chinooks is not yet forthcoming. They constitute an interesting problem to be worked out by the Meteorological department, and it will be of great service to the plains east of the mountains when, by the extension of the system of telegraphic weather services, warning can be given from the west of the character of the approaching weather. The greater influence of the Chinook winds on the tracts of country opposite the various passes in the Rocky Mountains does not depend so much on the superior force of the wind blowing through these last gaps, as on the fact that the river valleys and adjacent tracts lying opposite the passes are lower in actual elevation than the intervening districts. Nor is the Chinook confined to the winter months, for in summer it may be recognized as the strong, *cool* westerly wind, which not seldom sweeps across the mountains, its temperature being low, as compared with that of the summer of the plains, though warm enough to be felt as a balmy breeze in winter. The wind known in the Alps as the Fœhn is precisely analogous to the Chinook. There, while clouds are hurrying northward across the Lombardian plains and enveloping the southern slopes of the Alps in sterms of rain or snow, the same wind is descending as a dry and comparatively warm current to the north, and clearing the snow away from the valleys.

In the great bunch-grass region there are at present less than sixty actual settlers, and including those imported by Hon. Mr. Cochrane and others this summer, probably not more than six thousand head of cattle. The occupation and utilization of this country can, therefore, scarcely be said to have been well begun, but stock-raising is not like agriculture, requiring a long time for its development, and in less than ten years all will be changed, and the plains and hills over which one may now wander for days without meeting with either game or human inhabitant, will be covered with cattle and dotted with ranches.

THE BUFFALO-GRASS COUNTRY.

For the Buffalo-grass Country, though a much more extensive region, a shorter description suffices, owing to the uniformity of its features. Consisting as it does of great level or gently undulating plains, over the edge of which the summits of the Rocky Mountains, the Three Buttes, or other very distant ranges may appear, the valleys of the great rivers which traverse it constitute the chief breaks to its monotonous character. These plains are almost everywhere covered with short, crisp and nutritious grasses, and formed the summer and winter grazing grounds of the vast herds of buffalo. In spring they are beautifully verdant, an appearance which is exchanged about midsummer by the ripening of the grasses for a uniform yellowish-green color. The rain and snow-fall is here very much less than in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, being in most places too small to allow agriculture to be carried on without irrigation, while the streams lying in deep valleys do not lend themselves to any projects of general watering of the surface. The dryness of the climate, however, causes the natural curing of the grasses, which retain their nutritious properties throughout the

Chicago in October or November. Cattle are also sometimes taken down the Missouri to Bismarck on the steamers at a cost of about $4 a head.

THE CATTLE SUPPLY.

It is from Montana that cattle can most easily be brought to stock the prairies of the Northwest, though herds have also been imported from British Columbia and Washington Territory. The Government of British Columbia has this year opened a good trail across the mountains by the Crow Nest Pass, by which it is probable that a large number of cattle and horses will in future be brought over. In Montana at the present time herds of good grades may be purchased at from $12 to $15 all round, while beef steers are worth from $20 to $28. With ordinary good management and care there can scarcely be any better investment of money than in the cattle raising business in a country like this where the animals are self reliant, where cattle and horses which have worked all summer may be turned loose to forage for themselves in winter without any provision but that possibly of cutting a little natural hay each summer to guard against the possible occurrence of a severe winter. Stock-raising has just been begun in our Northwest, but it is at least as favorably situated for this business as Montana, and the result there may serve to show what may be accomplished here. From 1873 to 1878 the cattle in Montana increased from 86,944 to 250,000, with an export of 22,000 head valued at $440,000 in the last named year. I have not the figures at hand for later years but the increase has been maintained at a similar ratio, till last winter, the exceptional severity of which caused many losses. R. E. Strahan, well acquainted with the Montana cattle business writes:—"The expense of caring for cattle in Montana, in herds of 1,000 or more, is about sixty cents per head per annum. Including taxes, this makes a full grown $30 steer cost a total of $3 for care and feed. The same animal in Illinois, be he scrub or thoroughbred, would cost his owner two-thirds of his selling price for feed alone." * * * "What extent of the boundless grass lands surrounding are utilized by the owners depends entirely upon the size of his herd and his inclination to let cattle roam and care for themselves. It is true that ranche sites are sometimes better improved and herders employed; but to feed, water, shelter or salt the steer of the period would be a sad innovation on letting said steer shift for himself. The improvements need not cost more than $250, not that if the owner will rely largely on his own muscle. The additional expense will be the cost of living, if the owner does his own herding, and this will vary from $250 to $400 per year; if herders are employed, they are paid about $40 per month and board. One man can easily care for 1,000 cattle, except during the "round up" period, which here occurs twice per year, lasts about two weeks each time, and will require three or four extra men during tha time. I have before me the statement of a stockman who commenced with $3,500, buying 100 head of cows, putting up a neat log cabin, and reserving enough of the capital to pay his expenses for one year. At the end of the fourth year the increase from this little herd, at a low valuation, was worth $8,000. Another statement made for me by a well known stockman of Helena shows a net profit of $42,500 made in six years from an investment of $13,000. The loss from all causes has never yet been 2 per cent per annum, and some quite severe winters have been experienced. The average profit realized can without any doubt be placed at 2 per cent

New Advertisements.

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Knowles' Steam Pumps,
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Emery Wheels,
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Chambly Flannels.

WARRANTED ALL WOOL.

Buyers of GREY and other Flannels should see when purchasing that they are not getting a mixture of COTTON and WOOL (Unions), as such goods are in the market.

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BAR IRON! SHEET IRON!
Boiler Plate.
Boiler Tubes.
Steam Tubes and Fittings.
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FOR SALE BY
W. & F. P. Currie & Co.,
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CENTRAL VERMONT RR. LINE.

OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE.

Two Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Cars attached.

Two Express Trains daily to Boston with Pullman's elegant Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:

8.40 a.m. FAST DAY EXPRESS for Boston via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, arriving in Boston at 8.50 p.m.

3.20 p.m. For Waterloo and Magog.

3.20 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS for New York via Troy, arriving in New York at 6.45 next morning.

6.30 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston via Lowell and Fitchburg; New York via Springfield.

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FAST TRAIN FROM New York The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m. and arrives in Montreal at 8.40 a.m.

Day Express leaves Boston *via* Lowell at 8.30 a.m., *via* Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 7.00 p.m. *via* Lowell, 6 p.m., *via* Fitchburg, and New York at 4.00 p.m., *via* Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.40 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at the Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
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BOSTON OFFICE, 260 Washington St. — NEW YORK, 271 Broadway.

J. W. HOBART, Gen. Superintendent. — W. F. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agent

St. Albans, Vt., October 27th, 1881.

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Front and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.

FIRST PRIZE DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1880.

CARRIAGE BOLTS:

"Best Best."—Made from square and round Norway iron, the latter by patented machinery, ensuring a like full square to that made from square iron.

"Best."—Made from Best Staffordshire iron, same finish as "Best Best," and annealed.

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Railway Track Bolts.
Railway Track Spikes.

Quality not excelled by any, native or foreign.

Hot Pressed Nuts. Machine Forged Nuts.—None better. In a few weeks there will be another machine in operation for small sizes of

Cold Pressed Nuts. Rivetting Burrs. and very soon there will be in operation an improved machine for

Plough Bolts. Boiler Rivets.

No better and no greater variety can now be had elsewhere of

Fancy Head Bolts

for Carriage Builders and others, which always afford satisfaction to buyers.

Machine Bolts. Coach Screws.
Bridge Bolts. Tire Bolts and Rivets.
Sleigh Shoe Bolts. Elevator Bolts.

All of best quality and annealed, not second to any imported.

Stove Bolts. Stove Rods. Rivets.

DOMINION BOLT CO.

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Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s
RAILROADS.

THE SARATOGA LINE
— TO —
Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A DAY TRAIN BETWEEN MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

Fast Trains Leave Montreal:

7.40 A.M.—Fast Day Express, Wagner Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 9.00 p.m.

3.20 P.M.—Night Express—Wagner's elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 6.45 a.m. next morning. ☞ This train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried *via* this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at all the Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and at the Company's Office,

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BAGGAGE PASSED BY THE CUSTOMS AT BONAVENTURE STATION, and checked through to all principal points in New England, &c.

For Tickets, apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.

H. P. ALDEN, Supt. Traffic.
BRADLEY BARLOW, President and General Manager.

November 14th, 1881. 266

Q M O & O RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON

(Continued from page 1.)

NORTH AFRICA.

Command of the army in Tripoli.

TUNIS, November 15.—It is stated that the Porte intends to supersede the commander of the army in Tripoli. The journal, *El Jawaib*, says:—"The appointment of a new governor of Tripoli will give fresh strength to Tunis to resist France."

Arab ravages.

TUNIS, November 16:—The Arabs who retired before the expedition to Kairwan are now ravaging undefended points on the coast.

RUSSIA.

The budget.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 16.—The budget for 1880 resulted in a deficit of 50,308,000 roubles compared with the estimates, in consequence of extraordinary military expenditure.

SWITZERLAND.

A doomed village.

GENEVA, November 16.—The annihilation of the village of Elm, Canton of Glarius, appears only to be a question of time and bad weather. The summit of the peak nearest the village is moving.

TURKEY.

Undesirable immigrants.

LONDON, November 16.—The Porte is considerably embarrassed by the intimation that 50,000 more Lazis will immigrate into Turkey.

The Bulgarian Council.

A despatch from Soffa says:—"Only the Conservative candidates were successful in the election for members of the Bulgarian Council of State."

FRANCE.

The Ministry of Agriculture.

PARIS, November 16.—The decree announcing the separation of the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce points to the United States and other countries which have made agriculture a distinct department.

Foreign relations.

PARIS, November 6.—Gambetta sent a note to representatives abroad stating the change of Ministry will not modify the pacific tendency of the foreign policy of France.

Recognition of eminent services.

The authorities of the hospitals in Paris have given a banquet to Mr. Spencer Wells, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, for his services in surgery concerning diseases of women.

ITALY.

Earthquakes.

ROME, November 16.—Severe shocks of earthquake at various places in Italy to-day and at Agram. It is reported that the shocks caused some disasters and loss of life.

ARABIA.

The cholera epidemic.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 16.—Five hundred persons are dying daily at Mecca from cholera. Steamers at Dijidden refuse to embark returning pilgrims.

ASIA.

Importing Italians.

LONDON, November 16.—A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* says:—"Several Italians recently passed through this city *en route* to Malay. It is stated that [illegible]

American policy of protection a benefit and need to all sections. The convention recommend Congress, to more effectual protection and the upbuilding of our commercial marine; first, that American maritime property shall be exempt from the burdens of State, municipal and local taxation. The reason for this is that American vessels derive no protection or benefits whatever from State and Municipal Governments which are not shared in equal degree by foreign vessels touching at our ports which pays no taxes, and hence such taxes upon capital invested in maritime property amount to very heavy discrimination in favor of foreign against American shipping, this discrimination in the port of New York being 2½ per cent on principal. Secondly, they should make American vessels carriers of American mails at rates proportionate to value service performed without regard to rates at which foreign vessels subsidized by their own Governments may be willing to carry them. Thirdly, the United States should regard the American commercial marine as an integral element to our American nationality, and should so discriminate in favor of American vessels, especially of those which are striving to extend American trade to new countries, as would secure to them a fair and lucrative share of the world's carrying trade, proportionate to the dignity and power of the country in other respects. Fourthly the met o is adopted for meeting the expenses of our consular service should be so remodelled as no longer to amount to a discriminating tax on American vessels to which vessels of other countries are not subject. Resolved, whenever any foreign commodity which is produced or exists in surplusage is constantly brought to our markets as ballast, thus advancing the price of our products, increased duty should be imposed thereon for the benefit of the home laborer as Government revenues. The convention disapproved of the absurd Treasury decisions regarding steel blooms, steel wire rods, cotton ties, etc. National internal revenue taxes should be gradually reduced with a view to their extinguishment within a reasonable period. The convention recommends the passage of a law for appointing a commission to revise the revenue system, including internal revenue and tariff laws in the interest of protection and for needed revenue. Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to visit Washington during next session of Congress and present the acts of the convention to the proper committeess of both houses and forward its objects in the proper ways. A committee was appointed on the permanent industrial Western league, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

National labor congress.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 16.—At the National Labor Congress, which opened today, John Jarrett, Pittsburg, was elected Permanent Chairman. Plans were submitted by delegates denouncing convict labor, truck system and Chinese, favoring the banding together of different trades and protection of trades' unions by law. A resolution was submitted and received with great applause, stating that this Congress demands the repeal of the law known as the Conspiracy Act, as far as it relates to labor organizations to regulate their own wages. McBride, Pennsylvania, offered a resolution demanding the abolition of the evil of prison labor as applied to the contract system, and declaring no person be supported for a Legislative position who will not offer support and earnest efforts to the abolishment of the same; protesting against the purchase and sale of articles made in prisons. A resolution announcing the sympathy of the workingmen with the oppressed people of Ireland and enunciating the idea that land was properly which should be owned by the

ELECTORAL NOTES.

A very large and influential meeting of the electors of the town of Longueuil and vicinity was held on Tuesday evening in the rooms of the Cartier Club of that town, when Dr. Martel, the Conservative candidate for the county of Chambly, addressed the meeting. Explaining his views, he strongly denounced the means taken by the Liberal candidate to depreciate him in the eyes of his constituents through the means of a certain article which appeared in one of the evening papers. Dr. Martel stated that in the event of Mr. Blais having come out as an Independent candidate, and being the choice of the electors, he would heartily support him. He further stated that he had to-day written to the paper in question over his own name repeating what he now said. Dr. Martel's remarks were received with much enthusiasm. After an eloquent speech from Mr. Cornellier, who urged upon the electors the necessity for organization, the meeting adjourned. As much, indeed, nearly all, the influence which so powerfully aided Mr. Prefontaine in the last election has disappeared from Longueuil, and there is every reason to believe that this election must be fairly fought, there is not the slightest doubt but that Dr Martel will be returned with a very large majority. We ask our English-speaking Conservative friends to work with energy and co-operate with the Cartier Club and help to return Dr. Martel for the county of Chambly with the largest possible majority.

On Tuesday Captain Warne, the Liberal candidate in Brome County, threw up the sponge, a very few days' canvass of the electors having convinced him that his chance was a hopeless one. The liberal leaders in the county were at once called together to determine what course should be pursued in the emergency, but we have not yet learned the result of their caucus yesterday. In any event, it is recognized on all sides that any opposition to the return of the popular Solicitor-General, Hon. W. W. Lynch, will be utterly futile, and that it can partake only of a factious character. The Liberals will exercise a wise discretion by permitting Mr. Lynch to obtain his election by acclamation and we believe that they will adopt the suggestion.

A special telegram from Sherbrooke informs us that at a meeting of the Conservatives of the county of Stanstead, held at Ayer's Flats, Hatley, on Tuesday last, Mr. John Thornton, of Coaticoke, who formerly represented the county, was unanimously selected as the Ministerial candidate, and has accepted the nomination. Our information is that this nomination has provoked the greatest enthusiasm in the ranks of the Conservative party, who are thoroughly united in their determination to win the election. Of Mr. Thornton's success there is not the slightest doubt. His opponent is Mr. Lovell who represented the county in the last Legislature.

New Advertisements.

—THE—

Financial Association

OF ONTARIO,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

Close of Stock List at 3½ per cent. Premium.

The LIST OF APPLICATIONS for PREFERENCE STOCK at THREE AND A-HALF PER CENT. PREMIUM, equivalent, at the minimum rate of dividend, to a return of SEVEN AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will close on or before THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22. The largest amount of this issue which may be allotted to any individual subscriber is limited to TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, and no allotment will be made to any shareholder unless the amount already registered in his name has been fully paid up.

Last Financial Statement, Form of Application, terms of payment, and full particulars relative to the business of the Company, will be forwarded from the Head Office, London, Ontario, on receipt of address by mail or telegraph.

EDWARD LE RUEY,
275 Managing Director.

THE

Canada Shipping Co'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an

New Advertisements.

SNOWSHOERS!

SNOWSHOERS!

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Attention!

We will show for the coming season the largest stock of TUQUES and STOCKINGS ever shown in the city.

OUR ASSORTMENT.

Our assortment comprises TUQUES and STOCKINGS for all the different City Clubs.

OUR OWN MAKE!

As these goods are made on the premises by ourselves, we are in a position to offer them at prices heretofore unknown in Montreal.

TO ORDER.

Orders taken from Clubs for TUQUES and STOCKINGS of any pattern or shape and promptly executed.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

JERSEYS and NAVY BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS, suitable for Showshoers, always on hand.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE ANCHOR PEN

IS THE BEST!

It will write easier, last longer and hold more ink than any other pen yet produced.

Four different Points.

No. 1, Fine; No. 2, Medium; No. 3, Broad; No. 4, Extra Broad.

Non-corrosive. Well made. Each pen selected.

Send for samples and a history of the pen. Price **30 cents** per box of three dozen. A liberal discount to the trade.

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LEADERS OF H. M. OPERA COMPANY

ON

WEBER'S PIANOS!

The following artists of Her Majesty's (Col. Mapleson's) Opera Company, who have used only the Weber Pianos for their use during [illegible] New York, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

By John J. Arnton.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of HENRY MULHOLLAND, An Insolvent.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on Drummond street.

The adjourned sale of the following immoveable property belonging to the estate of the said insolvent, will be held at the time and place mentioned below, when the lots will positively be sold:—

Those certain lots of land situate in the Saint Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal, known and designated upon the subdivisional plan book of reference of lot number fifteen hundred and thirty, of the official plan and book of reference of said Ward, as numbers two, three, four, five, six and seven (No. 1530, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 6); bounded in front by Drummond street—without buildings. Each of the said lots containing twenty-five feet in front and in rear by a depth of one hundred and thirty feet and three inches, English measure.

To be sold, each of the said subdivision lots, separately, at the Court House, in Montreal, in the room set apart for proceedings in insolvency, on Wednesday, the 23rd of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Plans may be seen and particulars obtained on application.

JOHN FAIR, Assignee.
JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

115 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, 10th November, 1881. 270

By M. Hicks & Co.

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

Fruits, Coffees, Spices, Wines

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

The Subscribers will sell on

Wednesday, 23rd inst.,

FOR ACCOUNT OF

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,

at their Stores, 45 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, an assortment of *New* Fruit, ex. "Avlona" and other vessels; also, a quantity of other goods to close consignments.

Immediately after sale of general goods, will be offered

500 Half-chests Fine JAPAN TEA.

Sale at TEN o'clock sharp.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
274

By Benning & Barsalou.

SALE OF

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS

The Subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

Wednesday, 23rd Nov.,

a large and complete assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, consisting of, in part:—Presidents, Beavers, Naps, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, Fallois' Linings, Italians, Mantle Cloths, Wincеys, Shirtings, Dress Serges, Cashmeres, Flannels, Velveteens, Silk

Auction Sales.

By Thomas J. Potter.

SLEIGHS, ROBES

HARNESS, &c.

Important Auction Sale of fine Sleighs by "Ledoux," "Lariviere" and other makers; Robes of every kind, Harness, Horse Clothing, two full sets of Coachman's Clothing, Rubber Covers, Blankets, Harness by "McLaren," &c., only a short time in use, and belonging to two gentlemen who have gone to Europe; also, Cutters of all kinds, Saddles Bells, &c. No better opportunity this year. No Reserve,

Sale **FRIDAY MORNING, 18th November, at Ten o'clock.**

274 THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Estate late John Smith, Esq.

IMPORTANT SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,

—OF—

Valuable Properties.

St. Lawrence, St. Antoine, Cadieux and St. Rypolite Sts.

BY AUCTION.

The Subscriber is instructed by the Executors to sell *positively* on

Thursday, the 24th November,

To Close Accounts of above Estate.

the corner property, **381 St. Lawrence Main Street,** with large lot of ground, being about **42** feet front on St. Lawrence Main Street, **148** feet on Fortier Street, **99** feet on St. Dominique Street; area, **9,549** feet English, with the one and a-half storey Brick Cottage thereon.

The **Handsome Brown Stone Front House, 379 St. Antoine Street,** 5-storey, with Stone foundation, excellent Brick Outbuildings, known as **No. 14 Cadieux Street,** next to Sherbrooke Street, with the large lot of land, about **75x18,** running through to St. Hypolite Street, house well built and arranged and heated by "Ryan's" apparatus, a most attractive and comfortable homestead in every respect. Part of the vacant lot may be sold separately if required. Total area, **9,630** feet.

The Large Property, with the Brick Cottages, 642 & 644 St. Lawrence Main Street, Lot **128** feet front by **219** feet, running through to St. Charles Borrommee street, area of ground, **28,096** feet.

No encumberance, Perfect titles. Terms of sale will be duly advertised.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

NO RESERVE.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
273 Auctioneer.

By Shaw & Gowdey.

2 DOG CART SLEIGHS, 2 CUTTERS, 2 Harness, 4 Musk Ox Robes, splendid Black Bear Robes, Wolf Robes, in perfect order. 2 Persian Lamb Coats, Seal Jackets, Prowse's Wrought Iron Ranges, latest improvement, large Furniture Sale at our rooms, St. James street, FRIDAY MORNING next, the 18th inst., at Ten o'clock.

272 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS FROM a large Western Publishing House.—16 Cases valuable new Books by catalogue at our salerooms, 235 St. James street, commencing THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 17th inst., including fine editions of Waverley Novels, Dickens, Shakspere, Chambers' Encyclopædia, Thackeray Macaulay, Hume, Gibbon, Chas. Knight, British Poets, and numerous other standard and Miscellaneous Works, Photo Albums, &c., &c.

☞ Catalogues will be ready and Books on view this afternoon.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

274 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

Shipping Notices.

...bau's object in inducing Italians to enter his service is to build an enormous chapel on the model of St. Peter's at Rome."

UNITED STATES.

Underwriters' convention.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The National Convention of United Fire Underwriters of America commenced this morning, A. L. Snowdon, Philadelphia, in the chair. Two hundred delegates in attendance. The President said :—During the past winter a large number of obnoxious bills affecting insurance interest were introduced in the legislatures of the different States, and a great many defeated, mainly through the efforts of this Association. As long as prevailing rates exist there can be little or no profits in our business. The president urged agreement upon uniform commissions. Thomas C. Hard, Chicago, read a paper on legislation. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Association shall encourage the enactment and enforcement of laws securing the construction of substantial buildings, inquiry into the origin of suspicious fires and the decrease of fire hazard of the country to the greatest degree consistent with commercial interests. Despatches were received from prominent insurance men throughout the country. P. Notman, of New York, read a paper entitled "Codified Policies, can they be made safe for assured and ought this association to recommend to legislators for adoption any form of standard policy ?" He described the codified principle as being a coddling way of treating the people when they should act for themselves. Insurance is benevolent insurance in the technical sense of the word, and it has grown into such an enormous trade that this principle is lost sight of. A codified policy would have to be absolutely perfect to be successful. He thought the association ought to agree upon a standard policy. The committee on business were appointed to take steps on the president's recommendations. A A Gillete read a paper advocating co-operation among companies to safely insure the property of the country. W A Anderson, New York, called attention to the dangers of the electric light. "Hazards of petroleum and its products" was treated by H F Atwood, Rochester. He advocated more stringency in laws affecting the sale of kerosene oil, and upheld the flash test at 120 as the basis of test. Resolutions of the same tenor as his speech, and also that companies should pledge themselves not to give permits for the use of gasoline were referred to the business committee. Resolutions regarding the proper reserve for reinsurance on outstanding risks also referred.

Tariff convention.

CHICAGO, November 16.—The forenoon session was devoted to speeches by representatives of various industries. This afternoon the committee on resolutions made a report which was adopted. The platform recites the protective policy of America is to be credited with having not only provided revenue with which to subdue rebellion, revive national credit and discharge in large part the national debt, but also with having quadrupled the industries of the country, maintained unexampled continued prosperity for twenty years, and turned the balance of trade steadily in our favor, and that, however well established our manufactures may be, a tariff for protection and revenue is needed, that skilled laborers and producers may have constant and remunerative employment.

The convention would gladly accept the success of the International Cotton Exhibition now being held at Atlanta, Ga., as evidence that a new South is diversifying its industries, employing its people, creating home markets and working up its own raw material, thereby uniting our interests with theirs as citizens of one nation, and making our actual tillers of the soil, and no person to hold more property than he could till, provoked considerable discussion. A New York delegate did not admit the land idea as expressed above to be correct. Other members spoke in the same strain, and the resolution was referred to a special committee. A resolution was submitted demanding the reduction of the number of working hours and the enforcement of laws relating to mining and miners; also a resolution denouncing the wholesale importation of cheap foreign labor and calling for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, and asking that Congress be requested to levy a tax on all labor imported for contract purposes. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Guiteau trial.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—There were fifty ladies in court this morning. The audience was very respectable. During the calling of the names of jurors Guiteau was brought in. His appearance was wild and excited. He tossed his high-crowned hat on the desk in a defiant manner, and leaning towards Mr. Scoville hurriedly whispered something in an extremely excited manner. The two entered into conversation. Guiteau while speaking used his clenched fist vigorously, as if insisting upon the matter, which Mr. Scoville seemed to disapprove. The examination of talesmen proceeded. The twelfth juror having been chosen, the oath was administered to the jury as a whole. The District Attorney moved the Court to adjourn to give the jurors an opportunity to attend to private business. Scoville stated he did not approve of the paper obtained from the prisoner this morning. The assassin in an excited manner insisted that he had not yet accepted service of counsel, and declared that until he did so he would defend himself. The Court then adjourned.

Dr. Agnew has been summoned as a witness in the Guiteau trial, as has also Dr. Frank Hamilton.

Board of Trade resolutions.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The Board of Trade and Transportation adopted resolutions to be presented to the National Board of Trade, requesting Congress to pass a law to be recognized in all territories and navigable waters, providing security for moneys advanced on goods in transit or warehouse, urging the early enactment of a bankrupt law, recommending telegraph systems similar to that of Great Britain, favoring a single presidential term of six years, as frequent presidential elections disturb business, and asking for a permanent commission or tribunal to supervise and control in the interest of the public all common carriers, doing interstate business. Such commission to be in harmony with and auxiliary to railroad commissions in various States.

Ulcers and Old Sores.

These painful disfigurements disappear totally under a course of Dr. L. R. HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, which restore the impoverished blood and sluggish circulation. These remedies are sold all the world over, and remove all internal pains and aches. They never fail!

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Seventh game, Morris defeated Gallagher, score 200 to 163. Eight game, Carter defeated Sexten, score 200 to 178. Ninth game, Schaefer defeated Heiser, score 200 to 179. Schaefer's average 3 11-63, Heiser's 2 32-63. Tenth game, Dion beat Slosson, score 200 to 130. Doin's average 4 12-47, Slosson's 2 36-47.

PORTLAND, Ont., Feb. 26, 1880.

S. S. Scovil writes :—I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable family medicine.

Sports and Pastimes

CURLING.

MONTREAL CURLING CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the club held yesterday afternoon the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year: President, A Dennistoun ; Vice President, James Williamson ; Sec.-Treasurer, A F Riddell ; Auditor, W W Watson ; Rink Committee, H A Budden, R W Tyre and Fred Cole ; representative members to the Royal Caledonian Club Branch, Robert Brown and A F Paterson.

PUGILISTIC.

ERIE, Pa, November 15, 12.06 p.m.—The much advertised fight between Frank White and Geo Holden nearly collapsed this morning, although they had extensively advertised that the fight was to take place at Long Point, Canada, and it was generally understood in this city that the parties would go no farther than back of the Peninsula, pitch their ring there and have it out, but the authorities of this city apparently blocked their little game. When the steamer Massassauga started to leave Canada with the pugilists and principal men in their party they were surprised to find the United States revenue cutter Perry with steam up all ready for service blockading the mouth of the harbor. The cutter signalled the steamer to stop, accompanying the order with a threat she would fire unless they obeyed. The Massassauga stopped, and after a little fruitless parleying, the boat returned to the dock, bearing the greatly disappointed party. The channel entrance, besides being blockaded by the cutter Commodore Perry, was strongly guarded by Sheriff Stafford and a force of the U. S. marines and a large body of special policemen. As soon as the bruisers returned to the city preparations were at once begun to arrange the mill at another place, and in a short time the principals quietly separated and began apparently to disperse. This, however, was but a blind, and as soon as they had ridded themselves of the crowd, they got together and took the track for Springfield, Erie county, just on the Ohio line, where the fight is now in progress. It is rumoured that a group of detectives are in the party, and that the law is to be fully enforced against both the participants and the spectators, The number of the latter is very large. However, Sheriff Stafford, U. S. Marshal Staples and a posse of men will endeavor to stop the fight and arrest the entire party, but the proximity to the Ohio border makes it a difficult matter for these officers.

ARREST OF WHITE AND HOLDEN.

ERIE, Pa., November 16.—This evening Holden and White, pugilists, were arrested here on complaint of the sheriff of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and jailed, to await a requisition from Governor Foster. After fighting four rounds near Conneaut, in which White was knocked down several times, and one eye partly closed, the deputy sheriff endeavored to arrest them, but was knocked down by the spectators. Both men are much chagrined at the turn of affairs.

BUFFALO, N. Y, November 16.—It is announced that Geo. Fulljames will challenge the winner of the White-Holden fight.

FOOTBALL.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The championship football match to-day between Yale and Columbia College teams was won after a hard struggle by the former.

GENTLEMEN desiring the nobbiest new styles in suitings and overcoatings will do well to see the new lot just in at Robinson's, 31 Beaver Hall Terrace. 5

THREE PER CENT.

upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the past Half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Office on and after

Wednesday, the 30th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. E. MURRAY,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 17th, 1881. 275

NOTICE!

DOMINION

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

HAMILTON, 1st Nov., 1881.

Having reinsured all outstanding risks with THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Limited), of London, England, we desire to bespeak for it a continuance of the support accorded us, and shall be glad if policy-holders will renew their policies, on expiration, with this reliable institution.

F. R. DESPARD,
Manager.

The Fire Insurance

ASSOCIATION

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Of LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital	**$5,000,000**
Reserve	**250,000**
Gov'ment Deposit	**100,000**

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General Manager, Canada.

Any information respecting Dominion policies or otherwise will be gladly afforded on application to the Association, or any of its agents. 275

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THE MUNICIPAL CODE

OF THE

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As Amended up to the 1st of July, 1881,

WITH

THE QUEBEC LICENSE ACT, 1878; the first part of the QUEBEC ELECTION ACT, together with the reported decisions relating thereto, and an analytical index, by E. LEF. DE BELLEFEUILLE, of the Bar of Montreal.

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GENTLEMEN,—I beg you will accept my thanks for the beautiful Weber Piano which you furnished for my use during my stay in Montreal.

ETELKA GERSTER-GARDINI.

The beautiful (English style) Baby Grand sent for Mme. Gerster's use, at the Windsor Hotel, referred to in the above letter, will be sold at a large reduction from price list. Apply to the N. Y. Piano Co. 275

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A superb choice of the NEWEST DESIGNS specially selected from the best publishers:—

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VELVETEENS!

WE HAVE NOW A FULL LINE OF

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Velvets, Ladies' Corsets, &c., &c.

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2 Cases A. W. French Cashmeres.
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Cotton Yarn and Black and White Wadding.

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OLD IRISH WHISKY

In Imperial Stone Quarts.

MIDDLEMAS' OATCAKES

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ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

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THE GRANDEST DISPLAY EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY!

20,000 GEMS OF ART!

Cards from the most Famous Makers in the World!

PERFUMED CARDS!
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Near the Windsor Hotel. 625

Notice to Consignees.

The Allans SS. WALDENSIAN, Moore, Commander, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

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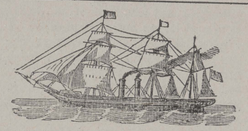

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DUFFY'S Mustard!

Diploma awarded 1881. Manufactured at the Canada Coffee and Spice Mills, 73 St. James St., Montreal. *Retailed by all Grocers.* 233

RICHARD BIRKS,

CHEMIST & PHARMACEUTIST,

207 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

Just received, a new stock of **Phospho-Muriate of Quinine**, a good tonic or pick-me-up; **Glykaline**, a capital remedy for cough or colds; **Wyeth's Preparations**—a complete assortment. 57—5

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JAMES SCOTT, Auctioneer.

Our Fall Trade Sales

HAVE NOW COMMENCED.

WE WILL HOLD ONE EVERY WEEK.

Our Sales are largely attended by City Jobbers and Country Merchants from all over the province and also from Manitoba. Account sales furnished and settlements made in cash within 10 days from date of sale. Manufacturers, Merchants, Trustees, or others holding surplus stocks will find us a good market to sell through or introduce their goods to the trade. Advances made to any amount on goods consigned for sale.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS,
Auctioneers and General Commission Merchants, Toronto. 228

grass district is that to which attention... present most particularly drawn, but it may safely be predicted that the great plains of buffalo-grass will before long claim their proper place.

THE BUNCH-GRASS DISTRICT.

In speaking of the great region above outlined as a stock-raising country, it is not intended to imply that no portions of it are suitable for agriculture; on the contrary there are some extensive valleys and depressed areas which are well adapted for the growth of most crops; but taken as a whole this country has and must always continue to have its chief value as a cattle raising one.

The bunch-grass district is very often spoken of as the Bow River country, and as a matter of fact much of it is drained by the Bow and its numerous branches. It extends from northwest to southeast at the base of the mountains for a length of from thirty to fifty miles, being wider to the north than in the immediate vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel. Along the base of the Rocky Mountains the surface is thrown into a series of minor undulations, which gradually decrease in height to the eastward and northeastward, till they finally subside into the wide-stretching plains, the more elevated portions of which are not ridge like, but can generally be distinguished as forming portions of plateaux of greater or less extent, these marking the altitude of a former surface of the country, the greater part of which has been worn away by rivers and other agents in the course of geological time. The bunch-grass country includes the foot-hills of the mountains, together with a portion of the nearly level plains lying further out. Close to the Rocky Mountains the foot-hills are generally somewhat rugged, and are occasionally pretty densely wooded, though usually for the most part open or patched here and there with groves of Douglas fir, spruce, cottonwood and aspen. It would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful country in a state of nature than many parts of this region. The landscape is often quite park-like, with groves along the streams or filling the retired hollows among the hills, the upper parts of which are frequently crusted with rock and dotted with spruce or pine trees. The Rocky mountains in this latitude do not hold any true glaciers such as cause the milky opacity of some of the rivers flowing from those further to the north, and the innumerable small streams which course eastward are therefore clear and blue, deriving their supply from the melting snowfields of the higher peaks throughout the summer. They are filled with fine trout which are as yet so unsophisticated that the art of the scientific angler is thrown away on them. A few days ago one of my party caught in the middle fork of the Oldman over fifty pounds of fish in a couple of hours with a common strong hook and line baited with a piece of bacon.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The St. Mary's River, which is the furthest south and east of those into which the smaller streams coming from the mountains are collected, heads in a lake south of Chief Mountain in Montana. The Upper Belly River, and a third stream, properly called the Waterton, but generally known in this part of the country as the "Kootenay," also flows northward, converging slightly to their point of junction, Next to the northward is the Oldman River, (so called by a singular translation of the Indian name) receiving the drainage of the mountains by its various branches for about thirty miles. The southern feeder, Pincher Creek, gives its name to an extensive district. It is said to be so called from the fact that a packer, some years ago, lost his pincers while crossing it. So fortuitously is posterity saddled with absurd names and puzzles created for the philologist of the future. Further north is Mosquito Creek, with its various branches. All these form the Belly River, while still further north is the High or Highwood River, flowing to the Bow, and the Bow itself issu-

There is generally, too, early in April a few days of stormy, unsettled weather, extending over the whole Northwestern country; snow occasionally falls, and should the storm be a severe one, it is more trying to stock than any period of the winter. The Indians look for this storm as an annual occurrence. It is called *O-mukwee po-tai* by the Blackfeet. Tales may be collected from the oldest inhabitant of extremes of heat and cold and other climatic irregularities, and at the present time the ground here is covered with snow to a depth unprecedented at this season, but I believe the above to be a fair outline of the climate of the district.

Much has been said and written about the beneficial influence of

THE CHINOOK WINDS,

and they deserve more than a passing notice. The Chinooks were a tribe of Indians inhabiting the mouth of the Columbia River, now practically extinct, and at no time giving name to an extensive tract of country, so that it is difficult to understand how the winds in question came to be called Chinooks. Had they been called Oregon winds, Pacific winds, or simply Westerly winds, it might have been better, but the name Chinook is likely to last, although it sounds sufficiently absurd to hear some one say "It looks like Chinooking," or ask "Is it going to Chinook?" They are not confined to the district now spoken of, but occur to the south, and also at least as far northward as the Peace River country. In my report in connection with the Geological Survey on the last-named region, a somewhat detailed discussion of these winds may be found. The Chinook is, in fact, a strong westerly breeze which, springing up often suddenly in a few hours, or sometimes in an hour or less, changes the temperature from a point possibly below zero to one which by comparison feels balmy and summer like, and rapidly removes any snow which may be on the ground. It is often vaguely stated that these winds derive their warmth from the North Pacific Ocean, the water of which is tempered on the west coast by the Japanese Gulf Stream or Kuro Siwo. This, however, conveys but half the truth, and at first sight it is difficult indeed to understand how a current of air passing for about four hundred miles over a snow-clad mountainous country should retain enough heat to produce the effects noted. The warm sea-surface of the North Pacific is, of course, the initial circumstance of the phenomenon, but the mode in which the air is enabled to carry its heat so far requires explanation. Stated briefly it is as follows:—The currents of air striking the west coast are saturated with moisture and comparatively warm, but being forced to rise several thousand feet to overcome the mountain barrier there met with, the lower stratum of air, relieved of a portion of the superincumbent weight of the atmosphere, expands in volume and consequently in accordance with well understood laws, becomes cooler. This causes the precipitation of a great part of the moisture, accounting for the humid climate of the west coast. The condensation of moisture at the same time tends to raise the temperature of the air, and though the two opposing influences do not exactly counterbalance each other, we may suppose for the present purpose that they do so nearly, and that the air raised from the sea level to a height enabling it to pass over the mountain barriers is still at nearly the same temperature that it was at first. It is now, however, a dry instead of a humid current. Descending again to the comparatively low country to the east of the mountains it becomes heated by condensation to the same extent that it was cooled by rarifaction on the west. Were there an ample supply of moisture ready to be appropriated by the now warm and dry air-current, its temperature would again be reduced by its absorption, but this is not the case, and so it happens that the snow lying on the surface is at once melted and all the resulting moisture absorbed by the air. The Chinook,

year, while the small snow fall and its light, dry character enable stock to reach the grass with ease during the winter. These points already cause a division of opinion among stock men as to the relative value of the bunch and buffalo grass districts, notwithstanding the apparently superior attractions of the former. It is not improbable, as the resources of the country in regard to stock raising become fully realized and utilized, that cattle will be driven out on these extensive plains for the early summer months and gradually herded back toward the foot-hills in the autumn.

THE CLIMATE

of the buffalo grass plains is more extreme than that of the bunch grass country, the winter cold being more intense and long continued and the summer heat greater. Chinooks are of less frequent occurrence and less marked in their influence. A point which renders some portions of the country unfavorable for pasturage in the later summer and autumn months, is the scarcity of good water, for which stock should not have to travel far from their grazing grounds. This, however, applies to certain districts only, for these plains, as a whole, have a great advantage over those otherwise similarly situated, but further south, in the existence of innumerable small ponds, swamps and sloughs affording water and often also extensive tracts of marsh hay. These appear to be due, for the most part, to the mode of arrangement of the surface materials during the glacial period of geologists, of which the most unequivocal traces are here everywhere found.

Centres from which

THE PASTORAL RESOURCES

of the adjacent country will be developed in this district, will naturally arrange themselves along the wide and deep river valleys, which in many places contain bottom lands suitable for farming. These valleys, though generally more or less wooded, are not always so, and do not usually hold enough timber for the permanent supply of the settlers, while the plains themselves are in this their southern portion almost treeless. Nature, however, appears to have provided against this, the great want of the region, by the general distribution of coal deposits, which are here exposed for working in the river valleys and often capable of affording fuel of excellent quality. Even where coal seams of thin or indifferent character occur they may be useful locally in a small way. Details of the coal deposits of this country which have come under observation during the work of this season, will find their proper place in the report of the Geological Survey. They are here merely alluded to in so far as they tend to facilitate the pastoral occupation of the region.

IN REGARD TO COMMUNICATION,

the stock-raiser is to a great extent independent of railways, and may herd his animals with facility across the well grassed plains to any point of shipment. This is in so far fortunate, for though at first sight it would appear easy to provide such a country as this with numerous railway lines, the depth and size of the river and valleys which present themselves in all directions to be crossed, constitute formidable obstacles; while the numerous lateral valleys and coulees, which generally gash their sides, with frequent steep banks of rock or clay render them difficult to follow by a line. The navigable stretches of these rivers offer the cheapest and most natural means for the transport of freight from point to point in the country, and the coal beds will doubtless before long be turned to account in propelling properly adapted steamers on these.

Notwithstanding the distance and imperfect means of communication, the thousands of beef cattle now annually raised in Montana find their market in Chicago. They are for the most part driven on foot from the ranges to points on the Union Pacific Railway. The journey may occupy two months but they arrive in good condition and reach

per month on all capital invested in cattle in Montana, and indeed I know of several of the most prominent stock owners who borrow money at that rate of interest, and have a respectable margin left." This is of course a very favourable view of the stock-raising industry. Last winter was the most rigorous yet experienced in Montana, and the loss of cattle was unprecedently great, a much higher percentage than that quoted by Mr. Straharn.

It is the opinion of many best acquainted with this Northwest country that the system of open ranges as adopted in Montana and other Western territories, and in British Columbia, will ultimately prevail here also; and that the prairie country must be regarded as one vast free pasturage. Except in certain cases of ranges naturally bounded, it is thought that it will be found practically impossible to maintain exclusive privileges to certain tracts without unwarrantable expense, while laws prohibiting the running at large of inferior bulls answers the purpose of keeping up and improving the grade of the stock. Herding stock in winter is neither an agreeable, nor in all cases a practicable measure. The animals naturally find the localities best sheltered and suited to their wants, and if driven away from there might, at the conclusion of a winter storm, be found twenty or thirty miles from their usual range. In Montana, last winter, individual cattle and even some small herds, wandered as much as one hundred miles from their home ranges. The stockman has generally little more than a general knowledge of the district in which his animals are ranging, and sees them together only at the periodical "round-up," to accomplish which the whole neighbourhood unite. An eastern farmer endeavoring to keep his cattle from an enfenced acre of crop in the middle of a pasture, would be engaged in an occupation analogous to that of a stockman trying to herd his animals on a limited tract of prairie country without natural boundaries and where fencing is so expensive as to be out of the question. Besides the probable advantage of driving stock from one portion of the prairie region to another at different seasons, there is further the possibility — notwithstanding the utmost care that can be exercised—that any given range may be swept by some accidental prairie-fire, thus forcing the stock-raiser to drive his animals at once to another locality, and depriving him, perhaps for several months, of the use of that which has been burnt. The stock-raising interest need not here be too closely fenced by official rules and regulations; given only room to expand and grow, it can, to a great extent, take care of itself. In each district voluntary stock-protective and other similar associations will be formed, and rules made and agreed to suitable to the locality, a common understanding on such points being no more difficult to arrive at than it is to fix the time and character of the "round-ups," to effect which all the stock-men must unite.

I have referred in this letter chiefly to cattle-raising, as being probably the first industry to claim attention in this country. Sheep and dairying, requiring somewhat greater care and expenditure of capital, are also, however, destined soon to assume importance.

G. M. DAWSON.

Fort MacLeod, N. W. T., October 17, 1881.

Almost young Again.

My mother was afflicted along time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was always helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A lady in Providence, R. I.—*Journal*

—There is no greater fool than he who thinks himself wise; no one wiser than he who suspects he is a fool.

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Kerosene Oil Company.
WATER WHITE, LIGONIA
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Unequalled for **High Fire Test, Purity and Brilliancy of Light. No Smoke or Smell, and NON-EXPLOSIVE.** Used exclusively by the

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Steam Gauges Repaired and Tested.
JAMES MATTINSON,
MONTREAL.

MONDAY, JULY 25th, 1881,

Trains will run as follows:

	Lightning Express	Mixed	Mail.	Express.
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa	.....	.....	A.M. 8.30	P.M. 5.15
Arrive at Ottawa	.....	.....	P.M. 1.00	9.45
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga	.....	.....	A.M. 8.10	4.55
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	.....	P.M. 12.40	9.25
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec	.....	.....	3.00	10.00
Arrive at Quebec	.....	.....	9.25	A.M. 6.30
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga	.....	.....	A.M. 10.10	P.M. 10.00
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	.....	P.M. 4.40	A.M. 6.50
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome	.....	P.M. 5.30	.....	.....
Arrive at St. Jerome	.....	7.15	.....	.....
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga	.....	A.M. 6.45	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	9.00	.....	.....
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette	.....	P.M. 5.00	.....	.....
Arrive at Joliette	.....	7.25	.....	.....
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga	.....	A.M. 6.20	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	8.50	.....	.....

(Local Trains between Aylmer, Hull and Ottawa.)

Trains leave Mile-End Station *Ten Minutes Later* than Hochelaga.

☞ Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Trains *to and from* Ottawa connect with trains *to and from* Quebec.

Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.

All Trains run by Montreal Time.

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Opposite St. Louis Hotel, QUEBEC.

L. A. SENECAL, Gen'l Supt.

Intercolonial Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

Commencing 6th JUNE, 1881.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Leave Point Levi	7.30 A.M.
Arrive Riviere du Loup	11.55 "
Trois Pistoles	1.10 P.M.
Rimouski	2.49 "
Campbellton	7.20 "
Dalhousie	7.59 "
Bathurst	9.52 "
Newcastle	11.20 "
Moncton	2.05 A.M.
St. John	6.00 "
Halifax	10.00 "

These trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.00 p.m., and at Campbellton with Steamer "City of St. John," sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, &c.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

☞ The name of St. Octave Station is changed to Little Metis, and that of Metis Flag Station to St. Octave.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS are now issued via RAIL and STEAMER to the unrivalled sea-bathing, boating and fishing resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspe, Prince Edward Island and all points in the Maritime Provinces.

For full information, TICKETS, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
120 St. Francois Xavier Street,
(Old Post Office Building),
Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Moncton, N.B., May 31st, 1881.

THE NORTHWEST CATTLE COUNTRY.

A vast grazing land—Favorable character of the climate—The Bunch-grass and Buffalo-grass districts—Picturesqueness of the country—The water supply—The Chinook winds—The fuel supply—The facility of communication—The cost of stock raising.

(FOR THE GAZETTE.)

So much is written about the Northwest country at present, that the topic is perhaps likely to become tedious to those whose interests centre chiefly in other matters, yet there is none other of equal importance at this time to Canada. A few words as to its capabilities as a stock raising region, of a character more general than would be proper in an official report, may be of interest to some of your readers.

The Northwest—meaning by that term a vast tract of country of rudely triangular form, having one angle at the little Province of Manitoba, a second about the 60th parallel on the MacKenzie, and the third at the intersection of the Rocky Mountains with the boundary line—is naturally divided into agricultural and stock raising regions. Each of these includes certain tracts which, for sufficient reasons, may be considered as permanently unproductive and barren, but these, fortunately, appear to be comparatively small. The agricultural region, beginning in Manitoba, stretches westward and northward, following the North Saskatchewan River and extending to the basin of the Peace. This includes the border of the great northern forests and a belt of partly wooded country and plain of varying width. It has been euphuistically termed by some writer, who certainly deserves to be enshrined in future Canadian histories, the "Rainbow of the North." The abundance of timber in itself constitutes an important point in its favour as a farming country, but this is not so much a cause, as an effect of a difference of climate, more particularly an abundant rainfall which adapts the country for agriculture.

As regards climate the requirements of a stock-raising country, as understood in this western part of the continent, and those of a farming country are to a great degree antagonistic. The very dryness of climate which causes grasses to be produced which retain their nutritious properties during the winter and prevents the exuberant growth of wood, renders agriculture precarious or impossible except when irrigation can be resorted to with facility. In addition to this the elevation of much of the stock-raising lands is such that summer frosts not infrequently occur, rendering the growth of some crops uncertain.

The stock-raising country, proper, of the Northwest lies to the southwest of the great agricultural zone just alluded to, and is drained chiefly by the South Saskatchewan and its branches, though the Milk River, a tributary of the Missouri runs through a portion of its southern extent. Regarded broadly this region may be described as sloping gently eastward and north-eastward from the base of the Rocky Mountains, with an elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. In regard to pasturage, it may be divided into the "buffalo-grass" and the "bunch-grass" districts. The latter forms a belt along the base of the mountains, while the former includes the whole eastern portion of the region with the exception of a few barren sandy or "bad land" tracts. The bunch-grass district is that to which attention is at present most particularly drawn, but it may safely be predicted that the great

ing from the mountains as a large river, and receiving various tributaries from the south and north. Besides the innumerable branches of these streams, ponds and lakelets are profusely scattered over some parts of the district, which is therefore, at least, a well watered one. The surface is everywhere covered with a luxuriant tufted growth of bunch-grass from a foot to eighteen inches in height, and in summer is gay with flowers for the most part of species strange to Eastern Canada. The combination of these features may be supposed to produce a beautiful country, but there is yet one dominant feature to which I have merely alluded,

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

themselves. These form the back-ground to most of the landscapes; their high wild summits patched throughout the summer with perennial snow, and in autumn and winter glittering in white scarcely lined with blue or purple, giving an element of grandeur to the whole. Varying as their outlines do it would be difficult to indicate the most striking or attractive localities, but I may mention particularly the portion of the range at the head waters of the Kootenay, that about the head of Pincher Creek and the South Fork of the Oldman, and that at the efflux of the Bow. The lake from which the Kootenay flows, surrounded, with the exception of its lower end where it discharges among the foot-hills, with singularly rugged mountains, is one of the most picturesque I have anywhere seen; and the landscapes between Mosleyville and "the Gap" by which Bow river leaves the mountains, not to mention those on the upper Alpine portion of the stream, it would be difficult to equal. It is useless however, to endeavor to describe mountain scenery and before very long it may be comparatively easy for your readers to come and see for themselves.

THE QUESTION OF CLIMATE

is an all-important one, and though we are as yet in possession of few scientifically accurate observations, it can fortunately, in so far as stock-raising is concerned, be answered practically in a highly satisfactory manner. The summer is characterized as a whole, by dry fine weather, though there is generally in May or June a short period of copious rains. The heat is seldom excessive, and the nights almost always cool. In the autumn, after the equinoctial storms, there is usually a long period of open fine weather. As compared with that of the older parts of Canada, the winter may be characterized as mild,—extremes of cold are occasionally experienced, with fine calm weather, but these are not generally of long duration, and may, at any time in a few hours be suddenly brought to an end by the advent of the mild "Chinook wind," of which more anon. The snowfall varies much, not only in different seasons, but in different parts of the bunch-grass country. To a certain extent this is a matter dependent on elevation, the higher tracts holding more snow, and for a longer time than the low valleys. It appears, also, however, that the Bow River region, as compared with that at the head-waters of the Belly, receives a greater depth of snow; but systematic meteorological observations are needed to clear up this and other points. For the purposes of the stock-raisers it suffices to know that for a great part of the winter, much of the surface is free from snow, and that it seldom or never attains a depth sufficient to prevent animals from feeding. The spring in this district appears to be not so rapid in its progress as in Manitoba and Eastern Canada, vegetation advancing more slowly, while crops seem to be longer in coming to maturity, and later in ripening than in the North Saskatchewan and Peace River countries. There is generally, too, early in April a few days of stormy, unsettled weather, extending over the whole Northwestern country: snow

therefore, depends for its intensity not only on the temperature and degree of saturation of the air at the sea-surface, but on the relative difference in elevation between the summit of the mountain-barrier it passes over and country on which it afterwards descends. It is essential, however, that the air be hurried pretty rapidly over the mountain region to prevent too great loss of heat by radiation and contact with the snowy summits. The precise numerical data for the proper investigation of the Chinooks is not yet forthcoming. They constitute an interesting problem to be worked out by the Meteorological department, and it will be of great service to the plains east of the mountains when, by the extension of the system of telegraphic weather services, warning can be given from the west of the character of the approaching weather. The greater influence of the Chinook winds on the tracts of country opposite the various passes in the Rocky Mountains does not depend so much on the superior force of the wind blowing through these last gaps, as on the fact that the river valleys and adjacent tracts lying opposite the passes are lower in actual elevation than the intervening districts. Nor is the Chinook confined to the winter months, for in summer it may be recognized as the strong, *cool* westerly wind, which not seldom sweeps across the mountains, its temperature being low, as compared with that of the summer of the plains, though warm enough to be felt as a balmy breeze in winter. The wind known in the Alps as the Fœhn is precisely analogous to the Chinook. There, while clouds are hurrying northward across the Lombardian plains and enveloping the southern slopes of the Alps in storms of rain or snow, the same wind is descending as a dry and comparatively warm current to the north, and clearing the snow away from the valleys.

In the great bunch-grass region there are at present less than sixty actual settlers, and including those imported by Hon. Mr. Cochrane and others this summer, probably not more than six thousand head of cattle. The occupation and utilization of this country can, therefore, scarcely be said to have been well begun, but stock-raising is not like agriculture, requiring a long time for its development, and in less than ten years all will be changed, and the plains and hills over which one may now wander for days without meeting with either game or human inhabitant, will be covered with cattle and dotted with ranches.

THE BUFFALO-GRASS COUNTRY.

For the Buffalo-grass Country, though a much more extensive region, a shorter description suffices, owing to the uniformity of its features. Consisting as it does of great level or gently undulating plains, over the edge of which the summits of the Rocky Mountains, the Three Buttes, or other very distant ranges may appear, the valleys of the great rivers which traverse it constitute the chief breaks to its monotonous character. These plains are almost everywhere covered with short, crisp and nutritious grasses, and formed the summer and winter grazing grounds of the vast herds of buffalo. In spring they are beautifully verdant, an appearance which is exchanged about midsummer by the ripening of the grasses for a uniform yellowish-green color. The rain and snow-fall is here very much less than in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, being in most places too small to allow agriculture to be carried on without irrigation, while the streams lying in deep valleys do not lend themselves to any projects of general watering of the surface. The dryness of the climate, however, causes the natural curing of the grasses, which retain their nutritious properties throughout the year, while the small snow fall and its light, dry character enable stock to reach the grass with ease during the winter. These points

Chicago in October or November. Cattle are also sometimes taken down the Missouri to Bismarck on the steamers at a cost of about $4 a head.

THE CATTLE SUPPLY.

It is from Montana that cattle can most easily be brought to stock the prairies of the Northwest, though herds have also been imported from British Columbia and Washington Territory. The Government of British Columbia has this year opened a good trail across the mountains by the Crow Nest Pass, by which it is probable that a large number of cattle and horses will in future be brought over. In Montana at the present time herds of good grades may be purchased at from $12 to $15 all round, while beef steers are worth from $20 to $28. With ordinary good management and care there can scarcely be any better investment of money than in the cattle raising business in a country like this where the animals are self reliant, where cattle and horses which have worked all summer may be turned loose to forage for themselves in winter without any provision but that possibly of cutting a little natural hay each summer to guard against the possible occurrence of a severe winter. Stock-raising has just been begun in our Northwest, but it is at least as favorably situated for this business as Montana, and the result there may serve to show what may be accomplished here. From 1873 to 1878 the cattle in Montana increased from 86,944 to 250,000, with an export of 22,000 head valued at $440,000 in the last named year. I have not the figures at hand for later years but the increase has been maintained at a similar ratio, till last winter, the exceptional severity of which caused many losses. R. E. Straharn, well acquainted with the Montana cattle business writes:—"The expense of caring for cattle in Montana, in herds of 1,000 or more, is about sixty cents per head per annum. Including taxes, this makes a full grown $30 steer cost a total of $3 for care and feed. The same animal in Illinois, be he scrub or thoroughbred, would cost his owner two-thirds of his selling price for feed alone." * * * "What extent of the boundless grass lands surrounding are utilized by the owners depends entirely upon the size of his herd and his inclination to let cattle roam and care for themselves. It is true that ranche sites are sometimes better improved and herders employed; but to feed, water, shelter or salt the steer of the period would be a sad innovation on letting said steer shift for himself. The improvements need not cost more than $250, not that if the owner will rely largely on his own muscle. The additional expense will be the cost of living, if the owner does his own herding, and this will vary from $250 to $400 per year; if herders are employed, they are paid about $40 per month and board. One man can easily care for 1,000 cattle, except during the "round up" period, which here occurs twice per year, lasts about two weeks each time, and will require three or four extra men during tha time. I have before me the statement of a stockman who commenced with $3,500, buying 100 head of cows, putting up a neat log cabin, and reserving enough of the capital to pay his expenses for one year. At the end of the fourth year the increase from this little herd, at a low valuation, was worth $8,000. Another statement made for me by a well known stockman of Helena shows a net profit of $42,500 made in six years from an investment of $13,000. The loss from all causes has never yet been 2 per cent per annum, and some quite severe winters have been experienced. The average profit realized can without any doubt be placed at 2 per cent per month on all capital invested in cattle in Montana, and indeed I know of several of the most prominent stock owners who borrow money at that rate of interest, and have

New Advertisements.

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Knowles' Steam Pumps,
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Emery Wheels,
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Chambly Flannels.

WARRANTED ALL WOOL.

Buyers of GREY and other Flannels should see when purchasing that they are not getting a mixture of COTTON and WOOL (Unions), as such goods are in the market.

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Boiler Plate.
Boiler Tubes.
Steam Tubes and Fittings.
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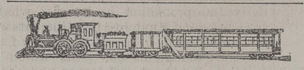

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OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE.

Two Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Cars attached.

Two Express Trains daily to Boston with Pullman's elegant Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:

8.40 a.m. FAST DAY EXPRESS for Boston via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, arriving in Boston at 8.50 p.m.

3.20 p.m. For Waterloo and Magog.

3.20 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS for New York via Troy, arriving in New York at 6.45 next morning.

6.30 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston via Lowell and Fitchburg; New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

FAST TRAIN FROM New York The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m. and arrives in Montreal at 8.40 a.m.

Day Express leaves Boston *via* Lowell at 8.30 a.m., *via* Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 7.00 p.m. *via* Lowell, 6 p.m., *via* Fitchburg, and New York at 4.00 p.m., *via* Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.40 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at the Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

BOSTON OFFICE, 260 Washington St. — NEW YORK, 271 Broadway.

J. W. HOBART, Gen. Superintendent. — W. P. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agent

St. Albans, Vt, October 27th, 1881.

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DOMINION BOLT CO.,
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FIRST PRIZE DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1880.

CARRIAGE BOLTS:

"Best Best."—Made from square and round Norway iron, the latter by patented machinery, ensuring a like full square to that made from square iron.

"Best."—Made from Best Staffordshire iron, same finish as "Best Best," and annealed.

"Common."—Made from Best Staffordshire iron, with black head; the burr only being edged.

Railway Track Bolts.
Railway Track Spikes.
Quality not excelled by any, native or foreign.
Hot Pressed Nuts. Machine Forged Nuts.—None better. In a few weeks there will be another machine in operation for small sizes of
Cold Pressed Nuts. Rivetting Burrs.
and very soon there will be in operation an improved machine for
Plough Bolts. Boiler Rivets.
No better and no greater variety can now be had elsewhere of
Fancy Head Bolts
for Carriage Builders and others, which always afford satisfaction to buyers.
Machine Bolts. Coach Screws.
Bridge Bolts. Fire Bolts and Rivets.
Sleigh Shoe Bolts. Elevator Bolts.
All of best quality and annealed, not second to any imported.

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RAILROADS.

THE SARATOGA LINE
— TO —
Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A DAY TRAIN BETWEEN MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

Fast Trains Leave Montreal:

7.40 A.M.—Fast Day Express, Wagner Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 9.00 p.m.

3.20 P.M.—Night Express—Wagner's elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 6.45 a.m. next morning. This train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried *via* this line.

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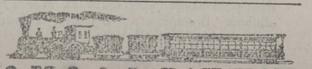
BAGGAGE PASSED BY THE CUSTOMS AT BONAVENTURE STATION, and checked through to all principal points in New England, &c.

For Tickets, apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.

H. P. ALDEN, Supt. Traffic.
BRADLEY BARLOW, President and General Manager.
November 14th, 1881. 266



Q M O & O RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.
COMMENCING ON
MONDAY, JULY 25th, 1881,
Trains will run as follows:

(*Continued from page 1.*)

NORTH AFRICA.

Command of the army in Tripoli.

TUNIS, November 15.—It is stated that the Porte intends to supersede the commander of the army in Tripoli. The journal *El Jawaib*, says:—"The appointment of a new governor of Tripoli will give fresh strength to Tunis to resist France."

Arab ravages.

TUNIS, November 16:—The Arabs who retired before the expedition to Kairwan are now ravaging undefended points on the coast.

RUSSIA.

The budget.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 16.—The budget for 1880 resulted in a deficit of 50,308,000 roubles compared with the estimates, in consequence of extraordinary military expenditure.

SWITZERLAND.

A doomed village.

GENEVA, November 16.—The annihilation of the village of Elm, Canton of Glarius, appears only to be a question of time and bad weather. The summit of the peak nearest the village is moving.

TURKEY.

Undesirable immigrants.

LONDON, November 16.—The Porte is considerably embarrassed by the intimation that 50,000 more Lazis will immigrate into Turkey.

The Bulgarian Council.

A despatch from Soffa says:—"Only the Conservative candidates were successful in the election for members of the Bulgarian Council of State."

FRANCE.

The Ministry of Agriculture.

PARIS, November 16.—The decree announcing the separation of the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce points to the United States and other countries which have made agriculture a distinct department.

Foreign relations.

PARIS, November 6.—Gambetta sent a note to representatives abroad stating the change of Ministry will not modify the pacific tendency of the foreign policy of France.

Recognition of eminent services.

The authorities of the hospitals in Paris have given a banquet to Mr. Spencer Wells, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, for his services in surgery concerning diseases of women.

ITALY.

Earthquakes.

ROME, November 16.—Severe shocks of earthquake at various places in Italy to-day and at Agram. It is reported that the shocks caused some disasters and loss of life.

ARABIA.

The cholera epidemic.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 16.—Five hundred persons are dying daily at Mecca from cholera. Steamers at Djidden refuse to embark returning pilgrims.

ASIA.

Importing Italians.

LONDON, November 16.—A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* says:—"Several Italians have lately passed through this city *en route* to Mandalay. It is stated that King Thebau's object in inducing Italians to enter his service is to build an enormous chapel on the model of St. Peter's at Rome."

UNITED STATES

American policy of protection a benefit and need to all sections. The convention recommend Congress, to more effectual protection and the upbuilding of our commercial marine; first, that American maritime property shall be exempt from the burdens of State, municipal and local taxation. The reason for this is that American vessels derive no protection or benefits whatever from State and Municipal Governments which are not shared in equal degree by foreign vessels touching at our ports which pays no taxes, and hence such taxes upon capital invested in maritime property amount to very heavy discrimination in favor of foreign against American shipping, this discrimination in the port of New York being 2½ per cent on principal. Secondly, they should make American vessels carriers of American mails at rates proportionate to value service performed without regard to rates at which foreign vessels subsidized by their own Governments may be willing to carry them. Thirdly, the United States should regard the American commercial marine as an integral element to our American nationality, and should so discriminate in favor of American vessels, especially of those which are striving to extend American trade to new countries, as would secure to them a fair and lucrative share of the world's carrying trade, proportionate to the dignity and power of the country in other respects. Fourthly the methods adopted for meeting the expenses of our consular service should be so remodelled as no longer to amount to a discriminating tax on American vessels to which vessels of other countries are not subject. Resolved, whenever any foreign commodity which is produced or exists in surplusage is constantly brought to our markets as ballast, thus advancing the price of our products, increased duty should be imposed thereon for the benefit of the home laborer as Government revenues. The convention disapproved of the absurd Treasury decisions regarding steel blooms, steel wire rods, cotton ties, etc. National internal revenue taxes should be gradually reduced with a view to their extinguishment within a reasonable period. The convention recommends the passage of a law for appointing a commission to revise the revenue system, including internal revenue and tariff laws in the interest of protection and for needed revenue. Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to visit Washington during next session of Congress and present the acts of the convention to the proper committeess of both houses and forward its objects in the proper ways. A committee was appointed on the permanent industrial Western league, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

National labor congress.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 16.—At the National Labor Congress, which opened today, John Jarrett, Pittsburg, was elected Permanent Chairman. Plans were submitted by delegates denouncing convict labor, truck system and Chinese, favoring the banding together of different trades and protection of trades' unions by law. A resolution was submitted and received with great applause, stating that this Congress demands the repeal of the law known as the Conspiracy Act, as far as it relates to labor organizations to regulate their own wages. McBride, Pennsylvania, offered a resolution demanding the abolition of the evil of prison labor as applied to the contract system, and declaring no person be supported for a Legislative position who will not offer support and earnest efforts to the abolishment of the same; protesting against the purchase and sale of articles made in prisons. A resolution announcing the sympathy of the workingmen with the oppressed people of Ireland and enunciating the idea that land was property which should be owned by the actual tillers of the soil, and no person to hold more property than he could till, provoked considerable discussion. A New York delegate did not admit the land idea as expressed above to be correct. Other members spoke in the same strain, and the resolution

ELECTORAL NOTES.

A very large and influential meeting of the electors of the town of Longueuil and vicinity was held on Tuesday evening in the rooms of the Cartier Club of that town, when Dr. Martel, the Conservative candidate for the county of Chambly, addressed the meeting. Explaining his views, he strongly denounced the means taken by the Liberal candidate to depreciate him in the eyes of his constituents through the means of a certain article which appeared in one of the evening papers. Dr. Martel stated that in the event of Mr. Blais having come out as an Independent candidate, and being the choice of the electors, he would heartily support him. He further stated that he had to-day written to the paper in question over his own name repeating what he now said. Dr. Martel's remarks were received with much enthusiasm. After an eloquent speech from Mr. Cornellier, who urged upon the electors the necessity for organization, the meeting adjourned. As much, indeed, nearly all, the influence which so powerfully aided Mr. Prefontaine in the last election, has disappeared from Longueuil, and there is every reason to believe that this election must be fairly fought, there is not the slightest doubt but that Dr Martel will be returned with a very large majority. We ask our English-speaking Conservative friends to work with energy and co-operate with the Cartier Club and help to return Dr. Martel for the county of Chambly with the largest possible majority.

On Tuesday Captain Warne, the Liberal candidate in Brome County, threw up the sponge, a very few days' canvass of the electors having convinced him that his chance was a hopeless one. The liberal leaders in the county were at once called together to determine what course should be pursued in the emergency, but we have not yet learned the result of their caucus yesterday. In any event, it is recognized on all sides that any opposition to the return of the popular Solicitor-General, Hon. W. W. Lynch, will be utterly futile, and that it can partake only of a factious character. The Liberals will exercise a wise discretion by permitting Mr. Lynch to obtain his election by acclamation and we believe that they will adopt the suggestion.

A special telegram from Sherbrooke informs us that at a meeting of the Conservatives of the county of Stanstead, held at Ayer's Flats, Hatley, on Tuesday last, Mr. John Thornton, of Coaticoke, who formerly represented the county, was unanimously selected as the Ministerial candidate, and has accepted the nomination. Our information is that this nomination has provoked the greatest enthusiasm in the ranks of the Conservative party, who are thoroughly united in their determination to win the election. Of Mr. Thornton's success there is not the slightest doubt. His opponent is Mr. Lovell, who represented the county in the last Legislature.

Sports and Pastimes.

CURLING.

MONTREAL CURLING CLU

New Advertisements.

—THE—

Financial Association

OF ONTARIO,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

Close of Stock List at 3½ per cent. Premium.

The LIST OF APPLICATIONS for PREFERENCE STOCK at THREE AND A-HALF PER CENT. PREMIUM, equivalent, at the minimum rate of dividend, to a return of SEVEN AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will close on or before THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22. The largest amount of this issue which may be allotted to any individual subscriber is limited to TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, and no allotment will be made to any shareholder unless the amount already registered in his name has been fully paid up.

Last Financial Statement, Form of Application, terms of payment, and full particulars relative to the business of the Company, will be forwarded from the Head Office, London, Ontario, on receipt of address by mail or telegraph.

EDWARD LE RUEY,
275 **Managing Director.**

THE

Canada Shipping Co'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the past Half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Office on and after

New Advertisements.

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SNOWSHOERS!

—o—

Attention!

We will show for the coming season the largest stock of TUQUES and STOCKINGS ever shown in the city.

OUR ASSORTMENT.

Our assortment comprises TUQUES and STOCKINGS for all the different City Clubs.

OUR OWN MAKE!

As these goods are made on the premises by ourselves, we are in a position to offer them at prices heretofore unknown in Montreal.

TO ORDER.

Orders taken from Clubs for TUQUES and STOCKINGS of any pattern or shape and promptly executed.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

JERSEYS and NAVY BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS, suitable for Showshoers, always on hand.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 ST. JAMES STREET.

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IS THE BEST!

It will write easier, last longer and hold more ink than any other pen yet produced.

Four different Points.

No. 1, Fine; No. 2, Medium; No. 3, Broad; No. 4, Extra Broad.

Non-corrosive. Well made. Each pen selected.

Send for samples and a history of the pen. Price **30 cents** per box of three dozen. A liberal discount to the trade.

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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
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AND THE

LEADERS OF H. M. OPERA COMPANY

ON

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PIANOS!

The following artists of Her Majesty's (Col. Mapleson's) Opera Company, who have used only the Weber Pianos for their use during their stay in New York, deem it their duty to say that, for pure and *sympathetic richness of tone*, coupled with great power and singing quality, they know of no Piano which equals them. Certainly for sustaining the voice, or for the purpose of cultivating it, the Weber Piano is superior to any instrument known to us.

ETELKA GERSTER-Gardini.

Auction Sales.

By John J. Arnton.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of HENRY MULHOLLAND, An Insolvent.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on Drummond street.

The adjourned sale of the following immoveable property belonging to the estate of the said insolvent, will be held at the time and place mentioned below, when the lots will positively be sold:—

Those certain lots of land situate in the Saint Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal, known and designated upon the subdivisional plan book of reference of lot number fifteen hundred and thirty, of the official plan and book of reference of said Ward, as numbers two, three, four, five, six and seven (No. 1530, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 6); bounded in front by Drummond street—without buildings. Each of the said lots containing twenty-five feet in front and in rear by a depth of one hundred and thirty feet and three inches, English measure.

To be sold, each of the said subdivision lots, separately, at the Court House, in Montreal, in the room set apart for proceedings in insolvency, on Wednesday, the 23rd of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Plans may be seen and particulars obtained on application.

JOHN FAIR, Assignee.
JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

115 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, 10th November, 1881. 270

By M. Hicks & Co.

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

Fruits, Coffees, Spices, Wines

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

The Subscribers will sell on

Wednesday, 23rd inst.,

FOR ACCOUNT OF

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,

at their Stores, 45 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, an assortment of *New* Fruit, ex. "Avlona" and other vessels; also, a quantity of other goods to close consignments.

Immediately after sale of general goods, will be offered

500 Half chests Fine JAPAN TEA.

Sale at TEN o'clock sharp.

M. HICKS & CO.,
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By Benning & Barsalou.

SALE OF

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS

The Subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

Wednesday, 23rd Nov.,

a large and complete assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, consisting of, in part:—Presidents, Beavers, Naps, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, Tailors' Linings, Italians, Mantle Cloths, Winceys, Shirtings, Dress Serges, Cashmeres, Flannels, Velveteens, Silk Velvets, Ladies' Corsets, &c., &c.

ALSO,

2 Cases A. W. French Cashmeres.
2 " Black Satins.
1 " Colored Silks.
6 " Canada Tweeds.
2 " " Flannels.

Auction Sales.

By Thomas J. Potter.

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HARNESS, &c.

Important Auction Sale of fine Sleighs by "Ledoux," "Lariviere" and other makers; Robes of every kind, Harness, Horse Clothing, two full sets of Coachman's Clothing, Rubber Covers, Blankets Harness by "McLaren," &c., only a short time in use, and belonging to two gentlemen who have gone to Europe; also, Cutters of all kinds, Saddles Bells, &c. No better opportunity this year. No Reserve,

Sale **FRIDAY MORNING, 18th November, at Ten o'clock.**

274 THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Estate late John Smith, Esq.

IMPORTANT SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,

—OF—

Valuable Properties.

St. Lawrence, St. Antoine, Cadieux and St. Hypolite Sts.

BY AUCTION.

The Subscriber is instructed by the Executors to sell *positively* on

Thursday, the 24th November,

To Close Accounts of above Estate.

the corner property, **381 St. Lawrence Main Street,** with large lot of ground, being about **42** feet front on St. Lawrence Main Street, **148** feet on Fortier Street, **99** feet on St. Dominique Street; area, **9,599** feet English, with the one and a-half storey Brick Cottage thereon.

The **Handsome Brown Stone Front House, 379 St. Antoine Street,** 5-storey, with good high basement and Mansard roof, heated by furnace, and in good order, with outbuildings, and ample yard room; lot **25x 120,** wide lane in rear.

The **First-class Brick Dwelling,** with Stone foundation, excellent Brick Outbuildings, known as **No. 14 Cadieux Street,** next to Sherbrooke Street, with the large lot of land, about **75x18,** running through to St. Hypolite Street, house well built and arranged and heated by "Ryan's" apparatus, a most attractive and comfortable homestead in every respect. Part of the vacant lot may be sold separately if required. Total area, **9,630** feet.

The Large Property, with the Brick Cottages, 642 & 644 St. Lawrence Main Street, Lot **128** feet front by **219** feet, running through to St. Charles Borrommee street, area of ground, **28,096** feet.

No encumbrance. Perfect titles. Terms of sale will be duly advertised.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

NO RESERVE.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
273 Auctioneer.

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2 DOG CART SLEIGHS, 2 CUTTERS, 2 Harness, 4 Musk Ox Robes, splendid set Black Bear Robes, Wolf Robes, in perfect order, 2 Persian Lamb Coats, Seal Jackets, Prowse's Wrought Iron Ranges, latest improvement, large Furniture Sale at our rooms, St. James street, FRIDAY MORNING next, the 18th inst., at Ten o'clock.

272 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS FROM a large Western Publishing House.—16 Cases valuable new Books by catalogue at our salerooms, 238 St. James street, commencing THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 17th inst., including fine editions of Waverley Novels, Dickens, Shakspere, Chambers' Encyclopædia, Thackeray Macaulay, Hume, Gibbon, Chas. Knight, British Poets, and numerous other standard and Miscellaneous Works, Photo Albums, &c., &c.

☞Catalogues will be ready and Books on view this afternoon.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

274 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

Shipping Notices.

nally falls, and should the storm be a severe one, it is more trying to stock than any period of the winter. The Indians look for this storm as an annual occurrence. It is called *O-mukwee po-tai* by the Blackfeet. Tales may be collected from the oldest inhabitant of extremes of heat and cold and other climatic irregularities, and at the present time the ground here is covered with snow to a depth unprecedented at this season, but I believe the above to be a fair outline of the climate of the district.

Much has been said and written about the beneficial influence of

THE CHINOOK WINDS,

and they deserve more than a passing notice. The Chinooks were a tribe of Indians inhabiting the mouth of the Columbia River, now practically extinct, and at no time giving name to an extensive tract of country, so that it is difficult to understand how the winds in question came to be called Chinooks. Had they been called Oregon winds, Pacific winds, or simply Westerly winds, it might have been better, but the name Chinook is likely to last, although it sounds sufficiently absurd to hear some one say "It looks like Chinooking," or ask "Is it going to Chinook?" They are not confined to the district now spoken of, but occur to the south, and also at least as far northward as the Peace River country. In my report in connection with the Geological Survey on the last-named region, a somewhat detailed discussion of these winds may be found. The Chinook is, in fact, a strong westerly breeze which, springing up often suddenly in a few hours, or sometimes in an hour or less, changes the temperature from a point possibly below zero to one which by comparison feels balmy and summer like, and rapidly removes any snow which may be on the ground. It is often vaguely stated that these winds derive their warmth from the North Pacific Ocean, the water of which is tempered on the west coast by the Japanese Gulf Stream or Kuro Siwo. This, however, conveys but half the truth, and at first sight it is difficult indeed to understand how a current of air passing for about four hundred miles over a snow-clad mountainous country should retain enough heat to produce the effects noted. The warm sea-surface of the North Pacific is, of course, the initial circumstance of the phenomenon, but the mode in which the air is enabled to carry its heat so far requires explanation. Stated briefly it is as follows:—The currents of air striking the west coast are saturated with moisture and comparatively warm, but being forced to rise several thousand feet to overcome the mountain barrier there met with, the lower stratum of air, relieved of a portion of the superincumbent weight of the atmosphere, expands in volume and consequently in accordance with well understood laws, becomes cooler. This causes the precipitation of a great part of the moisture, accounting for the humid climate of the west coast. The condensation of moisture at the same time tends to raise the temperature of the air, and though the two opposing influences do not exactly counterbalance each other, we may suppose for the present purpose that they do so nearly, and that the air raised from the sea level to a height enabling it to pass over the mountain barriers is still at nearly the same temperature that it was at first. It is now, however, a dry instead of a humid current. Descending again to the comparatively low country to the east of the mountains it becomes heated by condensation to the same extent that it was cooled by rarifaction on the west. Were there an ample supply of moisture ready to be appropriated by the now warm and dry air-current, its temperature would again be reduced by its absorption, but this is not the case, and so it happens that the snow lying on the surface is at once melted and all the resulting moisture absorbed by the air. The Chinook, already cause a division of opinion among stock men as to the relative value of the bunch and buffalo grass districts, notwithstanding the apparently superior attractions of the former. It is not improbable, as the resources of the country in regard to stock raising become fully realized and utilized, that cattle will be driven out on these extensive plains for the early summer months and gradually herded back toward the foothills in the autumn.

THE CLIMATE

of the buffalo grass plains is more extreme than that of the bunch grass country, the winter cold being more intense and long continued and the summer heat greater. Chinooks are of less frequent occurrence and less marked in their influence. A point which renders some portions of the country unfavorable for pasturage in the later summer and autumn months, is the scarcity of good water, for which stock should not have to travel far from their grazing grounds. This, however, applies to certain districts only, for these plains, as a whole, have a great advantage over those otherwise similarly situated, but further south, in the existence of innumerable small ponds, swamps and sloughs affording water and often also extensive tracts of marsh hay. These appear to be due, for the most part, to the mode of arrangement of the surface materials during the glacial period of geologists, of which the most unequivocal traces are here everywhere found.

Centres from which

THE PASTORAL RESOURCES

of the adjacent country will be developed in this district, will naturally arrange themselves along the wide and deep river valleys, which in many places contain bottom lands suitable for farming. These valleys, though generally more or less wooded, are not always so, and do not usually hold enough timber for the permanent supply of the settlers, while the plains themselves are in this their southern portion almost treeless. Nature, however, appears to have provided against this, the great want of the region, by the general distribution of coal deposits, which are here exposed for working in the river valleys and often capable of affording fuel of excellent quality. Even where coal seams of thin or indifferent character occur they may be useful locally in a small way. Details of the coal deposits of this country which have come under observation during the work of this season, will find their proper place in the report of the Geological Survey. They are here merely alluded to in so far as they tend to facilitate the pastoral occupation of the region.

IN REGARD TO COMMUNICATION,

the stock-raiser is to a great extent independent of railways, and may herd his animals with facility across the well grassed plains to any point of shipment. This is in so far fortunate, for though at first sight it would appear easy to provide such a country as this with numerous railway lines, the depth and size of the river and valleys which present themselves in all directions to be crossed, constitute formidable obstacles; while the numerous lateral valleys and coulees, which generally gash their sides, with frequent steep banks of rock or clay render them difficult to follow by a line. The navigable stretches of these rivers offer the cheapest and most natural means for the transport of freight from point to point in the country, and the coal beds will doubtless before long be turned to account in propelling properly adapted steamers on these.

Notwithstanding the distance and imperfect means of communication, the thousands of beef cattle now annually raised in Montana find their market in Chicago. They are for the most part driven on foot from the ranges to points on the Union Pacific Railway. The journey may occupy two months but they arrive in good condition and reach a ... favourable view of the stock-raising industry. Last winter was the most rigorous yet experienced in Montana, and the loss of cattle was unprecedently great, a much higher percentage than that quoted by Mr. Straharn.

It is the opinion of many best acquainted with this Northwest country that the system of open ranges as adopted in Montana and other Western territories, and in British Columbia, will ultimately prevail here also; and that the prairie country must be regarded as one vast free pasturage. "Except in certain cases of ranges naturally bounded, it is thought that it will be found practically impossible to maintain exclusive privileges to certain tracts without unwarrantable expense, while laws prohibiting the running at large of inferior bulls answers the purpose of keeping up and improving the grade of the stock. Herding stock in winter is neither an agreeable, nor in all cases a practicable measure. The animals naturally find the localities best sheltered and suited to their wants, and if driven away from there might, at the conclusion of a winter storm, be found twenty or thirty miles from their usual range. In Montana, last winter, individual cattle and even some small herds, wandered as much as one hundred miles from their home ranges. The stockman has generally little more than a general knowledge of the district in which his animals are ranging, and sees them together only at the periodical "round-up," to accomplish which the whole neighbourhood unite. An eastern farmer endeavoring to keep his cattle from an unfenced acre of crop in the middle of a pasture, would be engaged in an occupation analogous to that of a stockman trying to herd his animals on a limited tract of prairie country without natural boundaries and where fencing is so expensive as to be out of the question. Besides the probable advantage of driving stock from one portion of the prairie region to another at different seasons, there is further the possibility — notwithstanding the utmost care that can be exercised—that any given range may be swept by some accidental prairie-fire, thus forcing the stock-raiser to drive his animals at once to another locality, and depriving him, perhaps for several months, of the use of that which has been burnt. The stock-raising interest need not here be too closely fenced by official rules and regulations, given only room to expand and grow, it can, to a great extent, take care of itself. In each district voluntary stock-protective and other similar associations will be formed, and rules made and agreed to suitable to the locality, a common understanding on such points being no more difficult to arrive at than it is to fix the time and character of the "round-ups," to effect which all the stock-men must unite.

I have referred in this letter chiefly to cattle-raising, as being probably the first industry to claim attention in this country. Sheep and dairying, requiring somewhat greater care and expenditure of capital, are also, however, destined soon to assume importance.

G. M. DAWSON.

Fort MacLeod, N. W. T., October 17, 1881.

Almost young Again.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was always helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A lady in Providence, R. I.—*Journal*

—There is no greater fool than he who thinks himself wise; no one wiser than he who suspects he is a fool.

SLATE for Roofing.
SLATE Counter Tops.
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WATER WHITE, LICONIA
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CRYSTAL OILS.

Unequalled for **High Fire Test, Purity** and **Brilliancy of Light. No Smoke** or **Smell,** and **NON-EXPLOSIVE.** Used exclusively by the

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For Sale by all **First-class Grocers** and **Oil Dealers,** and wholesale by
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Scale and Manufacturing Co.,
KINGSTON, N.Y., and MONTREAL.

Attention is directed to the fact that the Scales made by this Company work on Cylinders instead of knife edge pivots, and are therefore practically indestructible when compared with the pivot scale. They are of recent invention and have been awarded the highest premium as the best weighing machines, and special premiums as the most scientific and valuable weighing machines of the day.

TRACK SCALES, HAY SCALES,
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No. 2 Printing Paper, for Books and Pamphlets.
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Bleached Manilla. The best grade of Wrapping Paper.
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Gas & Water Engineers
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CAST-IRON PIPE MAKERS,
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Agents for the Dominion of Canada.
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DRAIN PIPES
AND ALL CONNECTIONS.
ALSO
CEMENT!
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CANADA METAL WORKS,
577½ CRAIG STREET,
Plumber, Steam & Gas-Fitter,
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MANUFACTURER OF
Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus, and all kinds of Coppersmith's Work for Breweries, Tanneries and Steamboats.
Steam Gauges Repaired and Tested.
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	Lightning Express	Mixed	Mail.	Express.
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa	.....	.....	A.M. 8.30	P.M. 5.15
Arrive at Ottawa	.....	.....	P.M. 1.00	9.45
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga	.....	.....	A.M. 8.10	4.55
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	.....	P.M. 12.40	9.25
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec	.....	.....	3.00	10.00
Arrive at Quebec	.....	.....	9.25	A.M. 6.30
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga	.....	.....	A.M. 10.10	P.M. 10.00
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	.....	P.M. 4.40	A.M. 6.30
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome	.....	P.M. 5.30	.....	.....
Arrive at St. Jerome	.....	7.15	.....	.....
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga	.....	A.M. 6.45	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	9.00	.....	.....
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette	.....	P.M. 5.00	.....	.....
Arrive at Joliette	.....	7.25	.....	.....
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga	.....	A.M. 6.20	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	8.50	.....	.....

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Trains leave Mile-End Station *Ten Minutes Later* than Hochelaga.
☞ Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Trains *to and from* Ottawa connect with trains *to and from* Quebec.
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Opposite St. Louis Hotel, QUEBEC.
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Intercolonial Railway
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
Commencing 6th JUNE, 1881.

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Leave Point Levi	7.30	A.M.
Arrive Riviere du Loup	11.55	"
Trois Pistoles	1.10	P.M.
Rimouski	2.49	"
Campbellton	7.20	"
Dalhousie	7.59	"
Bathurst	9.52	"
Newcastle	11.20	"
Moncton	2.5	A.M.
St. John	6.00	"
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These trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.00 p.m., and at Campbellton with Steamer "City of St. John," sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Percé, Paspebiac, &c.
The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.
The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.
☞ The name of St. Octave Station is changed to Little Metis, and that of Metis Flag Station to St. Octave.
SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS are now issued via RAIL and STEAMER to the unrivalled sea-bathing, boating and fishing resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspe, Prince Edward Island and all points in the Maritime Provinces.
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Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
120 St. Francois Xavier Street,
(Old Post Office Building),
Montreal.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent,
Moncton, N.B., May 31st, 1881.

...iters' convention.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The National Convention of United Fire Underwriters of America commenced this morning, A. L. Snowdon, Philadelphia, in the chair. Two hundred delegates in attendance. The President said:—During the past winter a large number of obnoxious bills affecting insurance interest were introduced in the legislatures of the different States, and a great many defeated, mainly through the efforts of this Association. As long as prevailing rates exist there can be little or no profits in our business. The president urged agreement upon uniform commissions. Thomas C. Hard, Chicago, read a paper on legislation. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Association shall encourage the enactment and enforcement of laws securing the construction of substantial buildings, inquiry into the origin of suspicious fires and the decrease of fire hazard of the country to the greatest degree consistent with commercial interests. Despatches were received from prominent insurance men throughout the country. P. Notman, of New York, read a paper entitled "Codified Policies, can they be made safe for assured and ought this association to recommend to legislators for adoption any form of standard policy?" He described the codified principle as being a coddling way of treating the people when they should act for themselves. Insurance is benevolent insurance in the technical sense of the word, and it has grown into such an enormous trade that this principle is lost sight of. A codified policy would have to be absolutely perfect to be successful. He thought the association ought to agree upon a standard policy. The committee on business were appointed to take steps on the president's recommendations. A A Gillete read a paper advocating co-operation among companies to safely insure the property of the country. W A Anderson, New York, called attention to the dangers of the electric light. "Hazards of petroleum and its products" was treated by H F Atwood, Rochester. He advocated more stringency in laws affecting the sale of kerosene oil, and upheld the flash test at 120 as the basis of test. Resolutions of the same tenor as his speech, and also that companies should pledge themselves not to give permits for the use of gasoline were referred to the business committee. Resolutions regarding the proper reserve for reinsurance on outstanding risks also referred.

Tariff convention.

CHICAGO, November 16.—The forenoon session was devoted to speeches by representatives of various industries. This afternoon the committee on resolutions made a report which was adopted. The platform recites the protective policy of America is to be credited with having not only provided revenue with which to subdue rebellion, revive national credit and discharge in large part the national debt, but also with having quadrupled the industries of the country, maintained unexampled continued prosperity for twenty years, and turned the balance of trade steadily in our favor, and that, however well established our manufactures may be, a tariff for protection and revenue is needed, that skilled laborers and producers may have constant and remunerative employment.

The convention would gladly accept the success of the International Cotton Exhibition now being held at Atlanta, Ga., as evidence that a new South is diversifying its industries, employing its people, creating home markets and working up its own raw material, thereby uniting our interests with theirs as citizens of one nation, and making our

lution was submit... handing the reduction of the number of working hours and the enforcement of laws relating to mining and miners; also a resolution denouncing the wholesale importation of cheap foreign labor and calling for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, and asking that Congress be requested to levy a tax on all labor imported for contract purposes. Adjourned till to-morrow.

yesterday afternoon the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year: President, A Dennistoun; Vice President, James Williamson; Sec.-Treasurer, A F Riddell; Auditor, W W Watson; Rink Committee, H A Budden, R W Tyre and Fred Cole; representative members to the Royal Caledonian Club Branch, Robert Brown and A F Paterson.

The Guiteau trial.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—There were fifty ladies in court this morning. The audience was very respectable. During the calling of the names of jurors Guiteau was brought in. His appearance was wild and excited. He tossed his high-crowned hat on the desk in a defiant manner, and leaning towards Mr. Scoville hurriedly whispered something in an extremely excited manner. The two entered into conversation. Guiteau while speaking used his clenched fist vigorously, as if insisting upon the matter, which Mr. Scoville seemed to disapprove. The examination of talesmen proceeded. The twelfth juror having been chosen, the oath was administered to the jury as a whole. The District Attorney moved the Court to adjourn to give the jurors an opportunity to attend to private business. Scoville stated he did not approve of the paper obtained from the prisoner this morning. The assassin in an excited manner insisted that he had not yet accepted service of counsel, and declared that until he did so he would defend himself. The Court then adjourned.

Dr. Agnew has been summoned as a witness in the Guiteau trial, as has also Dr. Frank Hamilton.

Board of Trade resolutions.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The Board of Trade and Transportation adopted resolutions to be presented to the National Board of Trade, requesting Congress to pass a law to be recognized in all territories and navigable waters, providing security for moneys advanced on goods in transit or warehouse, urging the early enactment of a bankrupt law, recommending telegraph systems similar to that of Great Britain, favoring a single presidential term of six years, as frequent presidential elections disturb business, and asking for a permanent commission or tribunal to supervise and control in the interest of the public all common carriers, doing interstate business. Such commission to be in harmony with and auxiliary to railroad commissions in various States.

Ulcers and Old Sores.

These painful disfigurements disappear totally under a course of Dr. L. R. HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, which restore the impoverished blood and sluggish circulation. These remedies are sold all the world over, and remove all internal pains and aches. They never fail!

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Seventh game, Morris defeated Gallagher, score 200 to 163. Eight game, Carter defeated Sexten, score 200 to 178. Ninth game, Schaefer defeated Heiser, score 200 to 170. Schaefer's average 3 11-63, Heiser's 2 32-63. Tenth game, Dion beat Slosson, score 200 to 130. Doin's average 4 12-47, Slosson's 2 36-47.

PORTLAND, Ont., Feb. 26, 1880.

S. S. Scovil writes:—I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable family medicine.

PUGILISTIC.

ERIE, Pa., November 15, 12.06 p.m.—The much advertised fight between Frank White and Geo Holden nearly collapsed this morning, although they had extensively advertised that the fight was to take place at Long Point, Canada, and it was generally understood in this city that the parties would go no farther than back of the Peninsula, pitch their ring there and have it out, but the authorities of this city apparently blocked their little game. When the steamer Massassauga started to leave Canada with the pugilists and principal men in their party they were surprised to find the United States revenue cutter Perry with steam up all ready for service blockading the mouth of the harbor. The cutter signalled the steamer to stop, accompanying the order with a threat she would fire unless they obeyed. The Massassauga stopped, and after a little fruitless parleying, the boat returned to the dock, bearing the greatly disappointed party. The channel entrance, besides being blockaded by the cutter Commodore Perry, was strongly guarded by Sheriff Stafford and a force of the U. S. marines and a large body of special policemen. As soon as the bruisers returned to the city preparations were at once begun to arrange the mill at another place, and in a short time the principals quietly separated and began apparently to disperse. This, however, was but a blind, and as soon as they had ridded themselves of the crowd, they got together and took the track for Springfield, Erie county, just on the Ohio line, where the fight is now in progress. It is rumoured that a group of detectives are in the party, and that the law is to be fully enforced against both the participants and the spectators. The number of the latter is very large. However, Sheriff Stafford, U. S. Marshal Staples and a posse of men will endeavor to stop the fight and arrest the entire party, but the proximity to the Ohio border makes it a difficult matter for these officers.

ARREST OF WHITE AND HOLDEN.

ERIE, Pa, November 16.—This evening Holden and White, pugilists, were arrested here on complaint of the sheriff of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and jailed, to await a requisition from Governor Foster. After fighting four rounds near Conneaut, in which White was knocked down several times, and one eye partly closed, the deputy sheriff endeavored to arrest them, but was knocked down by the spectators. Both men are much chagrined at the turn of affairs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 16.—It is announced that Geo. Fulljames will challenge the winner of the White-Holden fight.

FOOTBALL.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The championship football match to-day between Yale and Columbia College teams was won after a hard struggle by the former.

GENTLEMEN desiring the nobbiest new styles in suitings and overcoatings will do well to see the new lot just in at Robinson's, 31 Beaver Hall Terrace. 5

...Wednesday, the 30th Instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. E. MURRAY,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 17th, 1881. 275

NOTICE!

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

HAMILTON, 1st Nov., 1881.

Having reinsured all outstanding risks with THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Limited), of London, England, we desire to bespeak for it a continuance of the support accorded us, and shall be glad if policyholders will renew their policies, on expiration, with this reliable institution.

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Any information respecting Dominion policies or otherwise will be gladly afforded on application to the Association, or any of its agents. 275

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As Amended up to the 1st of July, 1881,
WITH
THE QUEBEC LICENSE ACT, 1878; the first part of the QUEBEC ELECTION ACT, together with the reported decisions relating thereto, and an analytical index, by E. LEF. DE BELLEFEUILLE, of the Bar of Montreal.

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GENTLEMEN,—I beg you will accept my thanks for the beautiful Weber Piano which you furnished for my use during my stay in Montreal.

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The beautiful (English style) Baby Grand sent for Mme. Gerster's use, at the Windsor Hotel, referred to in the above letter, will be sold at a large reduction from price list. Apply to the N. Y. Piano Co. 275

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20,000 GEMS OF ART!

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THIS
Is without exception the finest display ever seen in this city.

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The Allans SS. WALDENSIAN, Moore, Commander, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
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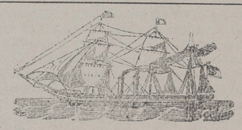

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The Allans SS. SCANDINAVIAN, Parks, Commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

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DUFFY'S Mustard!
Diploma awarded 1881. Manufactured at the Canada Coffee and Spice Mills, 73 St. James St., Montreal. *Retailed by all Grocers.* 233

RICHARD BIRKS,
CHEMIST & PHARMACEUTIST,
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Just received, a new stock of **Phospho-Muriate of Quinine**, a good tonic or pick-me-up; **Glykaline**, a capital remedy for cough or colds; **Wyeth's Preparations**—a complete assortment. 17—5

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Our Fall Trade Sales
HAVE NOW COMMENCED.

WE WILL HOLD ONE EVERY WEEK.

Our Sales are largely attended by City Jobbers and Country Merchants from all over the province and also from Manitoba. Account sales furnished and settlements made in cash within **10 days** from date of sale. Manufacturers, Merchants, Trustees, or others holding surplus stocks will find us a good market to sell through or introduce their goods to the trade. Advances made to any amount on goods consigned for sale.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS,
Auctioneers and General Commission Merchants, Toronto. 22

suitable for agriculture; on the contrary there are some extensive valleys and depressed areas which are well adapted for the growth of most crops; but taken as a whole this country has and must always continue to have its chief value as a cattle raising one.

The bunch-grass district is very often spoken of as the Bow River country, and as a matter of fact much of it is drained by the Bow and its numerous branches. It extends from northwest to southeast at the base of the mountains for a length of from thirty to fifty miles, being wider to the north than in the immediate vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel. Along the base of the Rocky Mountains the surface is thrown into a series of minor undulations, which gradually decrease in height to the eastward and northeastward, till they finally subside into the wide-stretching plains, the more elevated portions of which are not ridge like, but can generally be distinguished as forming portions of plateaux of greater or less extent, these marking the altitude of a former surface of the country, the greater part of which has been worn away by rivers and other agents in the course of geological time. The bunch-grass country includes the foot-hills of the mountains, together with a portion of the nearly level plains lying further out. Close to the Rocky Mountains the foot-hills are generally somewhat rugged, and are occasionally pretty densely wooded, though usually for the most part open or patched here and there with groves of Douglas fir, spruce, cottonwood and aspen. It would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful country in a state of nature than many parts of this region. The landscape is often quite park-like, with groves along the streams or filling the retired hollows among the hills, the upper parts of which are frequently crusted with rock and dotted with spruce or pine trees. The Rocky mountains in this latitude do not hold any true glaciers such as cause the milky opacity of some of the rivers flowing from those further to the north, and the innumerable small streams which course eastward are therefore clear and blue, deriving their supply from the melting snowfields of the higher peaks throughout the summer. They are filled with fine trout which are as yet so unsophisticated that the art of the scientific angler is thrown away on them. A few days ago one of my party caught in the middle fork of the Oldman over fifty pounds of fish in a couple of hours with a common strong hook and line baited with a piece of bacon.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The St. Mary's River, which is the furthest south and east of those into which the smaller streams coming from the mountains are collected, heads in a lake south of Chief Mountain in Montana. The Upper Belly River, and a third stream, properly called the Waterton, but generally known in this part of the country as the "Kootenay," also flows northward, converging slightly to their point of junction, Next to the northward is the Oldman River, (so called by a singular translation of the Indian name) receiving the drainage of the mountains by its various branches for about thirty miles. The southern feeder, Pincher Creek, gives its name to an extensive district. It is said to be so called from the fact that a packer, some years ago, lost his pincers while crossing it. So fortuitously is posterity saddled with absurd names and puzzles created for the philologist of the future. Further north is Mosquito Creek, with its various branches. All these form the Belly River, while still further north is the High or Highwood River, flowing to the Bow, and the Bow itself issuing from the mountains at the point where the city of Calgary is now situated. The Bow receives the waters of the Elbow, Jumping Pound, Cochrane and Pine Creek, and flows eastward to the Red Deer, which, rising in the mountains to the northwest, flows through a country similar to that of the Bow, and receives the waters of Threepoint, Michichi, Willow and Berry Creeks, and empties into the South Saskatchewan. The Bow and Red Deer are both navigable for small steamers for a considerable distance from their mouths, and the Bow is navigable for canoes for a long distance above Calgary. The Red Deer is navigable for canoes for a short distance above the point where it is crossed by the trail from Calgary to Edmonton.

The Elbow River, which flows into the Bow from the south, rises in the mountains to the southwest of Calgary, and is navigable for canoes for a short distance above the point where it is crossed by the trail from Calgary to Morley. The Bow, Elbow, Red Deer and Belly Rivers are all fed by numerous streams which rise in the foot-hills, and which are generally well supplied with water, though in the case of some of the smaller streams the supply fails during the summer months. The Bow, Elbow and Red Deer Rivers are all bordered by a fringe of timber, consisting of cottonwood, poplar, willow, and in the foot-hills, spruce, which is also found in the valleys of the smaller streams. The Belly River is bordered by timber for a short distance above the point where it is crossed by the trail from Fort Macleod to Edmonton, but further north the timber is confined to the foot-hills and the valleys of the streams flowing from them.

THE CLIMATE

of the bunch-grass country is remarkably mild and genial for the latitude, and is subject to extremes of heat and cold and other climatic irregularities, and at the present time the ground here is covered with snow to a depth unprecedented at this season, but I believe the above to be a fair outline of the climate of the district.

Much has been said and written about the beneficial influence of

THE CHINOOK WINDS,

and they deserve more than a passing notice. The Chinooks were a tribe of Indians inhabiting the south of the Columbia River, now practically extinct, and at no time giving name to an extensive tract of country, so that it is difficult to understand how the winds in question came to be called Chinooks. Had they been called Oregon winds, Pacific winds or simply Westerly winds, it might have been better, but the name Chinook is likely to last, although it sounds sufficiently absurd to hear some one say "It looks like Chinooing," or ask "Is it going to Chinook?" They are not confined to the district now spoken of, but occur to the south, and so at least as far northward as the Peace River country. In my report in connection with the Geological Survey on the last-named region, a somewhat detailed discussion of these winds may be found. The Chinooks, in fact, a strong westerly breeze which springing up often suddenly in a few hours, or sometimes in an hour or less, changes the temperature from a point perhaps below zero to one which by comparison feels balmy and summer like, and rapidly removes any snow which may be on the ground. It is often vaguely stated that these winds derive their warmth from the North Pacific Ocean, the water of which is tempered on the west coast by the Japanese Gulf Stream or Kuro Siwo. This, however, conveys but half the truth, and at first sight it is difficult indeed to understand how a current of air passing about four hundred miles over a snow clad mountainous country should retain enough heat to produce the effects noted, the warm sea-surface of the North Pacific, of course, the initial circumstance or phenomenon, but the mode in which the is enabled to carry its heat so far requires explanation. Stated briefly it is as follows: The currents of air striking the west coast, saturated with moisture and comparatively warm, but being forced to rise several thousand feet to overcome the mountain barrier there met with, the lower stratum of air relieved of a portion of the superincumbent weight of the atmosphere, expands in volume and consequently in accordance with well understood laws, becomes cooler, this causes the precipitation of a great part of the moisture, accounting for the humid climate of the west coast. The condensation of moisture at the same time tends to raise the temperature of the air, and though two opposing influences do not exactly counterbalance each other, we may suppose the present purpose that they do so nearly, and that the air raised from the sea level to a height enabling it to pass over the mountain barriers is still at nearly the same temperature that it was at first. It is now, however, a dry instead of a humid current. Descending again to the comparatively low country to the east of the mountains it becomes heated by condensation to the same extent that it was cooled by rarefaction on the west. Were there an ample supply of moisture ready to be appropriated by the now warm and dry current, its temperature would again be reduced by its absorption, but this is not the case, and so it happens that the snow lying on the surface is at once melted and all the de[illegible] moisture absorbed by the a[illegible]

raising become fully realized and utilized, that cattle will be driven out on these extensive plains for the early summer months and gradually herded back toward the foot-hills in the autumn.

THE CLIMATE

of the buffalo grass plains is more extreme than that of the bunch grass country, the winter cold being more intense and long continued and the summer heat greater. Chinooks are of less frequent occurrence and less marked in their influence. A point which renders some portions of the country unfavorable for pasturage in the later summer and autumn months, is the scarcity of good water, for which stock should not have to travel far from their grazing grounds. This, however, applies to certain districts only, for these plains, as a whole, have a great advantage over those otherwise similarly situated, but further south, in the existence of innumerable small ponds, swamps and sloughs affording water and often also extensive tracts of marsh hay. These appear to be due, for the most part, to the mode of arrangement of the surface materials during the glacial period of geologists, of which the most unequivocal traces are here everywhere found.

Centres from which

THE PASTORAL RESOURCES

of the adjacent country will be developed in this district, will naturally arrange themselves along the wide and deep river valleys, which in many places contain bottom lands suitable for farming. These valleys, though generally more or less wooded, are not always so, and do not usually hold enough timber for the permanent supply of the settlers, while the plains themselves are in this their southern portion almost treeless. Nature, however, appears to have provided against this, the great want of the region, by the general distribution of coal deposits, which are here exposed for working in the river valleys and often capable of affording fuel of excellent quality. Even where coal seams of thin or indifferent character occur they may be useful locally in a small way. Details of the coal deposits of this country which have come under observation during the work of this season, will find their proper place in the report of the Geological Survey. They are here merely alluded to in so far as they tend to facilitate the pastoral occupation of the region.

IN REGARD TO COMMUNICATION,

the stock-raiser is to a great extent independent of railways, and may herd his animals with facility across the well grassed plains to any point of shipment. This is in so far fortunate, for though at first sight it would appear easy to provide such a country as this with numerous railway lines, the depth and size of the river and valleys which present themselves in all directions to be crossed, constitute formidable obstacles; while the numerous lateral valleys and coulees, which generally gash their sides, with frequent steep banks of rock or clay render them difficult to follow by a line. The navigable stretches of these rivers offer the cheapest and most natural means for the transport of freight from point to point in the country, and the coal beds will doubtless before long be turned to account in propelling properly adapted steamers on these.

Notwithstanding the distance and imperfect means of communication, the thousands of beef cattle now annually raised in Montana find their market in Chicago. They are for the most part driven on foot from the ranges to points on the Union Pacific Railway. The journey may occupy two months but the [illegible] arrive in good condition and reach

Straharn.

It is the opinion of many best acquainted with this Northwest country that the system of open ranges as adopted in Montana and other Western territories, and in British Columbia, will ultimately prevail here also; and that the prairie country must be regarded as one vast free pasturage. Except in certain cases of ranges naturally bounded, it is thought that it will be found practically impossible to maintain exclusive privileges to certain tracts without unwarrantable expense, while laws prohibiting the running at large of inferior bulls answers the purpose of keeping up and improving the grade of the stock. Herding stock in winter is neither an agreeable, nor in all cases a practicable measure. The animals naturally find the localities best sheltered and suited to their wants, and if driven away from there might, at the conclusion of a winter storm, be found twenty or thirty miles from their usual range. In Montana, last winter, individual cattle and even some small herds, wandered as much as one hundred miles from their home ranges. The stockman has generally little more than a general knowledge of the district in which his animals are ranging, and sees them together only at the periodical "round-up," to accomplish which the whole neighbourhood unite. An eastern farmer endeavoring to keep his cattle from an unfenced acre of crop in the middle of a pasture, would be engaged in an occupation analogous to that of a stockman trying to herd his animals on a limited tract of prairie country without natural boundaries and where fencing is so expensive as to be out of the question. Besides the probable advantage of driving stock from one portion of the prairie region to another at different seasons, there is further the possibility — notwithstanding the utmost care that can be exercised—that any given range may be swept by some accidental prairie-fire, thus forcing the stock-raiser to drive his animals at once to another locality, and depriving him, perhaps for several months, of the use of that which has been burnt. The stock-raising interest need not here be too closely fenced by official rules and regulations; given only room to expand and grow, it can, to a great extent, take care of itself. In each district voluntary stock-protective and other similar associations will be formed, and rules made and agreed to suitable to the locality, a common understanding on such points being no more difficult to arrive at than it is to fix the time and character of the "round-ups," to effect which all the stock-men must unite.

I have referred in this letter chiefly to cattle-raising, as being probably the first industry to claim attention in this country. Sheep and dairying, requiring somewhat greater care and expenditure of capital, are also, however, destined soon to assume importance.

G. M. DAWSON.

Fort MacLeod, N. W. T., October 17, 1881.

Almost young Again.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was always helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A lady in Providence, R. I.—*Journal.*

—There is no greater fool than he who thinks himself wise; no one wiser than he who suspects he is a fool.

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WATER WHITE, LIGONIA
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.
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RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.
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ONSLOW
Scale and Manufacturing Co.,
KINGSTON, N.Y., and MONTREAL.

Attention is directed to the fact that the Scales made by this Company work on Cylinders instead of knife edge pivots, and are therefore practically indestructible when compared with the pivot scale. They are of recent invention and have been awarded the highest premium as the best weighing machines, and special premiums as the most scientific and valuable weighing machines of the day.
TRACK SCALES, HAY SCALES, DEPOT SCALES, &c.
For further particulars apply to
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Bleached Manilla. The best grade of Wrapping Paper.
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CANADA METAL WORKS,
577½ CRAIG STREET,
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Steam Gauges Repaired and Tested.
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MONTREAL. 40

			A.M.	P.M.
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa	.....	.....	8.30	5.15
			P.M.	
Arrive at Ottawa	.....	.....	1.00	9.45
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga	.....	.....	A.M. 8.10	4.55
			P.M.	
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	.....	12.40	9.25
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec	.....	.....	3.00	10.00
Arrive at Quebec	.....	.....	9.25	A.M. 6.30
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga	.....	.....	A.M. 10.10	P.M. 10.00
			P.M.	A.M.
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	.....	4.40	6.30
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome	.....	.....	P.M. 5.30	.....
Arrive at St. Jerome	.....	.....	7.15	.....
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga	.....	.....	A.M. 6.45	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette	.....	.....	P.M. 5.00	.....
Arrive at Joliette	.....	.....	7.25	.....
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga	.....	.....	A.M. 6.20	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	.....	8.50	.....

(Local Trains between Aylmer, Hull and Ottawa.)
Trains leave Mile-End Station *Ten Minutes later* than Hochelaga.
☞ Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Trains *to and from* Ottawa connect with trains *to and from* Quebec.
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Gen'l Supt.

Intercolonial Railway
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
Commencing 6th JUNE, 1881.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Leave	Point Levi	7.30 A.M.
Arrive	Riviere du Loup	11.55 "
	Trois Pistoles	1.10 P.M.
	Rimouski	2.49 "
	Campbellton	7.20 "
	Dalhousie	7.59 "
	Bathurst	9.52 "
	Newcastle	11.20 "
	Moncton	2.55 A.M.
	St. John	6.00 "
	Halifax	10.00 "

These trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.00 p.m., and at Campbellton with Steamer "City of St. John," sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, &c.
The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.
The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.
☞ The name of St. Octave Station is changed to Little Metis, and that of Metis Flag Station to St. Octave.
SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS are now issued via RAIL and STEAMER to the unrivalled sea-bathing, boating and fishing resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspe, Prince Edward Island and all points in the Maritime Provinces.
For full information, TICKETS, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
120 St. Francois Xavier Street,
(Old Post Office Building),
Montreal.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Moncton, N.B., May 31st, 1881.

Snowdon, Philadelphia, in the chair. Two hundred delegates in attendance. The President said :—During the past winter a large number of obnoxious bills affecting insurance interest were introduced in the legislatures of the different States, and a great many defeated, mainly through the efforts of this Association. As long as prevailing rates exist there can be little or no profits in our business. The president urged agreement upon uniform commissions. Thomas C. Hard, Chicago, read a paper on legislation. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Association shall encourage the enactment and enforcement of laws securing the construction of substantial buildings, inquiry into the origin of suspicious fires and the decrease of fire hazard of the country to the greatest degree consistent with commercial interests. Despatches were received from prominent insurance men throughout the country. P. Notman, of New York, read a paper entitled "Codified Policies, can they be made safe for assured and ought this association to recommend to legislators for adoption any form of standard policy ?" He described the codified principle as being a coddling way of treating the people when they should act for themselves. Insurance is benevolent insurance in the technical sense of the word, and it has grown into such an enormous trade that this principle is lost sight of. A codified policy would have to be absolutely perfect to be successful. He thought the association ought to agree upon a standard policy. The committee on business were appointed to take steps on the president's recommendations. A A Gillete read a paper advocating co-operation among companies to safely insure the property of the country. W A Anderson, New York, called attention to the dangers of the electric light. "Hazards of petroleum and its products" was treated by H F Atwood, Rochester. He advocated more stringency in laws affecting the sale of kerosene oil, and upheld the flash test at 120 as the basis of test. Resolutions of the same tenor as his speech, and also that companies should pledge themselves not to give permits for the use of gasoline were referred to the business committee. Resolutions regarding the proper reserve for reinsurance on outstanding risks also referred.

Tariff convention.

CHICAGO, November 16.—The forenoon session was devoted to speeches by representatives of various industries. This afternoon the committee on resolutions made a report which was adopted. The platform recites the protective policy of America is to be credited with having not only provided revenue with which to subdue rebellion, revive national credit and discharge in large part the national debt, but also with having quadrupled the industries of the country, maintained unexampled continued prosperity for twenty years, and turned the balance of trade steadily in our favor, and that, however well established our manufactures may be, a tariff for protection and revenue is needed, that skilled laborers and producers may have constant and remunerative employment.

The convention would gladly accept the success of the International Cotton Exhibition now being held at Atlanta, Ga., as evidence that a new South is diversifying its industries, employing its people, creating home markets and working up its own raw material, thereby uniting our interests with theirs as citizens of one nation, and making our

and miners; also a resolution denouncing the wholesale importation of cheap foreign labor and calling for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, and asking that Congress be requested to levy a tax on all labor imported for contract purposes. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Guiteau trial.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—There were fifty ladies in court this morning. The audience was very respectable. During the calling of the names of jurors Guiteau was brought in. His appearance was wild and excited. He tossed his high-crowned hat on the desk in a defiant manner, and leaning towards Mr. Scoville hurriedly whispered something in an extremely excited manner. The two entered into conversation. Guiteau while speaking used his clenched fist vigorously, as if insisting upon the matter, which Mr. Scoville seemed to disapprove. The examination of talesmen proceeded. The twelfth juror having been chosen, the oath was administered to the jury as a whole. The District Attorney moved the Court to adjourn to give the jurors an opportunity to attend to private business. Scoville stated he did not approve of the paper obtained from the prisoner this morning. The assassin in an excited manner insisted that he had not yet accepted service of counsel, and declared that until he did so he would defend himself. The Court then adjourned.

Dr. Agnew has been summoned as a witness in the Guiteau trial, as has also Dr. Frank Hamilton.

Board of Trade resolutions.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The Board of Trade and Transportation adopted resolutions to be presented to the National Board of Trade, requesting Congress to pass a law to be recognized in all territories and navigable waters, providing security for moneys advanced on goods in transit or warehouse, urging the early enactment of a bankrupt law, recommending telegraph systems similar to that of Great Britain, favoring a single presidential term of six years, as frequent presidential elections disturb business, and asking for a permanent commission or tribunal to supervise and control in the interest of the public all common carriers, doing interstate business. Such commission to be in harmony with and auxiliary to railroad commissions in various States.

Ulcers and Old Sores.

These painful disfigurements disappear totally under a course of Dr. L. R. HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, which restore the impoverished blood and sluggish circulation. These remedies are sold all the world over, and remove all internal pains and aches. They never fail!

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Seventh game, Morris defeated Gallagher, score 200 to 163. Eight game, Carter defeated Sexton, score 200 to 178. Ninth game, Schaefer defeated Heiser, score 200 to 170. Schaefer's average 3 11-63, Heiser's 2 32-63. Tenth game, Dion beat Slosson, score 200 to 130. Doin's average 4 12-47, Slosson's 2 36-47.

PORTLAND, Ont., Feb. 26, 1880.

S. S. Scovil writes :—I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable family medicine.

dent, James Williamson ; Sec.-Treasurer, F Riddell ; Auditor, W W Watson ; Rin Committee, H A Budden, R W Tyre an Fred Cole ; representative members to th Royal Caledonian Club Branch, Robe Brown and A F Paterson.

PUGILISTIC.

ERIE, Pa., November 15, 12.06 p.m.—The much advertised fight between Frank Whit and Geo Holden nearly collapsed this morning, although they had extensively advertised that the fight was to take place Long Point, Canada, and it was generall understood in this city that the parties would go no farther than back of the Peninsula, pitch their ring there and have it out, but the authorities of this city apparently blocked their little game. When the steamer Massassauga started to leave Canada with the pugilists and principal men in their party they were surprised to find the United States revenue cutter Perry with steam up all ready for service blockading the mouth of the harbor. The cutter signalled the steamer to stop, accompanying the order with a threat she would fire unless they obeyed. The Massassauga stopped, and after a little fruitless parleying, the boat returned to the dock, bearing the greatly disappointed party. The channel entrance, besides being blockaded by the cutter Commodore Perry, was strongly guarded by Sheriff Stafford and a force of the U. S. marines and a large body of special policemen. As soon as the bruisers returned to the city preparations were at once begun to arrange the mill at another place, and in a short time the principals quietly separated and began apparently to disperse. This, however, was but a blind, and as soon as they had ridded themselves of the crowd, they got together and took the track for Springfield, Erie county, just on the Ohio line, where the fight is now in progress. It is rumoured that a group of detectives are in the party, and that the law is to be fully enforced against both the participants and the spectators. The number of the latter is very large. However, Sheriff Stafford, U. S. Marshal Staples and a posse of men will endeavor to stop the fight and arrest the entire party, but the proximity to the Ohio border makes it a difficult matter for these officers.

ARREST OF WHITE AND HOLDEN.

ERIE, Pa., November 16.—This evening Holden and White, pugilists, were arrested here on complaint of the sheriff of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and jailed, to await a requisition from Governor Foster. After fighting four rounds near Conneaut, in which White was knocked down several times, and one eye partly closed, the deputy sheriff endeavored to arrest them, but was knocked down by the spectators. Both men are much chagrined at the turn of affairs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 16.—It is announced that Geo. Fulljames will challenge the winner of the White-Holden fight.

FOOTBALL.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The championship football match to-day between Yale and Columbia College teams was won after a hard struggle by the former.

GENTLEMEN desiring the nobbiest new styles in suitings and overcoatings will do well to see the new lot just in at Robinson's, 31 Beaver Hall Terrace. 5

By order of the Board,
H. E. MURRAY,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 17th, 188 . 275

NOTICE!

DOMINION
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

HAMILTON, 1st Nov., 1881.

Having reinsured all outstanding risks with THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Limited), of London, England, we desire to bespeak for it a continuance of the support accorded us, and shall be glad if policyholders will renew their policies, on expiration, with this reliable institution.

F. R. DESPARD,
Manager.

The Fire Insurance
ASSOCIATION
(LIMITED),
Of LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital.....$5,000,000
Reserve.....250,000
Gov'ment Deposit...100,000

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JAS. BOURNE,
Fire Superintendent.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON
General Manager, Canada.

Any information respecting Dominion policies or otherwise will be gladly afforded on application to the Association, or any of its agents. 275

Just Published.
THE MUNICIPAL CODE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
As Amended up to the 1st of July, 1881,
WITH
THE QUEBEC LICENSE ACT, 1878; the first part of the QUEBEC ELECTION ACT, together with the reported decisions relating thereto, and an analytical index, by E. LEF. DE BELLEFEUILLE, of the Bar of Montreal.

One volume, 12mo, of 500 pages, bound. Price ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS each, including postage, or fifteen dollars per dozen copies. Apply to

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N. Y. Piano Co., Agents for New York Weber Pianos:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you will accept my thanks for the beautiful Weber Piano which you furnished for my use during my stay in Montreal.

ETELKA GERSTER-GARDINI.

The beautiful (English style) Baby Grand sent for Mme. Gerster's use, at the Windsor Hotel, referred to in the above letter, will be sold at a large reduction from price list. Apply to the N. Y. Piano Co. 275

Christmas Cards!

A superb choice of the NEWEST DESIGNS specially selected from the best publishers :—

RAPHAEL TUCK'S PRIZE CARDS.
PRANG'S PRIZE CARDS.
DE LA RUE'S PRIZE CARDS.
ROLPH, SMITH & CO.'S CANADIAN PRIZE CARDS.

And other publishers Cards, portraying native scenes and amusements.

NOTE.—A selection sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents and upwards.

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241 St. James Street, Montreal.
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JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

VELVETEENS!

WE HAVE NOW A FULL LINE OF
Lyons Silk Finish Velveteens!

Lyons Velveteen	$0 40
Lyons Velveteen	0 45
Lyons Velveteen	0 50
Lyons Velveteen	0 60
Lyons Velveteen	0 75
Lyons Velveteen	0 90
Lyons Velveteen	1 00
Lyons Velveteen	1 25

Lyons Velveteen in all shades, 75c and $1 per yard.

ALSO, THE NEW
Black & Gold Brocade Velveteen,
$1 PER YARD.

Five per cent Discount for Cash on all purchases over One Dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
403 & 405 NOTRE DAME STREET,
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4 " Winceys.
4 " Ready-made Clothing.
Cotton Yarn and Black and White Wadding.

AND

The Balance of TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS BANKRUPT STOCKS.

LIKEWISE,

A large assortment of Linen Damasks, Towels, Tweedings, Linen Hucks, Crash, Sheetings, Stair Linens, Linen Canvas, Napkins, Glass Linens, &c.

Terms liberal.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BASALOU,
275 Auctioneers.

Cruiskeen Lawn!

MITCHELL'S
OLD IRISH WHISKY
In Imperial Stone Jarts.

MIDDLEMAS' OATCAKES
AND
Albert Gem Escuits
ALEX. McGIBON,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

CAN OPENERS,
BULL HEADS,
SARDINE KVES,
SCOR KNIVES.

ALEX M'GIBON.

Christmas ards!

THE GRANDEST DISPLAEVER SEEN IN THIS CIT

20,000 GEMS (ART!

Cards from the most Famous Makers in the orld!

PERFUMED CARDS!
SLK CARDS! SATCARDS!
MOVEABLE CAS!
COMIARDS!
HAND-PAED CARDS!
SILKARKERS!

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Is without exception t finest display ever seen in s city.

WILLIAM J. CARKE,
DORCHESTR ST.,
Near the Windsor tel. 625

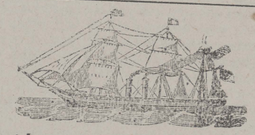
Commander, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

274 H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

Notice to Consignees.

The Allans SS. SARMATIAN, Grahame, Commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

274 H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.



Notice to Consignees.

The Allans SS. SCANDINAVIAN, Parks, Commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

274 H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

BUY
DUFFY'S Mustard!

Diploma awarded 1881. Manufactured at the Canada Coffee and Spice Mills, 73 St. James St., Montreal. *Retailed by all Grocers.* 233

RICHARD BIRKS,
CHEMIST & PHARMACEUTIST,
207 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

Just received, a new stock of **Phospho-Muriate of Quinine**, a good tonic or pick-me-up; **Glykaline**, a capital remedy for cough or colds; **Wyeth's Preparations**—a complete assortment. 57—5

THOS. WALLS & SONS.

JAMES SCOTT, Auctioneer.

Our Fall Trade Sales
HAVE NOW COMMENCED.
WE WILL HOLD ONE EVERY WEEK.

Our Sales are largely attended by City Jobbers and Country Merchants from all over the province and also from Manitoba. Account sales furnished and settlements made in cash within 10 days from date of sale. Manufacturers, Merchants, Trustees, or others holding surplus stocks will find us a good market to sell. Advances made to any amount on goods consigned for sale.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS,
Auctioneers and General Commission Merchants, Toronto. 224

(Continued from page 1.)

NORTH AFRICA.

Command of the army in Tripoli.

TUNIS, November 15.—It is stated that the Porte intends to supersede the commander of the army in Tripoli. The journal, *El Jawaib*, says:—"The appointment of a new governor of Tripoli will give fresh strength to Tunis to resist France."

Arab ravages.

TUNIS, November 16:—The Arabs who retired before the expedition to Kairwan are now ravaging undefended points on the coast.

RUSSIA.

The budget.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 16.—The budget for 1880 resulted in a deficit of 50,308,000 roubles compared with the estimates, in consequence of extraordinary military expenditure.

SWITZERLAND.

A doomed village.

GENEVA, November 16.—The annihilation of the village of Elm, Canton of Glarius, appears only to be a question of time and bad weather. The summit of the peak nearest the village is moving.

TURKEY.

Undesirable immigrants.

LONDON, November 16.—The Porte is considerably embarrassed by the intimation that 50,000 more Lazis will immigrate into Turkey.

The Bulgarian Council.

A despatch from Sofia says:—"Only the Conservative candidates were successful in the election for members of the Bulgarian Council of State."

FRANCE.

The Ministry of Agriculture.

PARIS, November 16.—The decree announcing the separation of the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce points to the United States and other countries which have made agriculture a distinct department.

Foreign relations.

PARIS, November 6.—Gambetta sent a note to representatives abroad stating the change of Ministry will not modify the pacific tendency of the foreign policy of France.

Recognition of eminent services.

The authorities of the hospitals in Paris have given a banquet to Mr. Spencer Wells, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, for his services in surgery concerning diseases of women.

ITALY.

Earthquakes.

ROME, November 16.—Severe shocks of earthquake at various places in Italy to-day and at Agram. It is reported that the shocks caused some disasters and loss of life.

ARABIA.

The cholera epidemic.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 16.—Five hundred persons are dying daily at Mecca from cholera. Steamers at Djidden refuse to embark returning pilgrims.

ASIA.

Importing Italians.

LONDON, November 16.—A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* says:—"Several Italians have lately passed through this city *en route* to Mandalay. It is stated that King Thebau's object in inducing Italians to enter his service is to build an enormous chapel on the model of St. Peter's at Rome."

UNITED STATES.

Underwriters' convention.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The National Convention of United Fire Underwriters of America commenced this morning. A large American policy of protection a benefit and need to all sections. The convention recommend Congress, to more effectual protection and the upbuilding of our commercial marine; first, that American maritime property shall be exempt from the burdens of State, municipal and local taxation. The reason for this is that American vessels derive no protection or benefits whatever from State and Municipal Governments which are not shared in equal degree by foreign vessels touching at our ports which pays no taxes, and hence such taxes upon capital invested in maritime property amount to very heavy discrimination in favor of foreign against American shipping, this discrimination in the port of New York being 2½ per cent on principal. Secondly, they should make American vessels carriers of American mails at rates proportionate to value service performed without regard to rates at which foreign vessels subsidized by their own Governments may be willing to carry them. Thirdly, the United States should regard the American commercial marine as an integral element to our American nationality, and should so discriminate in favor of American vessels, especially of those which are striving to extend American trade to new countries, as would secure to them a fair and lucrative share of the world's carrying trade, proportionate to the dignity and power of the country in other respects. Fourthly the methods adopted for meeting the expenses of our consular service should be so remodelled as no longer to amount to a discriminating tax on American vessels to which vessels of other countries are not subject. Resolved, whenever any foreign commodity which is produced or exists in surplusage is constantly brought to our markets as ballast, thus advancing the price of our products, increased duty should be imposed thereon for the benefit of the home laborer as Government revenues. The convention disapproved of the absurd Treasury decisions regarding steel blooms, steel wire rods, cotton ties, etc. National internal revenue taxes should be gradually reduced with a view to their extinguishment within a reasonable period. The convention recommends the passage of a law for appointing a commission to revise the revenue system, including internal revenue and tariff laws in the interest of protection and for needed revenue. Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to visit Washington during next session of Congress and present the acts of the convention to the proper committeess of both houses and forward its objects in the proper ways. A committee was appointed on the permanent industrial Western league, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

National labor congress.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 16.—At the National Labor Congress, which opened today, John Jarrett, Pittsburg, was elected Permanent Chairman. Plans were submitted by delegates denouncing convict labor, truck system and Chinese, favoring the banding together of different trades and protection of trades' unions by law. A resolution was submitted and received with great applause, stating that this Congress demands the repeal of the law known as the Conspiracy Act, as far as it relates to labor organizations to regulate their own wages. McBride, Pennsylvania, offered a resolution demanding the abolition of the evil of prison labor as applied to the contract system, and declaring no person be supported for a Legislative position who will not offer support and earnest efforts to the abolishment of the same; protesting against the purchase and sale of articles made in prisons. A resolution announcing the sympathy of the workingmen with the oppressed people of Ireland and enunciating the idea that land was property which should be owned by the actual tillers of the soil, and no person to hold more property than he could till, provoked considerable discussion. A New York delegate did not admit the land idea as expressed above to be correct. Other members spoke in the same strain, and the resolution was referred to a special committee. A resolution was submitted demanding the reduction of the number of working hours and the enforcement of laws relating to mining

ELECTORAL NOTES.

A very large and influential meeting of the electors of the town of Longueuil and vicinity was held on Tuesday evening in the rooms of the Cartier Club of that town, when Dr. Martel, the Conservative candidate for the county of Chambly, addressed the meeting. Explaining his views, he strongly denounced the means taken by the Liberal candidate to depreciate him in the eyes of his constituents through the means of a certain article which appeared in one of the evening papers. Dr. Martel stated that in the event of Mr. Blais having come out as an Independent candidate, and being the choice of the electors, he would heartily support him. He further stated that he had to-day written to the paper in question over his own name repeating what he now said. Dr. Martel's remarks were received with much enthusiasm. After an eloquent speech from Mr. Cornellier, who urged upon the electors the necessity for organization, the meeting adjourned. As much, indeed, nearly all, the influence which so powerfully aided Mr. Prefontaine in the last election has disappeared from Longueuil, and there is every reason to believe that this election must be fairly fought, there is not the slightest doubt but that Dr Martel will be returned with a very large majority. We ask our English-speaking Conservative friends to work with energy and co-operate with the Cartier Club and help to return Dr. Martel for the county of Chambly with the largest possible majority.

On Tuesday Captain Warne, the Liberal candidate in Brome County, threw up the sponge, a very few days' canvass of the electors having convinced him that his chance was a hopeless one. The liberal leaders in the county were at once called together to determine what course should be pursued in the emergency, but we have not yet learned the result of their caucus yesterday. In any event, it is recognized on all sides that any opposition to the return of the popular Solicitor-General, Hon. W. W. Lynch, will be utterly futile, and that it can partake only of a factious character. The Liberals will exercise a wise discretion by permitting Mr. Lynch to obtain his election by acclamation and we believe that they will adopt the suggestion.

A special telegram from Sherbrooke informs us that at a meeting of the Conservatives of the county of Stanstead, held at Ayer's Flats, Hatley, on Tuesday last, Mr. John Thornton, of Coaticoke, who formerly represented the county, was unanimously selected as the Ministerial candidate, and has accepted the nomination. Our information is that this nomination has provoked the greatest enthusiasm in the ranks of the Conservative party, who are thoroughly united in their determination to win the election. Of Mr. Thornton's success there is not the slightest doubt. His opponent is Mr. Lovell who represented the county in the last Legislature.

Sports and Pastimes.

CURLING.

MONTREAL CURLING CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the club held yesterday afternoon the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year: President, A Dennistoun: Vice Pres-

New Advertisements.

—THE—

Financial Association

OF ONTARIO,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

Close of Stock List at 3½ per cent. Premium.

The LIST OF APPLICATIONS for PREFERENCE STOCK at THREE AND A-HALF PER CENT. PREMIUM, equivalent, at the minimum rate of dividend, to a return of SEVEN AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will close on or before THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22. The largest amount of this issue which may be allotted to any individual subscriber is limited to TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, and no allotment will be made to any shareholder unless the amount already registered in his name has been fully paid up.

Last Financial Statement, Form of Application, terms of payment, and full particulars relative to the business of the Company, will be forwarded from the Head Office, London, Ontario, on receipt of address by mail or telegraph.

EDWARD LE RUEY,
275 **Managing Director.**

THE

Canada Shipping Coy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the past Half year, and that the same will be payable at its Office on and after

Wednesday, the 30th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both

New Advertisements.

SNOWSHOERS!

SNOWSHOERS!

—o—

Attention!

We will show for the coming season the largest stock of TUQUES and STOCKINGS ever shown in the city.

OUR ASSORTMENT.

Our assortment comprises TUQUES and STOCKINGS for all the different City Clubs.

OUR OWN MAKE!

As these goods are made on the premises by ourselves, we are in a position to offer them at prices heretofore unknown in Montreal.

TO ORDER.

Orders taken from Clubs for TUQUES and STOCKINGS of any pattern or shape and promptly executed.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

JERSEYS and NAVY BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS, suitable for Showshoers, always on hand.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE ANCHOR PEN

IS THE BEST!

It will write easier, last longer and hold more ink than any other pen yet produced.

Four different Points.

No. 1, Fine; No. 2, Medium; No. 3, Broad; No. 4, Extra Broad.

Non-corrosive. Well made. Each pen selected.

Send for samples and a history of the pen. Price **30 cents** per box of three dozen. A liberal discount to the trade.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
375 Notre Dame Street.

Etelka Gerster

AND THE

LEADERS OF H. M. OPERA COMPANY

ON

WEBER'S

PIANOS!

The following artists of Her Majesty's (Col. Mapleson's) Opera Company, who have used only the Weber Pianos for their use during their stay in New York, deem it their duty to say that, for pure and *sympathetic richness of tone*, coupled with great power and singing quality, they know of no Piano which equals them. Certainly for sustaining the voice, or for the purpose of cultivating it, the Weber Piano is superior to any instrument known to us.

ETELKA GERSTER-Gardini,
Emelia Parodi,
Campobello,
Italo Campanini,
Marie Roze-Mapleson,

Auction Sales.

By John J. Arnton.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of HENRY MULHOLLAND, An Insolvent.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on Drummond street.

The adjourned sale of the following immoveable property belonging to the estate of the said insolvent, will be held at the time and place mentioned below, when the lots will positively be sold:—

Those certain lots of land situate in the Saint Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal, known and designated upon the subdivisional plan book of reference of lot number fifteen hundred and thirty, of the official plan and book of reference of said Ward, as numbers two, three, four, five, six and seven (No. 1530, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 6); bounded in front by Drummond street—without buildings. Each of the said lots containing twenty-five feet in front and in rear by a depth of one hundred and thirty feet and three inches, English measure.

To be sold, each of the said subdivision lots, separately, at the Court House, in Montreal, in the room set apart for proceedings in insolvency, on Wednesday, the 23rd of November ins ant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Plans may be seen and particulars obtained on application.

JOHN FAIR,
Assignee.
JOHN J. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.
115 St. Francois Xavier street,
Montreal, 10th November, 1881. 270

By M. Hicks & Co.

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

Fruits, Coffees, Spices, Wines

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

The Subscribers will sell on

Wednesday, 23rd inst.,

FOR ACCOUNT OF

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,

at their Stores, 45 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, an assortment of *New* Fruit, ex. "Aylona" and other vessels; also, a quantity of other goods to close consignments.

Immediately after sale of general goods, will be offered

500 Half-chests Fine JAPAN TEA.

Sale at TEN o'clock sharp.

M. HICKS & CO.,
274 Auctioneers.

By Benning & Barsalou.

SALE OF

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS

The Subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

Wednesday, 23rd Nov.,

a large and complete assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, consisting of, in part:—Presidents, Beavers, Naps, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, Tailors' Linings, Italians, Mantle Cloths, Winceys, Shirtings, Dress Serges, Cashmeres, Flannels, Velveteens, Silk Velvets, Ladies' Corsets, &c., &c.

ALSO,

2 Cases A. W. French Cashmeres.
2 " Black Satins.
1 " Colored Silks.
6 " Canada Tweeds.
2 " " Flannels.
2 " A. W. Nap.
3 " Ladies' Corsets.
4 " Canada Shirts and Drawers.
3 " Ladies' Manties.
2 " Cardigan Jackets.
4 " Blue Serges.

Auction Sales.

By Thomas J. Potter.

SLEIGHS, ROBES

HARNESS, &c.

Important Auction Sale of fine Sleighs by "Ledoux," "Lariviere" and other makers; Robes of every kind, Harness, Horse Clothing, two full sets of Coachman's Clothing, Rubber Covers, Blankets, Harness by "McLaren," &c., only a short time in use, and belonging to two gentlemen who have gone to Europe; also, Cutters of all kinds, Saddles Bells, &c. No better opportunity this year. No Reserve,

Sale **FRIDAY MORNING, 18th November, at Ten o'clock.**

274 THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Estate late John Smith, Esq.

IMPORTANT SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,

—OF—

Valuable Properties.

St. Lawrence, St. Antoine, Cadieux and St. Hypolite Sts.

BY AUCTION.

The Subscriber is instructed by the Executors to sell *positively* on

Thursday, the 24th November,

To Close Accounts of above Estate.

the corner property, **381 St. Lawrence Main Street,** with large lot of ground, being about **42** feet front on St. Lawrence Main Street, **148** feet on Fortier Street, 99 feet on St. Dominique Street; area, **9,519** feet English, with the one and a-half storey Brick Cottage thereon.

The **Handsome Brown Stone Front House, 379 St. Antoine Street,** 5-storey, with good high basement and Mansard roof, heated by furnace, and in good order, with outbuildings, and ample yard room; lot **25x 120,** wide lane in rear.

The **First-class Brick Dwelling,** with Stone foundation, excellent Brick Outbuildings, known as **No. 14 Cadieux Street,** next to Sherbrooke Street, with the large lot of land, about **75x18,** running through to St. Hypolite Street, house well built and arranged and heated by "Ryan's" apparatus, a most attractive and comfortable homestead in every respect. Part of the vacant lot may be sold separately if required. Total area, **9,630** feet.

The Large Property, with the Brick Cottages, 642 & 644 St. Lawrence Main Street, Lot **128** feet front by **219** feet, running through to St. Charles Borrommee street, area of ground, **28,096** feet.

No encumberance. Perfect titles. Terms of sale will be duly advertised.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

NO RESERVE.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
273 Auctioneer.

By Shaw & Gowdey.

2 DOG CART SLEIGHS, 2 CUTTERS, 2 Harness, 4 Musk Ox Robes, splendid set Black Bear Robes, Wolf Robes, in perfect order, 2 Persian Lamb Coats, Seal Jackets, Prowse's Wrought Iron Ranges, latest improvement, large Furniture Sale at our rooms, St. James street, FRIDAY MORNING next, the 18th inst., at Ten o'clock.

272 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS FROM a large Western Publishing House.—16 Cases valuable new Books by catalogue at our salerooms, 235 St. James street, commencing THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 17th inst., including fine editions of Waverley Novels, Dickens, Shakspere, Chambers' Encyclopædia, Thackeray Macaulay, Hume, Gibbon, Chas. Knight, British Poets, and numerous other standard and Miscellaneous Works, Photo Albums, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready and Books on view this afternoon.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

274 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

Shipping Notices.

Notice to Consignees.

THE NORTHWEST CATTLE COUNTRY.

A vast grazing land—Favorable character of the climate—The Bunch-grass and Buffalo-grass districts—Picturesqueness of the country—The water supply—The Chinook winds—The fuel supply—The facility of communication—The cost of stock raising.

(FOR THE GAZETTE.)

So much is written about the Northwest country at present, that the topic is perhaps likely to become tedious to those whose interests centre chiefly in other matters, yet there is none other of equal importance at this time to Canada. A few words as to its capabilities as a stock raising region, of a character more general than would be proper in an official report, may be of interest to some of your readers.

The Northwest—meaning by that term a vast tract of country of rudely triangular form, having one angle at the little Province of Manitoba, a second about the 60th parallel on the MacKenzie, and the third at the intersection of the Rocky Mountains with the boundary line—is naturally divided into agricultural and stock raising regions. Each of these includes certain tracts which, for sufficient reasons, may be considered as permanently unproductive and barren, but these, fortunately, appear to be comparatively small. The agricultural region, beginning in Manitoba, stretches westward and northward, following the North Saskatchewan River and extending to the basin of the Peace. This includes the border of the great northern forests and a belt of partly wooded country and plain of varying width. It has been euphuistically termed by some writer, who certainly deserves to be enshrined in future Canadian histories, the "Rainbow of the North." The abundance of timber in itself constitutes an important point in its favour as a farming country, but this is not so much a cause, as an effect of a difference of climate, more particularly an abundant rainfall which adapts the country for agriculture.

As regards climate the requirements of a stock-raising country, as understood in this western part of the continent, and those of a farming country are to a great degree antagonistic. The very dryness of climate which causes grasses to be produced which retain their nutritious properties during the winter and prevents the exuberant growth of wood, renders agriculture precarious or impossible except when irrigation can be resorted to with facility. In addition to this the elevation of much of the stock-raising lands is such that summer frosts not infrequently occur, rendering the growth of some crops uncertain.

The stock-raising country, proper, of the Northwest lies to the southwest of the great agricultural zone just alluded to, and is drained chiefly by the South Saskatchewan and its branches, though the Milk River, a tributary of the Missouri runs through a portion of its southern extent. Regarded broadly this region may be described as sloping gently eastward and north-eastward from the base of the Rocky Mountains, with an elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. In regard to pasturage, it may be divided into the "buffalo-grass" and the "bunch-grass" districts. The latter forms a belt along the base of the mountains, while the former includes the whole eastern portion of the region with the exception of a few barren sandy or "bad land" tracts. The bunch-grass district is that to which attention is at present most particularly drawn, but it may safely be predicted that the great plains of buffalo-grass will before long claim their proper place.

THE BUNCH-GRASS DISTRICT.

In speaki[ng] of the great region above outlined as a [grazing] country, it is not [to be] [for]gotten that no portion of it are ing from the mountains as a large river, and receiving various tributaries from the south and north. Besides the innumerable branches of these streams, ponds and lakelets are profusely scattered over some parts of the district, which is therefore, at least, a well watered one. The surface is everywhere covered with a luxuriant tufted growth of bunch-grass from a foot to eighteen inches in height, and in summer is gay with flowers for the most part of species strange to Eastern Canada. The combination of these features may be supposed to produce a beautiful country, but there is yet one dominant feature to which I have merely alluded,

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

themselves. These form the back-ground to most of the landscapes; their high wild summits patched throughout the summer with perennial snow, and in autumn and winter glittering in white scarcely lined with blue or purple, giving an element of grandeur to the whole. Varying as their outlines do it would be difficult to indicate the most striking or attractive localities, but I may mention particularly the portion of the range at the head waters of the Kootenay, that about the head of Pincher Creek and the South Fork of the Oldman, and that at the efflux of the Bow. The lake from which the Kootenay flows, surrounded, with the exception of its lower end where it discharges among the foot-hills, with singularly rugged mountains, is one of the most picturesque I have anywhere seen; and the landscapes between Mosleyville and "the Gap" by which Bow river leaves the mountains, not to mention those on the upper Alpine portion of the stream, it would be difficult to equal. It is useless however, to endeavor to describe mountain scenery and before very long it may be comparatively easy for your readers to come and see for themselves.

THE QUESTION OF CLIMATE

is an all-important one, and though we are as yet in possession of few scientifically accurate observations, it can fortunately, in so far as stock-raising is concerned, be answered practically in a highly satisfactory manner. The summer is characterized as a whole, by dry fine weather, though there is generally in May or June a short period of copious rains. The heat is seldom excessive, and the nights almost always cool. In the autumn, after the equinoctial storms, there is usually a long period of open fine weather. As compared with that of the older parts of Canada, the winter may be characterized as mild,—extremes of cold are occasionally experienced, with fine calm weather, but these are not generally of long duration, and may, at any time in a few hours be suddenly brought to an end by the advent of the mild "Chinook wind," of which more anon. The snowfall varies much, not only in different seasons, but in different parts of the bunch-grass country. To a certain extent this is a matter dependent on elevation, the higher tracts holding more snow, and for a longer time than the low valleys. It appears, also, however, that the Bow River region, as compared with that at the head-waters of the Belly, receives a greater depth of snow; but systematic meteorological observations are needed to clear up this and other points. For the purposes of the stock-raisers it suffices to know that for a great part of the winter, much of the surface is free from snow, and that it seldom or never attains a depth sufficient to prevent animals from feeding. The spring in this district appears to be not so rapid in its progress as in Manitoba and Eastern Canada, vegetation advancing more slowly, while crops seem to be longer in coming to maturity, and later in ripening than in the North Saskatchewan and Peace River countries. There is generally, too, early in April a few days of stormy, unsettled weather, extending over the whole Northwestern country; snow occasionally falls, and should the storm be a severe one, it is more trying to stock than any period of the winter. The Indian[s] this storm as an annual occurrence. ed *O-mukwe po-tai* by the Blackfeet may be co[nsidered] the oldest i[n] therefore, depends for its intensity not only on the temperature and degree of saturation of the air at the sea-surface, but on the relative difference in elevation between the summit of the mountain-barrier it passes over and country on which it afterwards descends. It is essential, however, that the air be hurried pretty rapidly over the mountain region to prevent too great loss of heat by radiation and contact with the snowy summits. The precise numerical data for the proper investigation of the Chinooks is not yet forthcoming. They constitute an interesting problem to be worked out by the Meteorological department, and it will be of great service to the plains east of the mountains when, by the extension of the system of telegraphic weather services, warning can be given from the west of the character of the approaching weather. The greater influence of the Chinook winds on the tracts of country opposite the various passes in the Rocky Mountains does not depend so much on the superior force of the wind blowing through these last gaps, as on the fact that the river valleys and adjacent tracts lying opposite the passes are lower in actual elevation than the intervening districts. Nor is the Chinook confined to the winter months, for in summer it may be recognized as the strong, *cool* westerly wind, which not seldom sweeps across the mountains, its temperature being low, as compared with that of the summer of the plains, though warm enough to be felt as a balmy breeze in winter. The wind known in the Alps as the Fœhn is precisely analogous to the Chinook. There, while clouds are hurrying northward across the Lombardian plains and enveloping the southern slopes of the Alps in storms of rain or snow, the same wind is descending as a dry and comparatively warm current to the north, and clearing the snow away from the valleys.

In the great bunch-grass region there are at present less than sixty actual settlers, and including those imported by Hon. Mr. Cochrane and others this summer, probably not more than six thousand head of cattle. The occupation and utilization of this country can, therefore, scarcely be said to have been well begun, but stock-raising is not like agriculture, requiring a long time for its development, and in less than ten years all will be changed, and the plains and hills over which one may now wander for days without meeting with either game or human inhabitant, will be covered with cattle and dotted with ranches.

THE BUFFALO-GRASS COUNTRY.

For the Buffalo-grass Country, though a much more extensive region, a shorter description suffices, owing to the uniformity of its features. Consisting as it does of great level or gently undulating plains, over the edge of which the summits of the Rocky Mountains, the Three Buttes, or other very distant ranges may appear, the valleys of the great rivers which traverse it constitute the chief breaks to its monotonous character. These plains are almost everywhere covered with short, crisp and nutritious grasses, and formed the summer and winter grazing grounds of the vast herds of buffalo. In spring they are beautifully verdant, an appearance which is exchanged about midsummer by the ripening of the grasses for a uniform yellowish-green color. The rain and snow-fall is here very much less than in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, being in most places too small to allow agriculture to be carried on without irrigation, while the streams lying in deep valleys do not lend themselves to any projects of general watering of the surface. The dryness of the climate, however, causes the natural curing of the grasses, which retain their nutritious properties throughout the year, while the small snow fall and its light, dry character enable stock to reach the grass with ease during the winter. These points already cause a division of opinion among stock men as to the relative value of the bunch and buffalo grass districts, notwithstanding the apparently superior attractions of the former. It is not improbable, as the [ad]vances of the country in regard to st[ock] Chicago in October or November. Cattle are also sometimes taken down the Missouri to Bismarck on the steamers at a cost of about $4 a head.

THE CATTLE SUPPLY.

It is from Montana that cattle can most easily be brought to stock the prairies of the Northwest, though herds have also been imported from British Columbia and Washington Territory. The Government of British Columbia has this year opened a good trail across the mountains by the Crow Nest Pass, by which it is probable that a large number of cattle and horses will in future be brought over. In Montana at the present time herds of good grades may be purchased at from $12 to $15 all round, while beef steers are worth from $20 to $28. With ordinary good management and care there can scarcely be any better investment of money than in the cattle raising business in a country like this where the animals are self reliant, where cattle and horses which have worked all summer may be turned loose to forage for themselves in winter without any provision but that possibly of cutting a little natural hay each summer to guard against the possible occurrence of a severe winter. Stock-raising has just been begun in our Northwest, but it is at least as favorably situated for this business as Montana, and the result there may serve to show what may be accomplished here. From 1873 to 1878 the cattle in Montana increased from 86,944 to 250,000, with an export of 22,000 head valued at $440,000 in the last named year. I have not the figures at hand for later years but the increase has been maintained at a similar ratio, till last winter, the exceptional severity of which caused many losses. R. E. Strahan, well acquainted with the Montana cattle business writes:—"The expense of caring for cattle in Montana, in herds of 1,000 or more, is about sixty cents per head per annum. Including taxes, this makes a full grown $30 steer cost a total of $3 for care and feed. The same animal in Illinois, be he scrub or thoroughbred, would cost his owner two-thirds of his selling price for feed alone." * * * "What extent of the boundless grass lands surrounding are utilized by the owners depends entirely upon the size of his herd and his inclination to let cattle roam and care for themselves. It is true that ranche sites are sometimes better improved and herders employed; but to feed, water, shelter or salt the steer of the period would be a sad innovation on letting said steer shift for himself. The improvements need not cost more than $250, not that if the owner will rely largely on his own muscle. The additional expense will be the cost of living, if the owner does his own herding, and this will vary from $250 to $400 per year; if herders are employed, they are paid about $40 per month and board. One man can easily care for 1,000 cattle, except during the "round up" period, which here occurs twice per year, lasts about two weeks each time, and will require three or four extra men during tha time. I have before me the statement of a stockman who commenced with $3,500, buying 100 head of cows, putting up a neat log cabin, and reserving enough of the capital to pay his expenses for one year. At the end of the fourth year the increase from this little herd, at a low valuation, was worth $8,000. Another statement made for me by a well known stockman of Helena shows a net profit of $42,500 made in six years from an investment of $13,000. The loss from all causes has never yet been 2 per cent per annum, and some quite severe winters have been experienced. The average profit realized can without any [fear] be placed at 2 per cent per month [on] all capital invested in cattle in Montana, and indeed I know of several of the most prominent stock owners who borrow money at that rate of interest, and have a respectable margin left." This is of course a very favorable view of the stock-raising industry. Last winter was the most rigorous yet experienced in Montana, and the loss [was] unprecedented[ly] [small] [com]pared with the former.

New Advertisements.

Machinery.

Knowles' Steam Pumps,
Sturtevant Blowers,
Emery Wheels,
Cap and Set Screws,
Twist Drills,
Pipe Stocks,
Planers and Matchers,
Engines and Boilers,
Drilling Machines.

R. H. BUCHANAN & CO.

662 CRAIG STREET.

NOLI ME TANGERE CHAMBLY TRADE MARK

Chambly Flannels.

WARRANTED ALL WOOL.

Buyers of GREY and other Flannels should see when purchasing that they are not getting a mixture of COTTON and WOOL (Unions), as such goods are in the market.

195

BAR IRON! SHEET IRON!

Boiler Plate.

Boiler Tubes.

Steam Tubes and Fittings.

Gas Tubes and Fittings.

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.,

100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.

SLATE.

CLEAN. DURABLE.

SLATE for Roofing.
SLATE Counter Tops.
SLATE Billiard Table Beds.

Railroads.

CENTRAL VERMONT RR. LINE.

OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE.

Two Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Cars attached.

Two Express Trains daily to Boston with Pullman's elegant Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:

8.40 a.m. FAST DAY EXPRESS for Boston via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, arriving in Boston at 8.50 p.m.

3.20 p.m. For Waterloo and Magog.

3.20 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS for New York via Troy, arriving in New York at 6.45 next morning.

6.30 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston via Lowell and Fitchburg; New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

FAST TRAIN FROM New York The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m. and arrives in Montreal at 8.40 a.m.

Day Express leaves Boston *via* Lowell at 8.30 a.m., *via* Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 7.00 p.m. *via* Lowell, 6 p.m., *via* Fitchburg, and New York at 4.00 p.m., *via* Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.40 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at the Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

BOSTON OFFICE, 260 Washington St. — J. W. HOEART, Gen. Superintendent.

NEW YORK, 271 Broadway. — W. F. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agent

St. Albans, Vt., October 27th, 1881.

Business Cards.

DOMINION BOLT CO.,

Front and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.

FIRST PRIZE DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1880.

CARRIAGE BOLTS:

"Best Best."—Made from square and round Norway iron, the latter by patented machinery, ensuring a like full square to that made from square iron.

"Best."—Made from Best Staffordshire iron, same finish as "Best Best," and annealed.

"Common."—Made from Best Staffordshire iron, with black heads, the burr only being edged.

Railway Track Bolts. Railway Track Spikes.

Quality not excelled by any, native or foreign.

Hot Pressed Nuts. Machine Forged Nuts.—None better. In a few weeks there will be another machine in operation for small sizes of

Cold Pressed Nuts. Rivetting Burrs. and very soon there will be in operation an improved machine for

Plough Bolts. Boiler Rivets.

Now [illegible] and no greater variety can now be [found] here of

Fancy Head Bolts

Builders and other, which always [receive] satisfaction to buyers.

[illegible]shine Bolts. Coach Screws.

Bridge Bolts. Fire Bolts and Rivets.

Sleigh Shoe Bolts. Elevator Bolts.

All of best [illegible] quality and annealed, not second to any imported.

Stove Bolts. Stove Rods. Rivets.

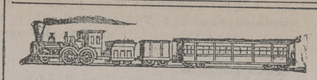
DOMINION PAPER CO.,

100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal

MILLS AT KINGSEY FALLS.

The [illegible]rior quality of the Papers made at these [illegible] is now so well known that for the past three years it has been favoured with con-

Railroads.



Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s

RAILROADS.

THE SARATOGA LINE

— TO —

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A DAY TRAIN BETWEEN MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

Fast Trains Leave Montreal:

7.40 A.M.—Fast Day Express, Wagner Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 9.00 p.m.

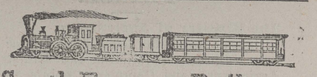
3.20 P.M.—Night Express—Wagner's elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 6.45 a.m. next morning. ☞ This train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried *via* this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at all the Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and at the Company's Office,

143 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

D. M. KENDRICK, Gen. Pass. Agt., Albany, N.Y. — CHAS. O. McFALL, Agent, Montreal.



South Eastern Railway.

— AND —

MONTREAL & BOSTON AIR LINE

The Direct Route to all points in NEW ENGLAND, also to the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 A.M.—Day Express, with Parlour Car, Montreal to Boston.

5.30 P.M.—Night Express for Boston, Pullman Palace Sleeping Car.

ARRIVE AT MONTREAL.

9.05 A.M.—Night Express from Boston, with Pullman Sleeper.

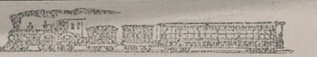
8.45 P.M.—Day Express from Boston, with Parlour Car.

BAGGAGE PASSED BY THE CUSTOMS AT BONAVENTURE STATION, and checked through to all principal points in New England, &c.

For Tickets, apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.

H. P. ALDEN, Supt. Traffic.
BRADLEY BARLOW, President and General Manager.

November 14th, 1881. 266



Q M O & O RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, JULY 25th, 1881,

Trains will run as follows:

[illegible] Express. [illegible]

May 25/82

THE PETER REDPATH MUSEUM.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE BUILDING.

A brilliant assemblage—Addresses by Mr. Redpath, Chancellor Day, Dr. Carpenter and others.

The Peter Redpath Museum occupies a commanding position in the Architectural Theatre formed by the group of buildings belonging to the McGill University. The structure presents an imposing appearance from every avenue of approach, and is particularly noticeable for its simplicity of outline and marked constructive strength. Upon the entrance has been expended the principal effort at decoration. The hall is of modest proportions, being enriched with columns, plasters and pannelled work in hard wood. The winter portico is richly decorated with carvings in Greek design, the natural color of the wood being very rich in tone. Facing the entrance is the amphitheatre, and on either side of the vestibule are spacious class rooms. On the right of an entrance is the staircase of ample proportions with massive balustrades leading to the Museum and the gallery above. The hall which constitutes the Museum is 116 feet long by 60 wide and 36 high. Everything has been done to obtain as much light as the climate of this latitude would permit, and the coloring of the ceiling has been considered in relation to this end. It was the special desire of the donor that the building should be of a substantial and durable nature in order to bear any burden in the style of maintenance. His expressed wish has been faithfully carried out, and it is safe to say that there is no building in the city which combines with so much effect, solidity and beauty.

The object of this building is to provide greater facilities for the study of Natural Science, and to furnish the University with a permanent receptacle for its valuable aggregation of specimens. This present is a very timely addition to the resources of the University, and must prove an effective means of facilitating the study of one of the most important branches of higher education. The building, which has, in its construction cost $100,000, will remain a lasting monument to the munificent liberality of Mr. Peter Redpath.

The formal opening of the Museum last night was an event which will always occupy a prominent place in the annals of McGill University. The imposing structure was thronged upon this occasion by the principal scientific lights of the nineteenth century and their wives and daughters, and with them were mingled the *elite* of Canadian society. The guests, as they arrived, were received in the museum by Principal and Mrs. Dawson, after which they proceeded to inspect the natural treasures in view. The Museum was so crowded that locomotion was an exceedingly difficult performance, and one rendered additionally hazardous by the long trains of the ladies in full evening dress. In the gallery running round the museum a large number of visitors congregated, and became silent spectators of the brilliant scene below them. Shortly after nine o'clock the ceremony of presenting the deed of gift took place. A raised dais had been placed at the eastern end of the museum for the occasion, and around it the guests clustered in a crowd so large that those on the confines were unable to hear anything of the proceedings. There were upon this platform Chancellor Day, Principal Dawson, Mr. Peter Redpath, Mr. W. C. Baynes, registrar, and Mr. R. A. Ramsay, treasurer of the University.

The CHAIRMAN briefly introduced to the assemblage the magnificent benefactor of the college.

Mr. REDPATH said:—Mr. Chancellor—I would fain have had ceremony dispensed with on this occasion, but as some ceremony seems to be demanded I am here by invitation for the purpose of transferring to you as the representative of McGill University, in the presence of this distinguished company, all my right, title and interest in the building in which we are assembled. The conveyance without other condition than that the building shall be maintained for the purpose for which it has been erected, will be found in the document which I now place in your hands. The undertaking was not begun without deliberation, and now that we have come to the end under such happy auspices, I see no reason to regret what has been done. I trust that the benefits which it was intended to confer will be realized.

Chancellor DAY then said: Mr. Redpath, It is my good fortune as Chancellor of McGill University to be its mouth-piece on this auspicious occasion. In the name and on behalf of that institution, I accept the gift of the Peter Redpath Museum now formally conveyed to it. It is a difficult task to express in fitting words our sense of the obligation under which you have laid, not only this University, but also the friends of education, in the interesting and important department of science which your liberality is intended to promote. The architectural beauty of this edifice in which we are assembled—its classic design—the elegance and completeness of its finish, make it of itself an education of no small value; while joined to these excellencies its ample proportions and perfect adaptation to its destined uses indicate the munificence and wisdom of its founder. We trust it will remain for future generations what it now is, a majestic monument, bearing the honored name of him in whom the power of riches has been added to the better gift of a disposition to distribute them with a bountiful hand for the welfare of mankind. You will be gratified to learn that the valuable assemblage of objects of natural science for which you have provided this stately depository has been enriched by the addition of the life-long collections of our learned and honoured Principal, Dr. Dawson—a gift by him to the University of great pecuniary and far greater scientific value, and let me add that it is but one of a long series of benefactions and self-sacrifices by which he has earned our gratitude, and acts like these extend further than their first manifest object. They give an impulse to philanthropic hearts, while they furnish a standing protest against the selfish and ignoble use of wealth. The prodigious growth of material prosperity in this our age, the marvellous creations of art and industry which cover the face of the civilized world, and the consequent increase in dangerous luxury, have in them a voice of warning. History tells us what they mean if left for themselves, without the restraining and elevating agencies which build upon them a true and permanent civilization. We accept this hall of science as a noble contribution to those higher agencies, and now before this assembly, made august by the presence of our distinguished guests, true kings of the realm of thought; their presence, and in the presence of the benefactors of this University, enlightened men, and not less, sympathetic and generous women. We dedicate the Peter Redpath Museum to the study of the varied and wonderful manifestations of God's creation, and emphatically we dedicate it to the use of the earnest student, who in reverent questioning of the works of living nature, and in their records upon the stony tablets of a dead and buried world, seeks that vital truth, which, above all other things, it imports the immortal spirit of man to know.

Dr. CARPENTER was then briefly introduced by the Chairman. He said when he received from his old and valued friend Dr. Dawson an invitation to take part in this meeting he felt that he could not refuse because he wished to give expression to the very strong and earnest interest he felt in this city. Nothing had been of greater interest to him since he had been in the city than to be accosted on all sides as the brother of Phillip Carpenter. Every citizen of Montreal seemed to have known and honored and have loved him. Dr. Doddringe's little girl once said, "Papa, I do not know why everybody loves me so unless it is because I love everybody." It was known that Phillip Carpenter loved everybody and everybody in return loved him. (Applause.) All honor to the great and good man who had given this noble building for the reception not only of the collections of the University, but to afford an illustration of the great principles of natural science. Having alluded to the value of collection of remarkable fossils, as he believed them to be, termed the *eozone canadese*, discovered by Principal Dawson and Sir William Logan, he spoke of the numerous opportunities afforded to students to acquire scientific knowledge as compared with the opportunities which existed when he was a young man. He rejoiced at the thought that natural science was now fairly on its legs and he was confident that it would keep pace with all the great deparments of physical science, and concluded with a eulogy upon science as a means of disciplining the mind.

Professor HALL directed attention particularly to the arrangement of the Museum. The collections, he said, had been placed in an order which enabled them to study created objects from the earliest to the most recent geological period. All that was required now was a staff of teachers which would render available all these valuable objects, instead of permitting them to lie idly upon their shelves. The building was in itself a beautiful object of art, adapted for the work in its systematic arrangement. He concluded by reading an extract from Herbert Spencer upon the value of scientific learning.

Dr. DAWSON acknowledged, on behalf of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the great benefits that had resulted to science from this benefactor.

After the opening the Rev. H. C. HOVEY gave an exhibition of photographs taken by artificial light of American caverns. The exhibition was accompanied by an admirable explanatory lecture. The entertainment as a whole was very much enjoyed, and it is to be hoped that that Mr. Hovey may be induced to renew the exhibition in the Queen's Hall.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this Company was held on the 4th inst., when tho report of the business for the year 1881 was presented. In the Fire Department the premiums for the year, after deducting re-insurances, amounted to $4,416,620, being an increase over the preceding year of $251,230, and the net profit realized, including interest, was $629,135, which added to the amount at credit of profit and loss account, enabled the Company to increase the Fire Insurance Fund by $250,000, pay the usual dividend, and leave a balance at the credit of the profit and loss account of $729,478.

In the Life Department, the premiums for the year amounted to $1,250,905, and after liquidation of all claims and expenses the Life and Annuity funds were increased by the sum of $720,555, making the total accumulations in this department $13,689,290.

Funds—After payment of the dividend, the funds for the security of policy-holders stand as follows:—

Capital paid up	$ 1,447,725
Fire insurance fund	2,750,000
Reserve fund	4,750,000
Balance of profit and loss account	729,478
Life fund	13,689,290
	$23,366,493

In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the year 1881 had been remarkable for the extraordinary number of fires which had occurred, the Company having had no less than 1,820 losses more than in the preceding year, with the result that, in common with other companies, its operations had not been so satisfactory as in previous years. As illustrating that the business of insurance is subject to periods of unfavorable experience, reference was made to the fact that on several previous occasions in its history, the Royal had had years of adversity and it was chiefly when such periods came round that the wisdom of the policy of the Company, inaugurated many years ago, of creating **large reserve** funds, became apparent, as the first condition of success is the confidence of the public in the stability of the Company. That the directors of the Royal still keep this object prominently before them is evidenced by the fact that, notwithstanding the comparatively adverse results mentioned, the reserve funds have been increased by the addition of $250,000 during the past year, which funds now stand at the magnificent total of $7,500,000 in addition to the paid-up capital, balance of profit and loss and life fuuds. It was also mentioned that on the 30th June last the investments of the Company had increased in value by the sum of $1,717,375, which amount is not included in the assets of the Company.

Montreal, 21st August, 1882.

JACQUES CARTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—We trust there will be a prompt and full vote for the Premier on Saturday.

Jacques Cartier is so intimately connected with the city through its being the home of many whose business interests are in Montreal that we come to regard it as a city constituency and its members as city members.

In the Ottawa Parliament it has been remarked as strange that the chief and largest commercial city of the Dominion produced so few Cabinet Ministers; that our members generally were followers, not leaders, in the affairs of the Dominion. Now that we have the choice between the Premier and a young man calling himself a Conservative, who is putting the county to the bother and trouble of a contest against his chief, and who opposes on no principle whatever, let us record early our disapproval of the unnecessary trouble we have been submitted to.

If grievances exist, the Premier, of all others, is certainly the most competent to meet our wishes and put wrong right, and he will doubtless give us his ear cheerfully for all proper and legitimate requests.

It is important that those living in Montreal, having votes in the county, should not neglect to record them.

We look upon it as a matter of congratulation to both the city and county to be represented by the Hon. Mr. Mousseau, rather than by an uninfluential member without any possible weight in the House whatever.

ANDREW J. DAWES,
THOMAS A. DAWES,
AUGUSTUS C. CARTER,
GABRIEL LEFEBVRE,
E. CHANTELOUP,
DUNCAN ROBERTSON,
J. O'FLAHERTY,
J. P. SOMERVILLE,
JAMES BENNING,
J. L. LEWIS,
J. M. DUFRESNE,
M. P. DAVIS,
W. DAVIS,
DOMINIQUE DUCHARME,
L. A. PARE, M.D.,
GEO. E. DESBARATS,
C. P. DAVIDSON,
J. A. W. GORDON,

extra has figure. The been in ex- ¼ and $5 75 store last t 53,826 the

s by railway August, 237,- 1st January gainst 3,724,- in 1881, be- Local ship- gust, 488,751 t January to inst 3,448,803 1881, being a marked im- market, and cted as fol- argo of old arrive first winter, car- f new to ar- cargoes at o $1 11½ at ked to-day. ½ to $1 17 is rn is quiet sold by car- ts at 50c to

pts by rail- shipments. een values t business, ket is very ilway and nts, 40,702 but buyers o business tside of a the West rmer and tern mess, quiet and to 15½c for 22c. eipts at in- 21th Aug- 70 barrels. ls, 633 bar- Pots, 433 —Receipts ranged at ; $5.20. In no thirds.

d dull and at the close. ed at 3s to 3s d shipment Glasgow; to at 3s 6d to 4s, week's ship- ns to Liver- d to 2s for o Liverpool 22s 6d. But- on. Small September rders to the port, with a K. port.

ncy.	Stg.
$ c.	s. d.
1.20	0 0
1.30	0 0
1.23	0 0
1.19	0 0
0.00	0 0
0.00	0 0
1.17	0 0
0.00	0 0
0.00	0 0
0.00	0 0
0.00	0 0
0.00	0 0
0.95	0 0
0.00	0 0
0.72	0 0
0.70	0 0
51	0 0
86¾	0 0
10	0 0
75	0 0
00	0 0
65	0 0
10	0 0
75	0 0
25	0 0
00	0 0
75	0 0
80	0 0
60	0 0
25	0 0
00	0 0
65	0 0
00	0 0
.15	0 0
.50	0 0
.15½	0 0
.10½	0 0
.17½	0 0
.20	0 0
.20½	0 0
.22	0 0
.21	0 0
.11	0 0
.16	0 0
.14½	0 0
.00	0 0
.00	0 0
.00	0 0
.30	0 0

USE.

d Lachine d August, me period, pments for

RECEIPTS. Rail. | L. Canal | Totals.

SHIPMENTS. Rail. | Totals.

nal for the with com- for the cor-

RECEIPTS. Rail. | Lachine Canal. | 1882 | 1881 | Totals.

SHIPMENTS.

MOVEMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

In New York, August 24:—

	Receipts.	Exports.
Flour, brls	17,638	26,071
Wheat, bush	50,500	92,488
Corn, bush	5,000	5,586
Oats, bush	98,000	....
Rye, bush	2,000	....

In Chicago—

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	10,614	5,268
Wheat, bush	84,000	84,000
Corn, bush	162,000	150,060
Oats, bush	242,000	171,000
Rye, bush	1,000	1,000
Barley, bush	2,000	1000

In Milwaukee—

Flour, brls	4,480	8,167
Wheat, bush	11,000	1,000
Corn, bush	4,000	2,000
Oats, bush	14,000	4,000
Rye, bush	1,000	....
Barley, bush	520	520

In Toledo—

Wheat, bush	84,000	412,000
Corn, bush	11,000	3,000
Oats, bush	8,000	22,000

In Detroit—

Wheat, bush	7,000	13,000

MOVEMENTS OF PROVISIONS.

In New York—

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Pork	3	....
Lard, tierces	1,236	....
Whiskey, casks	364	....

In Chicago—

Pork, brls	....	1,133
Lard, lbs	8,000	711 010
Cut meats, lbs	88,160	1,569,198

EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The shipments of live stock from Canada to Great Britain for the week ending 26th August, 1882, as reported by C. H. Chandler, insurance and shipping agent, were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
SS Barcelona, to London—		
N Kennedy	66	....
F R Lingham	20	700
Acer & Co	20	623
T Crawford & Co	104	....
SS Cynthia, to Glasgow—		
A W Aikens	100	....
Lambert & McLelland	50	....
T Crawford & Co	43	114
G Armstrong	75	....
A Brown	37	148
SS Hanoverian, to Glasgow—		
A Telfer	84	....
D McIntosh	50	....
N Kennedy	116	....
A W Aikens	126	....
SS Ontario, to Liverpool—		
J McShane, Jr, M P P	40	....
McShane & Kennedy	....	1,000
J & C Coughlin	50	280
Craig & Co	90	....
T Crawford & Co	50	....
SS Lake Huron, to Liverpool—		
F R Lingham	50	168
T Crawford & Co	81	....
Acer & Lemoine	75	....
N Kennedy	76	....
Lambert & McLelland	64	....
E B Morgan	94	....
J Dunn & Co	120	....
From Boston:		
SS Scandinavian, to Glasgow—		
J McShane, Jr, M P P	222	....
SS Victoria, to Liverpool—		
Price & Delorme	100	....
Acer & Co	165	....
J McShane, Jr, M P P	316	....
Total this week	2,490	3,833
" previous week	1,293	4,273
" to date	28,819	57,289
" same date last year	31,487	38,596

THE BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

BOSTON, August 22.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, with a light demand. Prices rule steady, holders showing no disposition to give way from their asking figures. Wheat at Chicago ruled higher. We quote fine at $3 25@$3 50 per barrel; superfine at $3 75 per brl; common extras at $4 50@$5 00; choice extras at $5 25@$5 50; New York roller at $6 00@6 25; Canada superior at $6 15@6 25; Minnesota bakers' at $6 50@7; Ohio and Indiana at $5 62½@6 00; Michigan at $5 50@5 75; St Louis and Southern Illinois at $6 00@6 50; choice Minnesota and Wisconsin spring wheat patents, $7 25@8 25, with some fancy brands higher, and winter wheat patents at $7 00@$7 50. Cornmeal continues quiet at $3 90@$4 00 per brl, with rye flour dull and easy at $4 50@4 75 per brl in a small way. Oatmeal continues strong at $7@7 25 per brl for ground and $8 00 for cut.

BUTTER—The market has further improved for fine creamery and prices are a shade higher. Receipts were 718 tubs and 95 boxes. We quote choice fresh-made Western creameries at 26@27c per lb; Northern creamery at 27c@28c; choice fresh dairy at 25c@26c, selections higher; fair to good at 22c@23c; common at 21c@22c; choice Western dairy at 21c@22c; choice fresh Western factory at 18c@19c; common to good at 16c@17c; bakers' at 14c@15c.

CHEESE—The market has been steady and firm and prices are unchanged. Liverpool has continued at 58s. Receipts were 5,088 boxes. We quote choice new Northern factory at 11c@11¾c, fancy higher; best Western factory at 10c@10½c; fair to good at 8c@9c, with common at 6c@7c per lb, according to quality.

EGGS—The market has been weak, but receipts were light. Receipts were 6 boxes and 495 cases. We quote fresh Eastern at 25c, some higher; Northern at 23½c@24c; Vermont and New York at 25c, and Island at 24c per dozen.

FRUIT—The market has ruled dull for apples which were slightly lower. We quote sour apples at $2 00@3 00 per bbl, and golden sweets at $2 00. Evaporated apples continue quiet at 11c@15c, while Northern and Eastern sliced and quartered command 5½c@6c, and North Carolina sliced 7c@9c per lb. We quote lemons at $5 50@8 00 per box. Oranges are at $7@8 00 per box. Bananas are in light supply, Aspinwall bananas are selling at $2 00@3 00 per bunch; and Jamaicado at $1 75@2 50.

POTATOES—The market has improved under light receipts. To-day they were 967 bush. We quote natives at $3@3 25, and Rhode Islands at $3@3 25 per bbl.

HAY—The market has ruled firm for choice stock, which is in light supply. Receipts were 13 car-loads. We quote choice prime hay at $20@21; fancy higher; medium and ordinary hay at $15@19; poor at $12@14, with Eastern swale at $9@16; rye straw at $14@17 50 and oat straw at $9 00 per ton.—*Advertiser.*

QUEBEC MARKETS.

QUEBEC, August 24.

OCEAN FREIGHTS are firm. Transactions are: Liverpool, timber 29s 6d and 29s; London, timber 30s, deals 62s 6d; Cape Town, deals £6, staves £4. The barque Sirene has been chartered to load in Montreal for Liverpool at 70s for deals, 75s for boards.

TIMBER—The market, after a long spell of dulness, is beginning to show some animation. Thistle & Carswell have sold two rafts white pine, about 56 feet average, at 33c; Archibald McLean has sold one raft white pine, about 54 feet average, at 28½c; other sales have taken place but the prices have not transpired. It is expected that a considerable number of rafts will change hands during the coming week. It is rumored that one of our large timber houses has chartered sixty vessels to load timber and deals here this fall.

COALS—Market firm; Scotch steam—no arrivals; last cargo sold at $7 per chaldron; Sydney selling at $6.50 per chaldron.

SALT—Market dull and lower; three cargoes have arrived during the week; two on Montreal account, and the other to H. Fry & Co; selling ex store at 60c and 57½c per sack.

FIRE BRICK—Market easy; selling ex wharf at $30 per M Carr brand, and $25 per M for Scotch fire brick, Hurlford brand.

PIG IRON—No arrivals; Summerlee No. 1 selling at $21@$23 per ton in small lots.

RIVER FREIGHTS—To Montreal—Salt, 9c per sack; coal or iron, $1 00 per ton, sailing, 10c extra towing; scrap iron, $1 20 per ton, 10c extra towing; sawn lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure, $1 to $1 20; lumber to Burlington, $2 per 1,000 ft, b m; lumber to Whitehall, $2 per 1,000 ft b m; lumber to Plattsburg, $2 per 1,000 ft b m; lumber to New York, $4 00 per 1,000 ft b m; to Sorel, coal, 90c per ton sailing, 10c extra towing; to St Johns, P Q, salt, 12½c per sack. From Montreal—Flour, 8c per brl, 4c per bag; pork 10c per brl; heavy goods, $1 per ton. Freights to Gulf ports—From Quebec to Gaspe, Summerside, Charlottetown, P E I, Pictou, N S, &c., 50c per brl and $5 per ton per steamer, per schooner 35c to 40c per brl.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Flour — Receipts, 17,000 barrels; without quotable change; sales, 17,000 barrels. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Cornmeal steady at $4 25@4 50. Wheat—Receipts, 805,000 bushels; declined; sales, 2,655,000 bushels, including 217,000 bushels, spot; exports, 92,000 bushels; No 2 spring, nominal; No 2 red, $1 14½@1 14¾; No 1 white, $1 16½@1 17; No. 2 red August, $1 14¾. Rye steady at 74c@78c. Barley steady. Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 5,000 bushels; scarce and nominal; sales, 1,381,000 bushels, including 41,000 bushels spot. Oats—Receipts, 97,000 bushels; weak; sales, 906,000 bushels; mixed, 54c@62c; white, 67c@80c; No 2, August, 57½c@58¼c. Hay, firm and unchanged. Hops steady. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar weak; standard A, 8⅜c; cut loaf, 9⅜c; crushed, 9¼c. Molasses, steady. Rice, steady. Petroleum, stronger; crude, 6¼c @6¾c; refined, 6¾c@6¼c. Tallow firm at 8½c@8⅝c. Potatoes firm at $2 50@3 00. Eggs lower at 22c@22½c. Pork, higher at $22 25. Beef, firm. Cut meats steady; light smoking bellies, 15c; middles firm; long clear, 13⅜c. Lard weak at $12 72½@12 77½. Butter a shade better at 18c@30c. Cheese declining at 8c@11¾c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL	Aug. 24, 5 00 p.m.	Aug. 23, 5 00 p.m.
Flour	10 0 @ 12 0	10 0 @ 12 0
Wheat—Spring	8 4 @ 9 0	8 4 @ 9 0
Red winter	8 9 @ 9 1	8 9 @ 9 1
White winter	9 6 @ 9 10	9 6 @ 9 10
Club	9 8 @ 10 1	9 8 @ 10 1
Corn (new)	7 4 @ 0 0	7 4 @ 0 0
Corn (old)	0 0 @ 0 0	0 0 @ 0 0
Barley	5 2 @ 0 0	5 2 @ 0 0
Oats	6 6 @ 0 0	6 6 @ 0 0
Pease	7 3 @ 0 0	7 3 @ 0 0
Pork	100 0 @ 0 0	100 0 @ 0 0
Lard	62 0 @ 0 0	62 6 @ 0 0
Bacon	67 0 @ 0 0	67 0 @ 0 0
Beef	00 0 @ 0 0	00 0 @ 0 0
Tallow	44 6 @ 0 0	44 6 @ 0 0
Cheese	57 0 @ 0 0	57 6 @ 0 0

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO, August 24.—Market quiet. Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat quiet and easier; No. 2 fall not likely to bring over $1 14, but held higher; spring sold on p. t. or about $1 20 for No. 1, and $1 18 for No. 2. Oats scarce and wanted at 60c. Barley and pease unchanged. Butter easy, with 16c@16½c best bids for selections, but choice dairy on spot 18c@19c, and inferior 13c@15c. Eggs steady at 14c@17c.

Wheat—Fall No 1, $0 00; do No 2, $1 14@1 15; do No 3, $1 12@1 13; spring wheat, No 1, $1 20@0 00; No 2, $1 18@0 00. Barley No 2, 87c; No 3 extra 82c@83c. Pease, No 2, 81c@82. Oats No 1, 60c.

Flour—Superior, $5 35@5 40; extra, $5 30. Bran, $13 25@$13 50. Butter, 13c@19c. Oatmeal, $5 50.

COTTON MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton steady; uplands, 7⅞d; Orleans, 7 5-16d.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Cotton dull and unchanged.

CHEESE MARKET.

LISTOWEL, Ont., August 24.—At the cheese fair held here to-day twelve factories were represented, offering 4,400 boxes; sales dull; 600 boxes sold at 11½c.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LONDON, August 24.

5 00 p m—Consols, 99 9-16. Bonds—4½'s, 116; 5's, 102½; Erie, 39½; Ill. C., 139½.

NEW YORK, August 24.

10 30 a m—Wheat, No 2 red, $1 44 August, $1 15 September, $1 16 October, $1 14⅜ year. Corn, 91c asked August, 87½c September, 86c October, 81½c November, 78¾c year.

11 20 a m—Pork, $21 85@22 25 cash, $21 90@22 25 August, $21 80@22 45 September, $22 00@22 30 October. Lard, $12 65 bid August, $12 67½@12 72½ September, $12 82½@12 85 October, $12 62½ year.

12 00 m—Wheat firm; No 1 white, $1 16 bid cash, $1 15⅞@1 16 September, $1 17½ asked October. No 2 red, $1 15 cash, 32,000 bushels at $1 17⅞ August, $1 15½@1 15⅝ September, $1 16@1 16⅛ October, $1 17⅜@1 17⅝ November, $1 14⅜@1 14⅝ year. Corn quiet at 91½c. Oats quiet.

1 p m—Wheat quiet; No 2 red, $1 14⅝ September, $1 17½ November, $1 14⅜ year. Corn quiet and firm at 92½c @ 92⅝c. Oats firm. Freights, 5c.

2 00 p m—Wheat, sales, 1,200 bush; close, No. 2 red, $1 13⅞ cash, $1 14½ August, $1 14½ September, $1 00⅜ October, $1 16⅜ November, $1 17⅞ December, $1 14½ year. Corn, sales, 750,000 bush; close, 92½c@92¾c cash, 90½c August, 87⅞c September, 85⅜c October, 81½c November, 78¼c year. Oats, firm.

3 30 p m—Close—Wheat, No 2 red, $1 14 August, $1 14⅛ September, $1 15½ October, $1 16½ November, $1 17⅞ December, $1 14 year. Corn, 90½c August, 87⅞c September, 85⅜c October, 81⅛c November, 78¼c year.

CHICAGO, August 24.

8 45 a m—Mercury, 76° above; cloudy.

9 30 a m—Wheat opens at 99⅞c September.

9 31 a m—Corn opens as 76⅛c September, 72⅜c November.

9 31½ a m—Wheat, 99⅜c@99⅝c September. Oats, 41⅜c@42c August, 38⅜c May.

9 32½ a m—Pork, $21 80 October. Wheat, 99c@98⅞c October. Corn, 72½c November.

9 33½ a m—Pork $19 95 January. Wheat 99c October, 98⅛c year. Corn 76⅞c September, 75⅛c October, 72⅜c November.

9 36½ a m—Pork $21 70 September, $21 82½ October. Lard $12 42½ October. Corn 76⅞c September, 67c year. Oats 42½c@42½c@42½c August.

9 38 a m—Pork $21 72½ September, $21 85@21 87½ October, $20 00 January. Wheat 99⅜c November, 98⅛c@98⅜c year.

9 42 a m—Wheat 96⅞c bid August. Corn 76⅛c September, 75⅛c@75⅜c October.

9 50 a m—Wheat 98⅝c@99c October. Corn 78⅛c nominal August, 77c September, 75⅛c October, 64c May. Oats 36⅛c October.

9 51 a m—Pork $21 87½ October.

10 10 a m—Lard $12 45 October, $12 35 September. Wheat 97⅛c August, 99½c November. Corn 75⅛c October. Oats 42⅜c August.

10 25 a m—Pork, $21 97½ October. Wheat 98⅛c August, $1 September, 99⅛c October. Corn 78⅛c September, 72⅜c November, 66⅛c year.

10 36 a m—Oats, 42⅛c August, 37½c@38⅛c September, 36⅛c October, 35½c year.

10 48 a m—Call—S R, $14 15 September, $13 05 bid, $13 12½ asked October, $12 05 asked November, $11 asked year, $10 75 January. Pork, $21 85 September, $21 90@21 95½ October, $20 30 bid, $20 50 asked November, $19 85@19 87½@19 90@19 92½@19 90 year, $20 07½@20 05 January, $20 15@20 12½ February.

10 51 a m—Wheat, $1 00½@1 00¾@1 00⅝ September, 99½c@99⅝c@99⅛c October. Corn, 78⅛c nominal August, 76½c@77c September, 75⅜c@75½c October, 72½c November. Corn, 36½c@37c September.

10 55 a m—Lard, $12 45 asked August, $12 37½ September, $12 45@12 47½ October, $12 42½ bid, $12 45 asked year, $12 25 January, $12 36 February.

11 01 a m—Pork, $20 25 November. $21 97½ October, $21 85 September. Wheat, $1 09⅛ October, 99c year.

11 46 a m—Wheat, 96⅛c August, 99⅛c September, 99⅛c October. Corn, 76⅛c September, 75c@74½c@75c October, 71⅞c@71⅝c November, 66½c year.

1 01 p m—Close—Wheat, 96½c August, 99⅛c September, 98⅛c October, 98⅛c year. Corn, 77⅛c August, 76⅜c@76½c September, 74⅜c October, 71½c November, 66½c year, 63⅛c May. Oats, 41⅜c August, 36⅛c September, 35½c October, 45½c year, 38⅛c nominal May.

1 02 p m—S R, $13 10 nominal August, $13 10 September, $13 05 October, $12 00 November. Pork, $21 80 nominal August, $21 80 September, $21 92½ October, $20 02½ January. Lard, $12 37½ nominal August, $12 37½ September, $12 45 October, $12 40 November, $12 25 January.

Engagements—Corn, 338,000 bush. Freights—Corn, 1½c.

2 04 p m—Rye, 68c August, 68c bid, 69c asked September, 69c bid, 69½c asked October, 67c bid, 68c asked year.

2 08 p m—Oats, 41¼c@41⅜c August, 36⅛c. September, 35½c October.

2 25 p m—Wheat, 98⅛c year; old, $1 07 bid, $1 08 asked cash, $1 07 August, $1 September, 98½c bid, 98½c asked year.

2 30 p m—Wheat, red winter, $1 06 bid, $1 07 asked cash, $1 06½ bid, $1 06¾ asked August, $1 02 September, $1 02 bid, $1 02½ asked October, $1 02½ bid, $1 03 asked November, $1 01@$1 01½ year. Corn, 77½c bid, 78½c asked cash, 77⅞c August, 78½c September, 74⅛c@74½c October, 71⅛c November.

2 34 p m—Corn 71½c November, 76⅜c @ 76½c year, 73¾@73½c May.

2 37 p m—S R $13 10 bid, $13 15 asked September, $13 10 October, $11 97½ bid, $12 05 asked November, $10 90 bid, $11 asked year, $10 75 asked January, $10 80⅛ asked February.

2 49 p m—Pork $21 87½ asked August, $21 77½@21 80 September, $21 92½ October, $21 45 November, $19 77½ year.

2 44 p m—Pork $19 97½@20 January, $20 05 bid, $20 12½ asked February.

2 46 p m—Lard $12 30 bid, $12 37½ asked August, $12 35@12 37½ September, $12 47½ October.

2 50 p m—Lard S 2 42½ November, $12 22½ bid, $12 30 asked year, $12 25 January, $12 35 February, $12 42½ bid, $12 45 asked March.

3 05 p m—Oats, 35½c bid, 33c asked November, 35½c year, 35½c@35⅝c May. Wheat, $1 06@$1 06¼ August, 95c@95½c September.

Sales—Rye, 5,000 bushels; oats, 205,000 bush; wheat, 440,000 bushels; old, 30,000 bushels; winter, 10,000 bushels; corn, 200,000 bushels; S R, 50,000 lbs; pork 2,000 brls; lard, 8,740 tierces.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.

1 03 p m—Wheat, $1 06¼ cash, $1 03¾ August, 99½c September, 98c October.

2 30 p m—Wheat, $1 03¼ August, 99½c September, 99½c October.

DETROIT, August 24.

10 20 a m—Wheat, No 1 white, $1 09 bid, $1 10 asked cash, $1 09¼ August, $1 05½ September, $1 04¾ October, $1 04½ November, $1 03¾ bid year.

12 35 a m—Wheat, No. 1 white, $1 09¼ cash, $1 09 August, $1 05 September, $1 04½ bid, $1 03½ asked October, $1 03½ year.

TOLEDO, August 24.

10 20 a m—Wheat, No 2 red, $1 08¾ cash, $1 08 August, $1 04⅞ September, $1 05½ October, $1 06½ bid November, $1 04 year. Corn, high mixed, 80c bid; No 2, 79½c bid cash, 79½c August, 77½c bid September, 76c bid October, 65½c year. Oats, 45½c bid August, 36½c bid September, 36½ bid October, 36c bid year.

12 noon—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1 08¾ cash, $1 08 August, $1 04¾ September, $1 05 October, $1 05¾ November, $1 04 bid year. Corn, high mixed, 80c; No 2, 79½c cash, 79½c bid August, 77½c bid September, 76c bid October, 65c year. Oats, 44½c cash, 43½c August, 37½c September, 36½c year.

Auction Sales.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

THIS MORNING.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

I will sell at my Store, 726 Craig street,

To-Day (Thursday),

A large quantity of Household Furniture. Immediately before the Sale of Furniture will be sold one Victoria Phaeton, one elegant Top Buggy, Stanhope, &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

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Sale at TEN o'clock A.M.

Montreal, 29th April, 1879

By order of

J. E. O. LABADIE,

Testamentary Executor and Administrator of said Estate.

102

Miscellaneous.

GIBB & CO.

Beg to inform their Friends and Patrons that they have received their

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCKS

IN

TAILORING AND HABERDASHERY.

—ALSO,—

Pattern Suits from Poole,

And respectfully invite inspection.

March 14 62

TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

Will the representative of Her Majesty be dishonored, in order to satisfy the extreme LOYAL and PATRIOTIC members from Quebec, and the country spared a repetition of 1837 and 1838?

Not a bit of it, gentlemen! LORD LORNE is master of the position, the Queen and Constitution must (and will be) upheld, come what may.

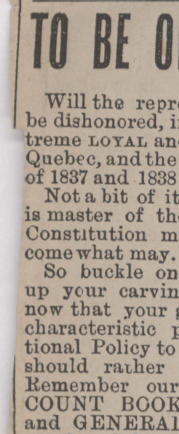
So buckle on your armour and sharpen up your carving knives if you will; but, now that your great leader has, with his characteristic pluck, given you the National Policy to your heart's content, you should rather begin to think business. Remember our CHEAP SALE of ACCOUNT BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS and GENERAL STATIONERY, will be continued for another month (when our usual Spring Stock will arrive), when, of necessity, prices must be advanced. Call and make your purchases at once and SAVE from 20 to 30 PER CENT.

GEO. HORNE & SON,

71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier Street.

April 18 22

THE ATTENTION



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Important to Manufacturers

AND CAPITALISTS.

FINE PREMISES, with 48,000 SQUARE FEET OF GROUND,

ST. CUNEGONDE, MONTREAL.

The Subriber will sell at his Rooms, on

Thursday, May 1st,

the extensive brick premises recently occupied by the "West End Dresden Pottery Co'y."

300 FEET on ALBERT STREET.
300 " on DELISLE "
160 " on VINET "

The Parish of St. Cunegonde offers many valuable advantages to manufacturers, which are being appreciated, and must soon largely enhance the value of the property.

Liberal terms.

The building is capacious, well lit, in good order, and eminently suited for any kind of Factory.

Arrangements may be made for purchase of the Engine, Machinery, &c.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

83 JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

Steinway Pianoforte, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Library and Bedroom Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Marble-top Tables, Pictures and general Household Effects, belonging to the Estate of Richard Smardon, will be sold on the premises,

No. 1225 DORCHESTER STREET,

On SATURDAY, the 3rd May Next,

At TEN o'clock A.M.,

By order of the Assignee.

Montreal, 30th April, 1879

JOHN J. ARNTON.

103 Auctioneer.

CHOICE TEAS BY AUCTION

3,000 Hf-Chests Choice New Season's Japans,

Ex S.S. "Cyphrena," from YOKOHAMA direct.

700 Packages KAISOW CONGOU, Ex S.S. "Glenfinlas."

150 Boxes SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE.

For account of JOHN DUNCAN & CO., at their Stores, 450 St. Paul Street.

On Thursday, 8th May.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON,

Auctioneer.

163

Groceries, Wines, &c.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co., Xeres de la Frontera, Sherries.
" T. G. Sandeman & Sons, Oporto, Ports.
" Pablo, Oliva & Castles, Tarragona, Red Wines.
" Leal Brothers & Co. Madeira, Madeira Wines.
" G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims, Champagnes.
" P. A. Mumm & Co., Frankfort-O M., Hocks and Moselles.
" Cuzol, Fils & Co., Bordeaux, Fruits, &c.
" Pinet, Castillon & Co., Cognac, Brandies,
" A. Houtman & Co., Schiedam Gins,
" Wm. Hay, Fairman & Co., Glasgow, Whiskies.
" R. Thorne & Sons, Greenock, Whiskies.
" D. J. Thomson, Leith, Ginger Wine, Old Tom, &c.
" Machen & Co., Liverpool, Export Bottlers of Guiness & Sons' Dublin Stout.
" Robert Porter & Co., London, Export Bottlers of Bass & Co's Ale.

Mr. Wm. McEwan, Edinburgh, Scotch Ales.

Apollinaris Company (Limited) London.

Orders for Direct Importation Solicited from the Trade.

February 20 44

A. GIBERTON & CO.,

8 DeBresoles Street,

MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

Riviere, Gardrat & Cie., Cognac, Brandies
Wynand Fockink, Amsterdam, Beste Schiedammer Gin and Cordials,
La Grande Chartreuse, Isere, L. Garnier. Chartreuse (genuine).
E. Mercier & Co, Epernay Champagne.
La Benedictine, from the Abbey of Fecamp
J. Brisson & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets.
H. E. H. the Duke d'Aumale, Palermo. Zucco-Madeira.
Ordrion & Pict, Purveyors to the Court of Russia, Cote d'Or Burgundy Wines.
E. Cusenier & Co., Purveyors to the Court of Italy, Paris, Cordials.
Chevalier-Appert, Paris, Conserves Alimentaires.
Gaillard & Cavaillon, Province, Oils.
Amieux Freres, Nantes, Sardines in Oil.
The Gruyere Model Cheese Factory, Gruyere, Switzerland, Cheese.
H. Taverney & Co., Vevey, Switzerland, Cigars and Tobacco.
The French and Belgian Plate Glass Cos.
Haidin & Cie, Belgium, Window Glass.
The Crystal works of Baccarat, Paris.
J. Ponyat, Limoges, French Porcelains,
J. Guillard & Co., Bordeaux, French Crockery.
Dufour & Co., Anchor Brand, Bolting Cloths
E. Cheuipe, Paris, French Leathers.
French Boot Factories, Paris, Ladies', Men's and Children's.
Cottance, La Parfumerie Centrale and St. James, Paris, Perfumeries.
C. Delaye, Paris, Bruches and Combs.
Larroche-Joubert, Lacroix & Cie., Angouleme, Papers of all kinds.
Jules Turquetil & Cie., Paris, Wall Papers.
Jeantet David, St. Claude, Jura, Smokers' Goods and Toys.
E. Lefrucheux, Paris, Fowling-pieces.
N. Vivario-Floudeur, Armourer to the King of the Belgians, Liege, Sporting Arms.
Astier-Pradon, Thiers, Puy de Dome, French Cutlery.
Blot & Drouard, Paris, French Clocks and Bronzes.

IN STOCK—FINE GROCERIES AND ARTICLES DE PARIS.

Wholesale Only.

GUSTAVE A. DROLET A. GIBERTON
LUCIEN HUOT.

March 26 242

JOHN HOPE & CO

MONTREAL,

AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam
MARTELL & CO., Cognac.
JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.
MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.
DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.
BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.
M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto.
MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona.
FREDERIC VALLESTE, Marseilles.
E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.
E. & G. HIBBERT, London.
BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow.
WM. JAMESON & CO., Dublin.
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin.
&c., &c., &c.

N. B.—Orders received from the Wholesale Trade only.

ecember 10 295

SPARKLING APPLE CIDER.

CROP OF 1878.

This is now in Bottle, and surpasses the production of previous years.

FREDERICK KINGSTON,

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY WINE MERCHANT,

25 Hospital Street.

March 13 61

JOHN C. McLAREN,

MANUFACTURER OF

LEATHER BELTING,

FIRE ENGINE HOSE,

AND

PATENT TANNED LACE LEATHER.

Price Lists on application.

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, 10 St. Bonaventure Street, (Near McGill Street),

P. O. Box 1266. Montreal, P.Q

November 15 1375

Auction Sales.

BY W. E. SHAW.

THIS MORNING.

HANDSOME

DRAWING ROOM SUITE,

In CRIMSON (made to order), pair large GILT MIRRORS, very fine; Crystal Gasaliers, Brussels Carpets, Dining Room, Bedroom and Sitting Room Furniture, Curtains, Pictures, fine Oilcloth, splendid Hall Stove, Kitchen Stove and Requisites (for removal day of sale), at the residence, No. 1393 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

Thursday Next, 1st May.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

W. E. SHAW,

30 Auctioneer.

Fine Furniture,

MIRRORS, CRYSTAL GASALIERS, PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, BEST PLATEDWARE, &c., &c.

I am instructed to sell at the residence of the Rev. ALFRED J. BRAY, No. 695 Sherbrooke street, on

Friday Afternoon, 2nd May,

The whole of the Fine Furniture, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Crystal Gasaliers, Mirrors and Pier Glasses, 7½ octave Piano, by New York maker, handsome Rosewood case, fine tone; splendid Oak Sideboard, Walnut Dining Table and Chairs, fine Platedware, China, Glassware, handsome Mantel Clock and Ornaments, really fine Marble-top Bedroom Furniture and Bedding, Iron Bedsteads, Oilcloth, Pictures, Refrigerator, Kitchen Stove and Requisites. All in splendid order.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

W. E. SHAW,

102 Auctioneer.

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE 3RD MAY,

Large Sale of Carpets, Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Pianos, Pictures, &c., &c., at my Saleroome, 195 St. James street, opposite Molsons Bank.

Sale at SEVEN o'clock.

W. E. SHAW,

103 Auctioneer.

Sales of Furniture

AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

W. E. SHAW,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER,

gives his personal attention to all Sales entrusted to him. His Saleroems—

195 St. James street,

(Opposite Molsons Bank),

Best stand in the city for the sale of General Merchandize and Household Effects.

Those who contemplate selling their Household Furniture this Spring, will do well to make early arrangements with him, as he has already been engaged to conduct several important sales of which due notice will be given. Reasonable terms and prompt settlements have already secured him the leading business.

Valuations and Appraisals. Cash advances made on consignments.

March 4 53

Metals.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

16 St. John street.

RAILWAY TURN TABLES
WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES
LOCOMOTIVE TIRES AND AXLES
STEEL PLATES AND CASTINGS
BOILER TUBES AND PLATES
STEAM, GAS AND WATER PIPE
INJECTOR BOILER FEEDERS
BOLTS, NUTS AND RIVETS
ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES
IRON BEAMS & GIRDERS
HYDRAULIC FORGINGS
GAS WORKS SUPPLIES
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

April 5 81

BARROW

HÆMATITE STEEL CO'Y

[LIMITED],

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, ENGLAND.

COX & GREEN,

Montreal,

Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

WILSON, HAWKSWORTH, ELLISON & CO.

SHEFFIELD.

CELEBRATED STEEL

PRIZES AWARDED THEM AT

Vienna, Paris and Philadelphia Exhibitions.

for Cast Steel, Tool Steel, Spring Steel Sheet Steel and Steel Wire.

M. HUNTER & SON, SHEFFIELD,

Extra Fine Table Cutlery.

JOHN ROUND & SON (LIMITED) SHEFFIELD

Electro-Plated Ware, Spoons and Forks.

Orders solicited to import or from Stock

B. J. COGHLIN,

26 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal

Sole Agent.

July 3 137

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

PIG IRON, BAR IRON,

Boiler Plates, Galvanized Iron,

CANADA PLATES, TIN PLATES,

Boiler Tubes, Gas Tubes,

Ingot Tin, Ingot Copper, Sheet Copper, Antimony, Sheet Zinc, Ingot Zinc, Pig Lead, Dry Red Lead, Dry White Lead Rivets, Iron Wire, Steel Wire, Glass,

Paints, Fire Clay, Fine Covers, Fire Bricks, Veined Marble, Roman Cement, Portland Cement, Canada Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops Fountains, Drain Pipes Patent Encaustic Paving Tiles, &c.

MANUFACTURER OF

SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS

August 27 204

WAREHOUSE BURNED ONLY,

WORKSHOPS AND FOUNDRY

RUNNING AS USUAL.

ORDERS FOR

Cast Hardware and Iron Railing

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. R. IVES & CO.

August 7 187

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF

Bronzed and Crystal Gasaliers

SETTEES, TABLES & STOOLS

For Gardens (new designs.)

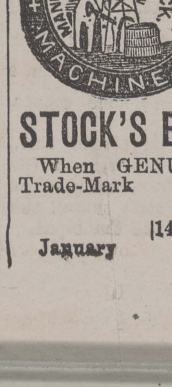
Union Water Meter Co's Meters,

AT

CHANTELOUP'S.

April

MACHINE OILS.



Thousands of Barrels of Oil have been palmed off by Unscrupulous Oil Men as STOCK'S EXTRA OIL.

It is An Imitation in appearance, but MOST INFERIOR IN QUALITY.

STOCK'S EXTRA XX & XXX,

When GENUINE, bears the above Trade-Mark

GEO. B. STOCK,

January 14 Church Street, Toronto.

Auction Sales.

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April 18 22

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Arrangements may be made for purchase of the Engine, Machinery, &c.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

83 JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

Steinway Pianoforte, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Library and Bedroom Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Marble-top Tables, Pictures and general Household Effects, belonging to the Estate of Richard Smardon, will be sold on the premises,

No. 1225 DORCHESTER STREET,

On SATURDAY, the 3rd May Next,

At TEN o'clock A.M.,

By order of the Assignee.

Montreal, 30th April, 1879

JOHN J. ARNTON.

103 Auctioneer.

CHOICE TEAS BY AUCTION

3,000 Hf-Chests Choice New Season's Japans,

Ex S.S. "Cyphrena," from YOKOHAMA direct.

700 Packages KAISOW CONGOU, Ex S.S. "Glenfinlas."

150 Boxes SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE.

For account of JOHN DUNCAN & CO., at their Stores, 450 St. Paul Street.

On Thursday, 8th May.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON,

Auctioneer.

163

Groceries, Wines, &c.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co., Xeres de la Frontera, Sherries.
" T. G. Sandeman & Sons, Oporto, Ports.
" Pablo, Oliva & Castles, Tarragona, Red Wines.
" Leal Brothers & Co. Madeira, Madeira Wines.
" G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims, Champagnes.
" P. A. Mumm & Co., Frankfort-O M., Hocks and Moselles.
" Cuzol, Fils & Co., Bordeaux, Fruits, &c.
" Pinet, Castillon & Co., Cognac, Brandies,
" A. Houtman & Co., Schiedam Gins,
" Wm. Hay, Fairman & Co., Glasgow, Whiskies.
" R. Thorne & Sons, Greenock, Whiskies.
" D. J. Thomson, Leith, Ginger Wine, Old Tom, &c.
" Machen & Co., Liverpool, Export Bottlers of Guiness & Sons' Dublin Stout.
" Robert Porter & Co., London, Export Bottlers of Bass & Co's Ale.

Mr. Wm. McEwan, Edinburgh, Scotch Ales.

Apollinaris Company (Limited) London.

Orders for Direct Importation Solicited from the Trade.

February 20 44

A. GIBERTON & CO.,

8 DeBresoles Street,

MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

Riviere, Gardrat & Cie., Cognac, Brandies
Wynand Fockink, Amsterdam, Beste Schiedammer Gin and Cordials,
La Grande Chartreuse, Isere, L. Garnier. Chartreuse (genuine).
E. Mercier & Co, Epernay Champagne.
La Benedictine, from the Abbey of Fecamp
J. Brisson & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets.
H. E. H. the Duke d'Aumale, Palermo. Zucco-Madeira.
Ordrion & Pict, Purveyors to the Court of Russia, Cote d'Or Burgundy Wines.
E. Cusenier & Co., Purveyors to the Court of Italy, Paris, Cordials.
Chevalier-Appert, Paris, Conserves Alimentaires.
Gaillard & Cavaillon, Province, Oils.
Amieux Freres, Nantes, Sardines in Oil.
The Gruyere Model Cheese Factory, Gruyere, Switzerland, Cheese.
H. Taverney & Co., Vevey, Switzerland, Cigars and Tobacco.
The French and Belgian Plate Glass Cos.
Haidin & Cie, Belgium, Window Glass.
The Crystal works of Baccarat, Paris.
J. Ponyat, Limoges, French Porcelains,
J. Guillard & Co., Bordeaux, French Crockery.
Dufour & Co., Anchor Brand, Bolting Cloths
E. Cheuipe, Paris, French Leathers.
French Boot Factories, Paris, Ladies', Men's and Children's.
Cottance, La Parfumerie Centrale and St. James, Paris, Perfumeries.
C. Delaye, Paris, Bruches and Combs.
Larroche-Joubert, Lacroix & Cie., Angouleme, Papers of all kinds.
Jules Turquetil & Cie., Paris, Wall Papers.
Jeantet David, St. Claude, Jura, Smokers' Goods and Toys.
E. Lefrucheux, Paris, Fowling-pieces.
N. Vivario-Floudeur, Armourer to the King of the Belgians, Liege, Sporting Arms.
Astier-Pradon, Thiers, Puy de Dome, French Cutlery.
Blot & Drouard, Paris, French Clocks and Bronzes.

IN STOCK—FINE GROCERIES AND ARTICLES DE PARIS.

Wholesale Only.

GUSTAVE A. DROLET A. GIBERTON
LUCIEN HUOT.

March 26 242

JOHN HOPE & CO

MONTREAL,

AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam
MARTELL & CO., Cognac.
JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.
MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.
DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.
BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.
M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto.
MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona.
FREDERIC VALLESTE, Marseilles.
E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.
E. & G. HIBBERT, London.
BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow.
WM. JAMESON & CO., Dublin.
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin.
&c., &c., &c.

N. B.—Orders received from the Wholesale Trade only.

ecember 10 295

SPARKLING APPLE CIDER.

CROP OF 1878.

This is now in Bottle, and surpasses the production of previous years.

FREDERICK KINGSTON,

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY WINE MERCHANT,

25 Hospital Street.

March 13 61

JOHN C. McLAREN,

MANUFACTURER OF

LEATHER BELTING,

FIRE ENGINE HOSE,

AND

PATENT TANNED LACE LEATHER.

Price Lists on application.

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, 10 St. Bonaventure Street, (Near McGill Street),

P. O. Box 1266. Montreal, P.Q

November 15 1375

Auction Sales.

BY W. E. SHAW.

THIS MORNING.

HANDSOME

DRAWING ROOM SUITE,

In CRIMSON (made to order), pair large GILT MIRRORS, very fine; Crystal Gasaliers, Brussels Carpets, Dining Room, Bedroom and Sitting Room Furniture, Curtains, Pictures, fine Oilcloth, splendid Hall Stove, Kitchen Stove and Requisites (for removal day of sale), at the residence, No. 1393 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

Thursday Next, 1st May.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

W. E. SHAW,

30 Auctioneer.

Fine Furniture,

MIRRORS, CRYSTAL GASALIERS, PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, BEST PLATEDWARE, &c., &c.

I am instructed to sell at the residence of the Rev. ALFRED J. BRAY, No. 695 Sherbrooke street, on

Friday Afternoon, 2nd May,

The whole of the Fine Furniture, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Crystal Gasaliers, Mirrors and Pier Glasses, 7½ octave Piano, by New York maker, handsome Rosewood case, fine tone; splendid Oak Sideboard, Walnut Dining Table and Chairs, fine Platedware, China, Glassware, handsome Mantel Clock and Ornaments, really fine Marble-top Bedroom Furniture and Bedding, Iron Bedsteads, Oilcloth, Pictures, Refrigerator, Kitchen Stove and Requisites. All in splendid order.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

W. E. SHAW,

102 Auctioneer.

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE 3RD MAY,

Large Sale of Carpets, Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Pianos, Pictures, &c., &c., at my Saleroome, 195 St. James street, opposite Molsons Bank.

Sale at SEVEN o'clock.

W. E. SHAW,

103 Auctioneer.

Sales of Furniture

AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

W. E. SHAW,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER,

gives his personal attention to all Sales entrusted to him. His Saleroems—

195 St. James street,

(Opposite Molsons Bank),

Best stand in the city for the sale of General Merchandize and Household Effects.

Those who contemplate selling their Household Furniture this Spring, will do well to make early arrangements with him, as he has already been engaged to conduct several important sales of which due notice will be given. Reasonable terms and prompt settlements have already secured him the leading business.

Valuations and Appraisals. Cash advances made on consignments.

March 4 53

Metals.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

16 St. John street.

RAILWAY TURN TABLES
WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES
LOCOMOTIVE TIRES AND AXLES
STEEL PLATES AND CASTINGS
BOILER TUBES AND PLATES
STEAM, GAS AND WATER PIPE
INJECTOR BOILER FEEDERS
BOLTS, NUTS AND RIVETS
ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES
IRON BEAMS & GIRDERS
HYDRAULIC FORGINGS
GAS WORKS SUPPLIES
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

April 5 81

BARROW

HÆMATITE STEEL CO'Y

[LIMITED],

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, ENGLAND.

COX & GREEN,

Montreal,

Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

WILSON, HAWKSWORTH, ELLISON & CO.

SHEFFIELD.

CELEBRATED STEEL

PRIZES AWARDED THEM AT

Vienna, Paris and Philadelphia Exhibitions.

for Cast Steel, Tool Steel, Spring Steel Sheet Steel and Steel Wire.

M. HUNTER & SON, SHEFFIELD,

Extra Fine Table Cutlery.

JOHN ROUND & SON (LIMITED) SHEFFIELD

Electro-Plated Ware, Spoons and Forks.

Orders solicited to import or from Stock

B. J. COGHLIN,

26 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal

Sole Agent.

July 3 137

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

PIG IRON, BAR IRON,

Boiler Plates, Galvanized Iron,

CANADA PLATES, TIN PLATES,

Boiler Tubes, Gas Tubes,

Ingot Tin, Ingot Copper, Sheet Copper, Antimony, Sheet Zinc, Ingot Zinc, Pig Lead, Dry Red Lead, Dry White Lead Rivets, Iron Wire, Steel Wire, Glass,

Paints, Fire Clay, Fine Covers, Fire Bricks, Veined Marble, Roman Cement, Portland Cement, Canada Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops Fountains, Drain Pipes Patent Encaustic Paving Tiles, &c.

MANUFACTURER OF

SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS

August 27 204

WAREHOUSE BURNED ONLY,

WORKSHOPS AND FOUNDRY

RUNNING AS USUAL.

ORDERS FOR

Cast Hardware and Iron Railing

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. R. IVES & CO.

August 7 187

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF

Bronzed and Crystal Gasaliers

SETTEES, TABLES & STOOLS

For Gardens (new designs.)

Union Water Meter Co's Meters,

AT

CHANTELOUP'S.

April

MACHINE OILS.

Thousands of Barrels of Oil have been palmed off by Unscrupulous Oil Men as STOCK'S EXTRA OIL.

It is An Imitation in appearance, but MOST INFERIOR IN QUALITY.

STOCK'S EXTRA XX & XXX,

When GENUINE, bears the above Trade-Mark

GEO. B. STOCK,

January 14 Church Street, Toronto.

Auction Sales.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

THIS MORNING.

Important to Manufacturers

AND CAPITALISTS.

FINE PREMISES, with 48,000 SQUARE FEET OF GROUND,

ST. CUNEGONDE, MONTREAL.

The Subriber will sell at his Rooms, on

Thursday, May 1st,

the extensive brick premises recently occupied by the "West End Dresden Pottery Co'y."

300 FEET on ALBERT STREET.
300 " on DELISLE "
160 " on VINET "

The Parish of St. Cunegonde offers many valuable advantages to manufacturers, which are being appreciated, and must soon largely enhance the value of the property.

Liberal terms.

The building is capacious, well lit, in good order, and eminently suited for any kind of Factory.

Arrangements may be made for purchase of the Engine, Machinery, &c.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

83 JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

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" T. G. Sandeman & Sons, Oporto, Ports.
" Pablo, Oliva & Castles, Tarragona, Red Wines.
" Leal Brothers & Co. Madeira, Madeira Wines.
" G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims, Champagnes.
" P. A. Mumm & Co., Frankfort-O M., Hocks and Moselles.
" Cuzol, Fils & Co., Bordeaux, Fruits, &c.
" Pinet, Castillon & Co., Cognac, Brandies,
" A. Houtman & Co., Schiedam Gins,
" Wm. Hay, Fairman & Co., Glasgow, Whiskies.
" R. Thorne & Sons, Greenock, Whiskies.
" D. J. Thomson, Leith, Ginger Wine, Old Tom, &c.
" Machen & Co., Liverpool, Export Bottlers of Guiness & Sons' Dublin Stout.
" Robert Porter & Co., London, Export Bottlers of Bass & Co's Ale.

Mr. Wm. McEwan, Edinburgh, Scotch Ales.

Apollinaris Company (Limited) London.

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February 20 44

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Wynand Fockink, Amsterdam, Beste Schiedammer Gin and Cordials,
La Grande Chartreuse, Isere, L. Garnier. Chartreuse (genuine).
E. Mercier & Co, Epernay Champagne.
La Benedictine, from the Abbey of Fecamp
J. Brisson & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets.
H. E. H. the Duke d'Aumale, Palermo. Zucco-Madeira.
Ordrion & Pict, Purveyors to the Court of Russia, Cote d'Or Burgundy Wines.
E. Cusenier & Co., Purveyors to the Court of Italy, Paris, Cordials.
Chevalier-Appert, Paris, Conserves Alimentaires.
Gaillard & Cavaillon, Province, Oils.
Amieux Freres, Nantes, Sardines in Oil.
The Gruyere Model Cheese Factory, Gruyere, Switzerland, Cheese.
H. Taverney & Co., Vevey, Switzerland, Cigars and Tobacco.
The French and Belgian Plate Glass Cos.
Haidin & Cie, Belgium, Window Glass.
The Crystal works of Baccarat, Paris.
J. Ponyat, Limoges, French Porcelains,
J. Guillard & Co., Bordeaux, French Crockery.
Dufour & Co., Anchor Brand, Bolting Cloths
E. Cheuipe, Paris, French Leathers.
French Boot Factories, Paris, Ladies', Men's and Children's.
Cottance, La Parfumerie Centrale and St. James, Paris, Perfumeries.
C. Delaye, Paris, Bruches and Combs.
Larroche-Joubert, Lacroix & Cie., Angouleme, Papers of all kinds.
Jules Turquetil & Cie., Paris, Wall Papers.
Jeantet David, St. Claude, Jura, Smokers' Goods and Toys.
E. Lefrucheux, Paris, Fowling-pieces.
N. Vivario-Floudeur, Armourer to the King of the Belgians, Liege, Sporting Arms.
Astier-Pradon, Thiers, Puy de Dome, French Cutlery.
Blot & Drouard, Paris, French Clocks and Bronzes.

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Wholesale Only.

GUSTAVE A. DROLET A. GIBERTON
LUCIEN HUOT.

March 26 242

JOHN HOPE & CO

MONTREAL,

AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam
MARTELL & CO., Cognac.
JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.
MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.
DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.
BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.
M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto.
MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona.
FREDERIC VALLESTE, Marseilles.
E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.
E. & G. HIBBERT, London.
BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow.
WM. JAMESON & CO., Dublin.

SECOND YEAR.

William A Weeks, Prince of Wales College, P E I, First Rank Honours in Mathematics and Prize. Alexander Falconer, High School, Montreal, First Rank General Standing; Prize in Logic; Prize in Botany; Prize in English; Prize in German. John W. Tucker, Normal School, Montreal, First Rank General Standing; Prize in French. George Robertson, Dundas, Second; Sarsfield, Ont., Prize in Hebrew. Henry S Ami, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, Prize in Botany. Frank Weir, High School, Montreal, Prize in English Literature. Leigh R Gregor, Prince of Wales College, P E I, Prize in English Literature.

Passed the Sessional Examination—Falconer, Gregor, Tucker, Weeks, Jones, McLeod (Arch), Ferguson, Robertson, Gowanlock, Powell, Elder, Ami (H) M, Bracq, Lyman, McLeod (Alvan), White, Rutherford, Macpherson, Black, Weir, Gamble and McNabb, Macdonald and Lawford.

FIRST YEAR.

P C McKillop, Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, Second Rank Honours in Mathematics and Prize. Henry Fry, High School, Quebec, First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics and History; Prize in Chemistry. Henry J Hague, Upper Canada College, First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics and History. Norman G Richie, Proprietary School, Montreal, First Rank General Standing; Prize in English Essay. Henri A Lafleur, High School, Montreal, Prize in Classics; Prize in English Literature and Second Essay Prize; Prize in French. George Whillans, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, Prize in Hebrew. Joseph L Morin, Presbyterian College, Montreal, Prize in French. Alfred W Martin, High School, Montreal, Prize in German.

Passed the Sessional Examinations—Fry, Hague, Richie, Lafleur, Whillans, Morin, Trenholme, Fraser, McKillop, Smith, Stirling, Richardson J S, Thomas, Stirling, Chipman, Barron, Cockfield, Stewart.

At the examinations in September, 1878, the following Scholarships and Exhibitions were awarded :—

Third Year—Currie and P T Lafleur—W C Macdonald Scholarship; Darey—the Charles Alexander Scholarship.

Second Year—Falconer and Ferguson—W C MacDonald Exhibitions.

First Year—H A Laflleur and Fry—W C MacDonald Exhibitions; Richie, the Jane Redpath Exhibition; Fraser, the Governors' Exhibition.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1879.

ORDINARY COURSE IN ARTS—GREEK.

B A Ordinary Class 1—Eadie, Stevens. Class 2 Wood, Mercer, McKibbin. Class 3 None.

Third Year, Class 1—Darey, prize, and Keays, equal; Bull and Paul T Lafleur, equal; Roberts; Craig and D Currie, equal. Class 2 Haynes, Bayne, Ogivie, Cunningham, Molson; Larmer and Fillsbury, equal; Brock, Class 3 McIntyre, Allen, Muir.

Second Year, Class 1—Falconer, Gregor, A McLeod; Elder and Tucker, equal; Jones, Ferguson, Weeks, Gowanlock, Class 2 Bracq, Lyman; Gamble and Robertson, equal; McNabb; Black and Alvan McLeod and Powell, equal. Class 3 McDonald and Macpherson, equal; Hy M Ami and White, equal; Lawford and Weir, equal; Rutherford.

First Year, Class 1 — Fry, prize, and H J Hague, prize, and H Laflleur, prize, equal; Richie, Class 2 Whillans, J S S Richardson, Morin, Trenholme, equal; Stirling, Chipman. Class 3 Thomas; Baron and Martin, equal; Stewart, Sheriff, Macrae, Fuller, Belcher.

LATIN.

B A Ordinary, Class 1—Eadie; Mercer and Stevens and Wood, equal. Class 2 Lane, Redpath. Class 3 McKibbin.

Third Year, Class 1—Darey, Lafleur, prize, Keays, Bull. Class 2 Somerville, Roberts, Bayne, Ogivie, Pillsbury; Haynes and Scriver, equal; Craig; Klock and Larivere, equal; Cunningham. Class 3 McIntyre, Muir, Allen.

Second Year, Class 1—Falconer, Gregor, Arch McLeod, Jones, Lyman, Tucker, Weeks, Elder; Ferguson. Class 2 Powell, Gowanlock; Black and Bracq and McDonald and Macpherson, equal. Class 3 Robertson; Alvan McLeod and Rutherford and Weir, equal; Hy M Ami, White, Lawford.

First Year, Class 1—Fry, Hague, H A Laflleur, Richie, Whillans. Class 2 Morin, J S Richardson, Fraser, Smith, Belcher, Cockfield; Stirling and McKillop, equal; Trenholme, Martin. Class 3 Shirriff and Thomas, equal; Chipman and McLeod; Stewart, Sutherland, Fuller, Baron.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

First Year—Class 1—Fry and Hy Hague, prizes, equal; Hy A Laflleur, Richie and Thomas, equal; Trenholme and Martin, equal. Class 2, Fraser; Chipman and Williams, equal. Class 3 Morin; Smith and Jas S S Richardson, equal; Fuller and Stirling, equal; Barber and Belcher and Cockfield and Sutherland, equal; McKillop, Hitchcock.

LOGIC, AND MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY

B. A. Ordinary, Mental and Moral Philosophy —Class 1—Cross. Class 2 Lane. Class 3 McKibbin.

Occasional Students in Fourth Year, Mental Philosophy—Class 1—Cross and McLeod and Mc-Ford. Class 3 Mallery, Balmer.

Third Year, Moral Philosophy—Class 1—Keays; Bull and Cunningham, equal; Lafleur, Darey, Class 2 Craig; Bayne and Currie, equal; Allen, Roberts, Larriere; Morrison and Pillsbury, equal; Henderson, Isaac. Class 3 Stone, Hay, Haynes, Ogivie, McIntyre, Klock, Muir.

Scriver, *negat.*

Prize in Mental and Moral Philosophy—Bull and Cunningham, equal.

Second Year, Logic—Class 1—Falconer, prize; Second Year, Logic—Class 1—Falconer, prize; Gregor, Weeks; Robertson and Tucker, equal; Elder; Flowers and Powell, equal; Ford, Gowanlock and Arch McLeod, equal. Class 2 H M Ami and Harsham, equal; Bracq; Gamble and White, equal; Lyman, Alvan McLeod and Rutherford, equal; Alvan McLeod, Jones. Class 3 Macpherson and Weir, equal; Lawford, Cox, Nabb; Black and Ithicke and Weir, equal.

† Occasional Students.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

B. A. Ordinary, First Year—Lighthall and Wood, equal; Lane and Redpath, equal.

Third Year, Rhetoric—Class 1 Currie, prize; Haynes. Class 2, Laflleur, Craig, Roberts, Bull; Bayne, Class 3 Moloon and Pillsbury, equal; Klock, Ogilvie and Scriver, equal; Muir

Second Year—Class 1, Gregor, prize, and Gregor, prize, and Falconer, prize, equal; Ferguson, Weeks; Martin, Harsham, Smith, Clipsham, Cockfield, Whillans. Fuller, Stirling; Morin and J S S Richardson, equal; Barron and Fraser and Macrae, equal. Class 2, Baker and A Richardson, equal; McKillop, Chaffee, Shirriff and Stewart, equal; Hitchcock, Westlake.

HISTORY.

B.A. Ordinary—Class 1—Mercer Junior Division—Class 1—Stevens

Second Year—Senior Division : Class 1—Falconer, prize, Lyman and Arch McLeod. Class 2 None Junior Division—Class 1—Arch McLeod, H M Ami

First Year—Class 1—Martin, prize; H A Laflleur, Richie Class 2 Fraser. Class 3 McKillop

HEBREW.

Stewart Prize, John Matheson, B.A.

Senior Class—Class 1—Robertson, prize; McLeod and Powell, equal; Gowanlock, Bowers; Mallory and McNabb, equal; Gamble Class 2 Orme, Pritchard, Black, Ford, Geddes Class 3 McFarland

Junior Class—Class 1—Whillens, prize; Internoscia, Morrison, Clipsham Class 2 Westlake, Currie Class 3 Stewart, Shipperley

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

B. A. Ordinary—Class 1—McClure, Stevens. Class 2 Lane and Redpath, equal; Wood. Class 3 Eadie, Howard, McKibbin.

Third Year — Class 1 — Darey, Currie, Bull, Keays, Bayne, Cunningham. Class 2 Haynes, Ogivie, Keays, Roberts, Allen, Laflleur McIntyre, Ogivie, Haynes, Baron, Larrivere, Klock, Muir, Craig. — Scriver, *negat.*

MATHEMATICS.

Second Year — Class 1 Falconer, Weeks, Tucker, Jones, Gregor, Arch McLeod, Ferguson, Henry M Ami. Class 2 Robertson, Powell, Gowanlock, Bracq, Alvan McLeod. Class 3 White, Rutherford, McNabb, McIntosh, Macpherson, Elder, Gamble, Lawford, Black, Lyman, Weir.

First Year, Class 1—Fry, McKillop, Fraser, Richie, Whillans, H J Hague, Class 2 Morin, Trenholme and H A Laflleur and Stewart, Class 3 Martin, Smith, Barron, Thomas, Stirling, J S S Richardson, W C Martin, Cockfield, A W Richardson, Cockfield, Chipman.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

B A Ordinary, Class 1—McClure and Stevens, equal; Lighthall, Cross, Wood, Redpath. Class 2 McCombe. Class 3 None.

Third Year, Class 1—Darey, Bull; Laflleur and Pillsbury, equal; Currie. Class 2 Craig, Class 3 Roberts, Molson. Class 3 Ogilvie, Haynes, Craig; Black and Muir equal.

Honour Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

B A Honours, First Rank—Evan McClure, Anne Molson Gold Medal.

Second Year, Mathematics, First Rank—Weeks Prize.

First Year, Mathematics, First Rank—None. Second Rank, McKillop Prize.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

B A Ordinary, Geology and Mineralogy, Class 1—Howard, McConnell, Stevens. Class 2 Mercer Class 3 Mitchell, Mallory; Geddes, in Geology alone; Morkill, in Mineralogy alone.

B A Honours—Howard and Howard R G McConnell, First Rank Honours.

Third Year, Zoology, Class 1—Roberts, Prize; Darey and Molson, equal, 2nd prize; Currie, Laflleur, Ogivie, Cunningham Class 2 Pillsbury, Klock, Craig, Scriver, Muir, Larivere Class 3 Haynes, Allen, McIntyre, Parland.

Third Year Honours—C A Molson, First Rank, A Ogivie, Second Rank.

Second Year, Botany, Class 1—Ami and Falconer, equal, prize; Gregor, Gowanlock, Elder Class 2 Jones; Scott and Tucker, equal; Ferguson, Powell, Lyman, White, Powell, Weeks, Macpherson, Arch McLeod, Gamble, McNabb, Weir, Bracq. Class 3 Alvan McLeod, McDonald, Lawford, Black.

CHEMISTRY.

First Year—Class 1, Fry, prize; Hague H J Class 2, Smith, Trenholme, Laflleur, Barron Class 3—Whillans, Richie, Clipsham, Martin, Stirling, Stewart, Morris, McKillop, Fourie, Thomas, Shirriff, Cockfield, Richardson J S, Barber, Westlake, Richardson A W.

† Occasional Students.

METEOROLOGY.

Class 1, McClure, Stevens Class 2, Nelson Class 3, None.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Greek—Class 1, Duclos

Latin—Class 1, Duclos

Mathematics—Class 1, Duclos

Logic—Class 1, Duclos

English Literature—Class 1, Duclos

French—Class 1, Duclos Class 2, none Class 3, none

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Greek—Class 1, none Class 2, Pritchard, Ramsay

Latin—Class 1, none Class 2, Pritchard Class 3, Ramsay

Mathematics—Class 1, none Class 2, Pritchard Class 3, Ramsay

Logic—Class 1, none Class 2, Pritchard, Ramsay

English Literature—Class 1, none Class 2 Pritchard, Ramsay

Fr ch—Class 1, none Class 2, none Class 3, Ramsay.

The graduates for the degree of B.A., were presented by Dr. Leach, and the Registrar having administered the affirmation to the graduating class, the degree was conferred by the Principal.

Mr. Campbell Lane, of this city, read the valedictory, in which he referred to the advantages secured by a college education, spoke in the highest terms of Professor Moyse, and in referring to the ladies, expressed pleasure at the efforts made to open the colleges to them, and said that they exercised a very great, though indirect, influence over the studies of the graduates.

Professor Moyse, B.A., in his address, remarked on the latest extensions of University work in England, and discussed the applicability of some of those extensions, referring with pleasure to the successes attending in the efforts for the higher education of women. [illegible]

At the close of Professor Moyse's address, the Chancellor, referring to the list above published, said that Messrs. Westwood and Cushing had been declared by the Corporation to have performed all the exercises for the degree of LL.D, the Registrar called upon them to get the register, and the degree was conferred. [illegible]

Thos. L. Morgan, Master of Engineering, read the lists of passing, honours and standing, and Scott exhibition in Applied Science, as follows :—

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

THIRD YEAR.

John S O'Dwyer, Scott Exhibition for Session 1878-79; Wm H C Smith, Prize for Technical Subjects and Mathematics; John S O'Dwyer, Second Rank Honours in Natural Science, Prize for Technical Subjects.

Passed the Sessional Examination—O'Dwyer, Smith, Ireland, Civil Engineering; Smith, Mechanical Engineering; Robertson, Mining Engineer.

SECOND YEAR.

Thos Drummond, Special Prize in Sanitary Engineering.

Passed the Sessional Examinations—Archibald, Drummond, Richard, Busteed, Bolton, Collins.

FIRST YEAR.

Richard Green, Prize for Mathematics and Chemistry.

Passed the Sessional Examinations—Green, Low, Stephen, Waddell, Foster, Burland, Goudinger.

STANDING IN SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

Third Year, Civil and Mechanical Engineering—Class 1, Smith. Class 2, Duddridge, Skaife, O'Dwyer. Class 3 None.

Mining Engineering—Class 1, None. Class 2, Robertson. Class 3, None.

Second Year—Class 1, Richard. Class 2, Collins. Class 3, Archibald, Busteed and Drummond, equal; Bolton, Archibald, Waddell.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

First Year—Class 1, Foster, Low and Waddell, equal; Burland. Class 2 Hague and Skaife, equal; Green, Stephen. Class 3, Goudinger.

SURVEYING.

Third Year—Class 1, O'Dwyer. Class 2, Duddridge and Skaife, equal. Class 3, None.

Second Year—Class 1, Busteed. Drummond. Class 2, Archibald, Collins and Richard, equal. Class 3, Morkill, Bolton and Waddell, equal.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

Third Year—Class 1, O'Dwyer. Class 2, Skaife. Class 3, Dudderidge.

MATERIALS.

Third Year—Class 1, O'Bwyer and Skaife, equal; Smith. Class 2, Dudderidge.

Second Year—Class 1, Drummond, Busteed. Class 2, Waddell, Archibald, Bolton and Collins, equal. Class 3 Richard.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Third Year—Class 1, O'Dwyer, Wm H C Smith—Class 2, W Skaife. Class 3 Robertson, Dudderidge.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS AND DAMS FOR RETAINING WATER (*Essay*).

Third Year—Class 1, W Skaife, O'Dwyer. Class 2, Duddridge. Class 3, None.

ONE SECTIONAL FORMS OF SEWERS (*Essay*).

Second Year—Class 1, Drummond, R W Waddell. Class 2, Busteed, Archibald, Bolton, Richard Class 3, none.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Third Year—Class 1, O'dwyer, Skaife. Class 2, none. Class 3, Dudderidge.

Second Year—Class 1, Drummond. Class 2, Busteed, Archibald, Waddell, Richard, Bolton. Class 3, Collins and Richard, equal ; Morkill.

GEOMETRY OF MACHINERY.

Third Year—Class 1, W Skaife, O'Dwyer. Wm H C Smith. Class 3, none.

Second Year—Class 1, Drummond. Class 2, Archbald, Richard, Waddell, Busteed, Bolton. Class 3, Collins.

MECHANICAL WORK.

Third Year—Class 1, Wm H C Smith. Class 2, None. Class 3, none.

SCREW-CUTTING (*Essay.*)

Third Year—Class 1, Wm H C Smith. Class 2, none. Class 3, none.

AGGREGATE CLASS LIST (PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS.)

Third Year, Civil Engineering — Class 1, O'Dwyer. Class 2, W Skaife. Class 3, Duddridge.

Second Year, Civil Engineering — Class 1, Drummond. Class 2 Busteed and Richard, equal ; Archibald, Waddell. Class 3, Bolton, Collins.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Third Year—Class 1, Wm H C Smith. Class 2, none. Class 3, none.

MINING ENGINEERING.

Third Year—Class 1, none. Class 2, none. Class 3, Robertson.

MATHEMATICS.

Third Year—Class 1, Smith. Class 2, none. Class 3, O'Dwyer, Skaife.

Second Year—Class 1, none. Class 2, Drummond, Bolton. Class 3, Collins, Richard, Archibald, Busteed.

First Year—Class 1, Green. Class 2, Stephen, Low, Waddell, Burland. Class 3, Foster, Goudinger.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

Third Year—Class 1, Smith Class 2, O'Dwyer, Robertson, Class 3, Skaife

Second Year—Class 1, None Class 2, Archibald Class 3, Drummond, Morkill, Collins

Lecturership in MECHANICAL PHYSICS.

Third Year—Class 1, Robertson, Smith Class 2, None Class 3, Skaife, O'Dwyer, Dudderidge

Second Year—Class 1, Archibald, Morkill. Class 2, None Class 3, Busteed, Richard, Collins; Bolton and Drummond, equal; Waddell

GEOLOGY.

Third Year—Class 1, None Class 2, O'Dwyer, Robertson Class 3 Skaife, Dudderidge

ZOOLOGY.

Second Year—Class 1, None Class 2, Bolton, Busteed, Waddell. Class 3, Drummond, Archibald, Collins, Morkill, Richard.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Third Year—Class 1, None. Class 2, None. Class 3, Robertson.

CHEMISTRY.

First Year—Class 1, Green, Low, Stephen. Class 2, Waddell. Class 3, Drummond, Burland. Skaife, F Hague, Foster.

ENGLISH.

First Year—Class 1, None. Class 2, Low, F Hague, Green, Stephen, Waddell, Burland. Class 3, Foster, Skaife, Goudinger.

FRENCH.

Third Year—Class 1, W Skaife. Class 2, O'Dwyer. Class 3, Wm H C Smith.

Second Year—Class 1, None. Class 2, Bolton. Class 3, Richard, Archbold.

GERMAN.

Third Year—Class 1, None. Class 2, None. Class 3, Duddridge and Skaife, equal ; Robertson.

Second Year—Class 1, None. Class 2, None. Class 3, Goudinger.

Third Year—Class 1, None. Class 2, None. Class 3, Goudinger.

The Principal announced the following degrees *ad eundem* and *honoris causa*, granted by Corporation :—

The degree of M.A. *ad eundem* to Rev. James Roy, M. A., of Montreal, and to George Dickie, M. A., Principal of the Collegiate Institute, Hamilton.

The honorary degree of LL.D. to Francis Parkman, M. A., of Boston, and to Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., of Montreal.

In connection with the degree granted to Mr. Parkman, reference was made to his large and valuable contributions to the literature of early Canadian history, and in connection with that to Dr. Jenkins to his eminent services to education in this country, and more especially to his large share, in the capacity of Chairman of the Board of Protestant Commissioners of Schools, in building up the school system of this city, of which the citizens are so justly proud, and which is second to none.

These degrees being conferred.

The Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, Minister of Public Instruction in this Province, was invited by the Chancellor to address the graduates and students. The hon. gentleman said that, being but imperfectly acquainted with English, he would speak in his own language. He then read a carefully prepared address in Latin.

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, ex-Superintendent of Education, next spoke. He referred with gratification to the connection he had formerly had with McGill University. He admired the spirit of energyrise and earnestness with which the Governors of this University had devoted themselves to the cultivation of knowledge in so many different branches. Reference had been made to sectarian Universities; he was a member of three Universities, two of which were sectarian, and of one of these he then wore the costume. Sectarian institutions were not of choice but of necessity. Although a Professor of Roman Law, he had found that necessity knows no law. He did not object to institutions disagreeing so long as they agreed to disagree for the purpose of agreeing. The speaker created a good deal of amusement by saying that, as his successor in office (Mr. Ouimet) had spoken so eloquently in French and Latin, there was nothing left for him to do by way of originality than to come out with the only verses in German that he had ever succeeded in mastering (Laughter) He proceeded to read the quotation, and was greeted with much applause on resuming his seat.

The Vice-Chancellor read his report of the past session, referring particularly to the improvements made, and to which reference will hereafter be made.

The Rev. J. F. Stevenson, L.L.J closed the meeting by pronouncing the Benediction.

THE DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Graduates' Society, a custom that is followed out in all well-established Universities in other countries, is one that is carried out to the fullest extent by the passed men of old McGill. Certainly, our University cannot as yet boast of its own dining hall, wherein might be held the annual dinner, as those of Oxford or Cambridge, but, if the hall is wanting, the goodfellowship that exists among the members of McGill is as strong and hearty as ever existed among those who hail as their *Alma Mater* the Universities of the Motherland.

The McGill dinner this year was, perhaps, possessed of more importance than former ones. Among the guests were many of the most eminent men of the Dominion and the Province of Ontario. At eight o'clock some 100 or 120 gentlemen were seated round the table in the ladies' dining-room of the Windsor. The scene was a pleasant one. Grey-headed *savants* were chatting and joking as lively as the beardless young graduate who had had the good fortune not to get "ploughed." It was, certainly, in every sense of the word, a friendly brotherhood of scholars. There were there men who had passed the best years of their life in spreading knowledge, and who had the satisfaction of seeing around them their pupils, one and all standing high in the ranks of the several professions, and doing honour to their *Alma Mater*.

We are very sorry that want of space precludes our giving more than a brief notice of the many eloquent speeches that were made during the evening, both in English and French. Many of the younger graduates, in their remarks, displayed high oratorical abilities that bids fair to some day place them in very high positions in the councils of the country.

Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C, President of the Graduates' Society, acted as Chairman, having on his right Principal Dawson, and on his left Hon. G. Ouimet. Messrs. R. A. Ramsay and Dr. Osler as Vice-Chairmen. During the discussion of the menu, which was a very fine one, some fair music was played by a string band, stationed in an anti-chamber. After due justice had been done to the choice *viands*, the Chairman called the meeting to order, and in a few brief but well selected remarks, gave the first toast of the evening—

"The Queen"—The toast was received with loud cheers and the singing of the National Anthem.

"The Governor General" was the next toast, and was warmly received.

The third toast—"The Founder," called forth a warm eulogium from the Chairman to the memory of the late Hon. McGill. The toast was drank in solemn silence.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received by the Secretary from His Excellency the Marquis of Lorn; Hon. Ed. Blake, Professor Elliott, of Harvard, U. S, Hon. Mr. Laurier, and many other distinguished personages.

The toast of the "University" was replied to by Dr. Dawson and Hon. Senator Brouse. Both gentlemen paid a high tribute to the good work that has been and is being done for the youth of the Dominion, and for those of our kin who came to it from the United States.

"The Chancellor and Governors" was replied to in a most eloquent speech by Sir A. T. Galt.

"The Sister Universities" called forth able replies from Hon. Pierre Chauveau and Dr. Murray.

The Rector of the High School proposed "The Superintendents and Council of Public Instruction." The worthy Doctor, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the great facilities that were given in the Dominion for educational purposes. Hon. G. W. Ouimet and Hon. W. Lunn, M.P.P., replied to the toast in most gratifying terms.

"The Press" was proposed by Mr. D. Macmaster, who alluded to its great power, and also to the fact that it numbered in its ranks some of the ablest University men. Mr. Russ Wood Huntington ably replied on behalf of his *confreres*.

"The Ladies" received hearty cheers, and Dr. Ritchie made a pleasing and amusing reply on their behalf.

Volunteer toasts were now in order, and, with old College songs and eloquent speeches, the McGill Graduates' annual dinner was carried to a late hour, and one and all separated with a hearty wish for the success and prosperity of their *Alma Mater*.

McGILL COLLEGE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

The annual meeting of Convocation of this College for the conferring of degrees and honours in the Faculties of Arts and Applied Science, was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting was of more than ordinary interest, due to the increasing fame of the institution, and also to the fact that several distinguished gentlemen of other colleges were to receive *ad eundem* and honorary degrees. The Convocation met at 2.30 p.m. in the Library, when Chairman—Mr Peter Redpath, (Chairman), Andrew Robertson, M.A. Q.C; The Hon Christopher Dunkin, M.P., D.C.L., Peter Redpath, Esq; The Hon Sir Alexander T Galt, KCMG; The Hon Sir Francis Hincks, KCMG, CB. Principal—John William Dawson, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor. Fellows — Ven Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D, Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Principal W. Campbell, MA, MD, LL.D; Alexander Johnson, M.A, LL.D; Rev George Cornish, M.A, LL.D; Rev Henry Wilkes, M.A, LL.D; R A Ramsay, M.A, BCL; John Reddy, MD; Rev John Jenkins, DD; J J McLaren, M.A, BCL; John R Dougall, M.A; Rev J Clarke Murray, LL.D; Henry T Bovey, M.A, CE; David R McCord, M.A, BCL; Arthur A Browne, B.A, BCL; D A McLeod, Ma E; John Fraser Torrance, BA. Registrar—Wm. Craig Baynes, BA; Professors—William E Scott, M.A; William Wright, MD; Robert P Howard, MD; Rev A De Sola, LL.D; Hon William Badgley, DCL; Alexander Markgraff, MA; D C McCallum, MD; Alexander Johnson, MA, LL.D; Rev George Cornish, MA, LL.D; Pierre J Darey, MA, BCL; Rev J Clarke Murray, LL.D; George Ross, MA, MD; William Osler, MD; Charles E Moyse, MA. Lecturers—J H McLeod, Ba App Sic; Francis J Shepperd, MD. Guests—The Hon F J O Chauveau and the Hon Gedeon Ouimet, Minister of Public Instruction in this Province. Graduates—Doctors in Medicine, Dr. George Ross; Brighton A Browne, BA; W Nelson; E Bell and many others. Masters in Arts—R J Wickstead, BA; L Cushing, BA; H H Lyman, BA; M Hutchinson, BCL; W S Walker, BCL; J E Dougall, BCL; Thos Nichol, MD, BCL; J Carmichael, MA; Rev J Edgar Hewitson, BA; Francis W Hicks; James McGregor, BA; Thos Nichols, MD, LLB, and others. Bachelors of Arts—A W Atwater, BA; M B Bethune; R Dawson; J T Donald; C J Koet; Rev E J Rexford.

The Registrar read the minutes of the Convocation held on the 30th April, 1878, as also the minutes of a special meeting of Convocation convened for the presentation of an address to His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne on his visit to the University.

The minutes were approved.

The Registrar read the statute empowering the Convocation to elect two representatives of the different Churches, whereupon scrutineers having been appointed, the Convocation elected to represent the graduates :—

In Law.—J. J. Maclaren, M.A., and R. A. Ramsay, M.A., B.C.L.

In Medicine.—Dr. Reddy and Dr. A. A. Brown.

In Arts.—J. R. Dougall, M.A., and Rev. E. J. Rexford, M.A.

In Applied Science.—Dr. R. Bell and John Fraser Torrance, Bac. Ap. Science.

The Convocation then proceeded to the William Molson Hall, where a very large audience of citizens, including many ladies, were in waiting to witness the proceedings.

The Chairman, Mr. Peter Redpath, called upon the Dean of the Faculty, the Venerable Archdeacon Leach, to open the meeting with prayer, after which the Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Arts read the following lists of passing, honours and Standing and of exhibitions and scholarships in the Faculty of Arts :—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

In Honours—(*Alphabetically Arranged.*)

First Rank—Alex S Cross, Robert Eadie, Robert J B Howard, Wm D Lighthall, Wm McClure, Richard G McConnell.

Ordinary—(*In order of Merit.*)

Class 1—William H Stevens, Holton H Wood, Campbell Lane and Wm W Redpath, equal. Class 2—None. Class 3—Robert McKibbin.

(1) *McGill College.*

Passed the Intermediate Examination—Class 1—Falconer, Gregor, Tucker, Weeks, Jones, McLeod (Arch), Ferguson, Class 2—Robertson, Gowanloch, Powell, Elder, Ami (Hy M), Bracq, Lyman, McLeod (Alvan), White, Rutherford, Macpherson. Class 3—Black, Weir, Gamble and McNabb, McDonald and Lawford.

(2) *Morrin College.*

Class 1—Duclos. Class 2—None. Class 3—None.

(3) *St. Francis College.*

Class 1—None. Class 2—Pritchard. Class 3 —Ramsay.

Bachelors of Arts proceeding to the Degree of M. A. in Course—Wm B Dawson, B.A., John Empson, B. A., George H. Chamberlain, B.A.

Masters of Arts proceeding to the Degree of LL. D. in Course—Richard J Wicksteed, M. A., Lennuel Cushing, M. A.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

GRADUATING CLASS.

B. A. Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—William McClure, First Rank Honours and Anne Molson Gold Medal.

B. A. Honours in Classics—Robert Eadie, First Rank Honours and Chapman Gold Medal.

B. A. Honours in Natural Science—Robt J B Howard, First Rank Honours and Logan Gold Medal; Rich G McConnell, First Rank Honours and Logan Prize.

B. A. Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy Class 3—Alex S Cross, First Rank Honours and Wm Gold Medal.

B. A. Honours in English Language, Literature and History—Wm D Lighthall, First Rank Honours and Shakspere Gold Medal.

Dufferin Prize for Historical Essay—Wm D Lighthall.

Stewart Prize in Hebrew—John Matheson, B.A.

THIRD YEAR.

J Herbert Darey, First Rank Honours in Classics and First; Second Prize in Zoology; First Rank General Standing. Thomas S Cunningham, First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy; and Prize. Harcourt J Bull, First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Prize; First Rank General Standing. Paul T Laflleur, First Rank Honours and Prize in Language and Literature and Prize; Prize in Classics. Charles A Molson, First Rank Honours in Natural Science and Second Prize in Zoology. George T Roberts, Second Rank Honours in Natural S. ol Moral Philosophy; Prize in Zoology. James A Craig, Second Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy. Dugald Currie, Second Rank Honours in English Language and Literature; First Rank General Standing; Prize for Collection of Plants; Prize in Rhetoric. Archibald Ogivie, Second Rank Honours in Natural Science.

Passed the Sessional Examinations—Darey, Currie, Bull, Laflleur, Cunningham; Molson and Roberts, equal; Pillsbury, Bayne and Craig and Ogivie, equal; Haynes, Larrivere, Allen, McIntyre, Klock, Muir, Keays Scriver, *negat.*

Mr. Campbell Lane, of this city, read the valedictory, in which he referred to the advantages secured by a college education, spoke in the highest terms of Professor Moyse, and in referring to the ladies, expressed pleasure at the efforts made to open the colleges to them, and said that they exercised a very great, though indirect, influence over the studies of the graduates.

Professor Moyse, B.A., in his address, remarked on the latest extensions of University work in England, and discussed the applicability of some of those extensions, referring with pleasure to the successes attending in the efforts for the higher education of women. [illegible]

At the close of Professor Moyse's address, the Chancellor, referring to the list above published, said that Messrs. Westwood and Cushing had been declared by the Corporation to have performed all the exercises for the degree of LL.D, the Registrar called upon them to get the register, and the degree was conferred. [illegible]

Thos. L. Morgan, Master of Engineering, read the lists of passing, honours and standing, and Scott exhibition in Applied Science, as follows :—

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

THIRD YEAR.

John S O'Dwyer, Scott Exhibition for Session 1878-79; Wm H C Smith, Prize for Technical Subjects and Mathematics; John S O'Dwyer, Second Rank Honours in Natural Science, Prize for Technical Subjects.

Passed the Sessional Examination—O'Dwyer, Smith, Ireland, Civil Engineering; Smith, Mechanical Engineering; Robertson, Mining Engineer.

SECOND YEAR.

Thos Drummond, Special Prize in Sanitary Engineering.

Passed the Sessional Examinations—Archibald, Drummond, Richard, Busteed, Bolton, Collins.

FIRST YEAR.

Richard Green, Prize for Mathematics and Chemistry.

Passed the Sessional Examinations—Green, Low, Stephen, Waddell, Foster, Burland, Goudinger.

STANDING IN SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

Third Year, Civil and Mechanical Engineering—Class 1, Smith. Class 2, Duddridge, Skaife, O'Dwyer. Class 3 None.

Mining Engineering—Class 1, None. Class 2, Robertson. Class 3, None.

Second Year—Class 1, Richard. Class 2, Collins. Class 3, Archibald, Busteed and Drummond, equal; Bolton, Archibald, Waddell.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

First Year—Class 1, Foster, Low and Waddell, equal; Burland. Class 2 Hague and Skaife, equal; Green, Stephen. Class 3, Goudinger.

SURVEYING.

Third Year—Class 1, O'Dwyer. Class 2, Duddridge and Skaife, equal. Class 3, None.

Second Year—Class 1, Busteed. Drummond. Class 2, Archibald, Collins and Richard, equal. Class 3, Morkill, Bolton and Waddell, equal.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

Third Year—Class 1, O'Dwyer. Class 2, Skaife. Class 3, Dudderidge.

MATERIALS.

Third Year—Class 1, O'Bwyer and Skaife, equal; Smith. Class 2, Dudderidge.

Second Year—Class 1, Drummond, Busteed. Class 2, Waddell, Archibald, Bolton and Collins, equal. Class 3 Richard.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Third Year—Class 1, O'Dwyer, Wm H C Smith—Class 2, W Skaife. Class 3 Robertson, Dudderidge.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS AND DAMS FOR RETAINING WATER (*Essay*).

Third Year—Class 1, W Skaife, O'Dwyer. Class 2, Duddridge. Class 3, None.

ONE SECTIONAL FORMS OF SEWERS (*Essay*).

Second Year—Class 1, Drummond, R W Waddell. Class 2, Busteed, Archibald, Bolton, Richard Class 3, none.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Third Year—Class 1, O'dwyer, Skaife. Class 2, none. Class 3, Dudderidge.

Second Year—Class 1, Drummond. Class 2, Busteed, Archibald, Waddell, Richard, Bolton. Class 3, Collins and Richard, equal ; Morkill.

GEOMETRY OF MACHINERY.

Third Year—Class 1, W Skaife, O'Dwyer. Wm H C Smith. Class 3, none.

Second Year—Class 1, Drummond. Class 2, Archbald, Richard, Waddell, Busteed, Bolton. Class 3, Collins.

MECHANICAL WORK.

Third Year—Class 1, Wm H C Smith. Class 2, None. Class 3, none.

SCREW-CUTTING (*Essay.*)

Third Year—Class 1, Wm H C Smith. Class 2, none. Class 3, none.

AGGREGATE CLASS LIST (PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS.)

Third Year, Civil Engineering — Class 1, O'Dwyer. Class 2, W Skaife. Class 3, Duddridge.

Second Year, Civil Engineering — Class 1, Drummond. Class 2, Busteed and Richard, equal ; Archibald, Waddell. Class 3, Bolton, Collins.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Third Year—Class 1, Wm H C Smith. Class 2, none. Class 3, none.

MINING ENGINEERING.

Third Year—Class 1, none. Class 2, none. Class 3, Robertson.

MATHEMATICS.

Third Year—Class 1, Smith. Class 2, none. Class 3, O'Dwyer, Skaife.

Second Year—Class 1, none. Class 2, Drummond, Bolton. Class 3, Collins, Richard, Archibald, Busteed.

First Year—Class 1, Green. Class 2, Stephen, Low, Waddell, Burland. Class 3, Foster, Goudinger.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

Third Year—Class 1, Smith Class 2, O'Dwyer, Robertson, Class 3, Skaife

Second Year—Class 1, None Class 2, Archibald Class 3, Drummond, Morkill, Collins

Lecturership in MECHANICAL PHYSICS.

Third Year—Class 1, Robertson, Smith Class 2, None Class 3, Skaife, O'Dwyer, Dudderidge

Second Year—Class 1, Archibald, Morkill. Class 2, None Class 3, Busteed, Richard, Collins; Bolton and Drummond, equal; Waddell

GEOLOGY.

Third Year—Class

1882

LAST EDITION.

CONVOCATION.

CONFERRING THE DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE AT MCGILL COLLEGE.

There was a large attendance in the William Molson Hall this afternoon at the meeting of Convocation. The meeting was not characterized by any demonstration by the students other than a few college choruses before and a few thunderous cheers during the proceedings.

There were present the following members of Convocation:—Governors: Sir F. Hincks, the Hon. Justice Mackay (in the chair), and Mr. R. A. Ramsay, M.A., B.C.L.; Principal, Dr. Dawson. Fellows: The Ven. Archdeacon Leach, Dr. A. Johnson, the Rev. G. Cornish, Principal MacVicar, Mr. J. R. Dougall, M.A., Dr. J. C. Murray, Prof. Bovey, Prof. Harrington, Rev. E. I. Rexford, Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Rev. Canon Henderson, Prof. McLeod; Secretary, Mr. W. C. Baynes, B.A.; Clerk, Mr. J. W. Brakenridge, B.C.L.; Professors P. J. Darey, C. E. Moyse and G. H. Chandler; Dr. J. McGregor, M.A. and Dr. S. P. Robins, M.A.; Messrs. H. H. Lyman, B.A.; Rev. J. Roy, M.A.; Rev. W. I. Shaw, M.A.; Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele; Prof. Coussirat, Mr. J. T. Donald, B.A.; Mr. W. E. Lyman, B.A., Mr. E. M. Taylor, B.A.

After prayers by Archdeacon Leach, Judge Mackay opened the proceedings by a few words, and the conferring of the Honors and Prizes and degrees in Arts was at once proceeded with.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

In Honors. (Alphabetically arranged.)—First Rank.—Henry J. Hague, Henri A. Lafleur, Joseph L. Morin, Norman T. Rielle, John H. Rogers, Arthur W. Smith, Chas. W. Trenholme.

Second Rank.—Leigh R. Gregor, George Whillans.

Ordinary. (In order of Merit.)—Class I.—Henry M. Ami. Class II.—Peter C. McKillop, Francis W. G. Thomas, Alfred W. Martin, Daniel Mackay, Robert Stirling, equal. Robert Stewart, Thomas J. Barron. Class III.—George A. Walker, Henry Cockfield.

PASSED THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

(1) *McGill College.*

Class I—Adams A. Mackay, Joseph K. Unsworth, Thomas Haythorne, James Maron, Edward H. Blackader. Class II—Godefroi Masse, William Christie. Robert A. Kennedy, Samuel Rondeau, George Rogers, George C. Wright, James W. Pedley. Robert C. Kirkpatrick, Andrew W. Gerrie. Class III—Dolard Lariviere, Walter H. Turner, Kenneth Cameron.

(2) *Morrin College.*

Class I—None. Class II—Nathaniel Rolph, J. A. Ferguson. Class III—None.

BACHELORS OF ARTS PROCEEDING TO THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN COURSE.

Rankine Dawson, B.A., Finlay McN. Dewey, B.A., James T. Donald, B.A., Ernest Taylor, B.A.

GRADUATING CLASS.

B.A. Honors in Classics.—Henry J. Hague—First Rank Honors and Henry Chapman Gold Medal.

B.A. Honors in Natural Science.—Henri A. Lafleur—First Rank Honors, and Logan Gold Medal. Charles W. Trenholme—First Rank Honors. Arthur W. Smith—First Rank Honors.

B.A. Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy.—John H. Rogers—First Rank Honors and Prince of Wales Gold Medal. George Whillans—Second Rank Honors. Leigh R. Gregor—Second Rank Honors.

B.A. Honors in English Language, Literature and History.—Norman T. Rielle—First Rank Honors and Shakespeare Gold Medal.

B.A. Honors in Modern Languages and Literature, with History.—Joseph L. Morin—First Rank Honors and Lorne Gold Medal.

THIRD YEAR.

J. R. Murray.—First Rank Honors in Mathematical Physics; First Rank Honors and Prize in Mental and Moral Philosophy; First Rank General Standing.

Charles E. Bland.—First Rank Honors and Prize in Classics; First Rank General Standing.

Archibald Lee.—First Rank Honors and Prize in Classics; First Rank General Standing.

Robert A. Greenshields.—First Rank Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy; First Rank General Standing.

Wellington Dixon—First Rank Honors and Prize in English; Prize in Classics; Prize in Moral Philosophy; Prize in Rhetoric; First Rank General Standing.

A. Scrimger.—First Rank Honors in English; Prize in Rhetoric.

James A. Porter.—First Rank Honors in Natural Science; Prize in Zoology; Prize for Collection of Plants.

Luther M. England—First Rank Honors in Natural Science; Prize for Collection of Plants.

Alfred E. Barlow—First Rank Honors in Natural Science; Prize in Zoology.

Walter Hunter—Second Rank Honors in Natural Science.

John D. Cameron—Second Rank Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Lewis F. Ross—Second Rank Honors in Natural Science.

William Fraser—Niel Stewart Prize in Hebrew.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Bland, Greenshields, Dixon, Murray, Lee, Barlow, England, Porter, Scrimger, Kinnear, O'Halloran, Ross, Shearer, Cameron, Hunter, Fraser, Richardson.

SECOND YEAR.

Adams A. McKay.—(Pictou Academy).—First Rank Honors in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in Logic; Prize in English.

J. K. Unsworth.—(Brampton High School).—First Rank General Standing.

Thomas Haythorne.—(Prince of Wales College).—First Rank General Standing.

James Mabon.—(Huntington Academy).—First Rank General Standing.

Edward H. Blackader.—(High School, Montreal).—First Rank General Standing.

William Christie.—(Lachute College).—Prize in Botany.

Godefroi Masse.—(Grand Ligne Mission).—Prize in French.

Samuel Rondeau.—(McGill Normal School).—Prize in French.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Mackay, Unsworth, Haythorne, Mabon, Blackader, Massé, Christie, Kennedy, Rondeau, Rogers, Wright, Pedley, Kirkpatrick, Gerrie, Lariviere, Turner, Cameron.

FIRST YEAR.

Wm. Lochhead.—(Listowell H. S.)—First Rank Honors in Mathematics; Prize in Classics; Prize in History; Prize in English; First Rank General Standing.

Jas. A. McFarlane.—(Portage le Fort School).—Prize in Classics; First Rank General Standing.

W. G. Stewart.—(Lachute College).—Prize in History; Prize in Chemistry; First Rank General Standing.

Nelson P. Yates.—(McGill Normal School).—Prize in French.

McArthur.—(Lachute College).—First Rank General Standing.

John A. McLean.—(Williamstown Academy).—First Rank General Standing.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Lochhead, Macfarlane, McArthur, Stewart, McLean (J. A.), Yates, Blair, Martin, Hargrave, McLennan, Ellis, Thomson, Calder, Budden, Watson, MacVicar, Grant, Osborne, Currie, Cameron, Higgins.

At an examination held at the beginning of the Session 1881-82, the New Shakespeare's Society Prize for knowledge of Shakespeare was awarded to Gregor (Leigh R.), Fourth Year.

In September, 1882, there will be an examination for the Anne Molson Mathematical Prize open to Undergraduates of the Fourth Year.

Mr. Norman T Rielle then delivered the valedictory for the graduating class in arts.

The M. A. degrees, and the honors and prizes and degrees in applied science, were then conferred, and the applied science valedictory was given by Mr. S. H. Burland.

Dr. Johnson then delivered an address to the members of the graduating class.

The degree of D. C. L. was conferred on the Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, M. P. P., Provincial Treasurer.

Principal Dawson in his report of the session, referred to the number of degrees in course granted at the close of this session, 75 in all—to the attendance of students, which had been 374, independently of students of affiliated colleges, to the success of the educational work of the session, and the high standard attained by the students in the examinations; and to the one sad feature of the session—the removal by death of one of the most promising students in applied science. He noticed the changes introduced into the arts curriculum, whereby, while the uniformity of the course in the first and second year is retained, larger options are given to both ordinary and honor students in the third and fourth years. These changes (which have previously appeared in our columns), are noticed in the Announcement of the Faculty of Arts, now ready for circulation, and he expressed the hope that they might enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the University without lowering in any way the educational value of its degrees. Dr. Dawson referred to the approaching completion of the Peter Redpath Museum, to be opened on the occasion of the visit of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in August. This would give the University for the first time satisfactory accommodation and means of study for its classes in natural science. It might be said to place this part of the work of the University in advance of some others, but in this respect it was an indication of what should be done, or must in the future be done, for these others. It would also give the University the means of aiding the higher education of women more effectually through the Ladies' Educational Association, whose classes were to have the benefit of the Museum next session. A less agreeable matter was the financial depression from which the University had been suffering owing to the diminution in the income from investments. This had been met by retrenchments, which were, however, very undesirable at a time when the demand for additional expenditure in educational work was growing, and by an appeal to the friends of education. This appeal had so far resulted in addition to Mr. W. C. McDonald's munificent gift for scholarships, in a sum of about $26,000 added to the endowment fund, and annual subscriptions to the amount of about $5,000 yearly. For this the College could not be too grateful, as it tided over the immediate difficulty, but the University could not in present circumstances take its proper position without an addition of at least $150,000 to its endowments. He asked that this should be given within this the 50th year of the University, so that it might commence its second half century with renewed life and vigor. He closed with a few words of congratulation and advice to the new graduates and students.

Proceedings were then closed by the benediction and the meeting separated.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION VISIT.

PROPOSED EXCURSION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC VISITORS.

A meeting of the local committee for the reception of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held last evening, Mr. J. H. Joseph in the chair.

A letter from Professor Putnam, before referred to in our columns, stating that the American Society for the Promotion of Agriculture would meet in Montreal on the 21st and 22nd of August, just before the Association's meetings, was ordered to be communicated to any Agricultural or Horticultural Societies that might be able to meet their American colleagues.

Professor Bovey announced that Mr. Selwyn had written from Ottawa that the people of that city would easily give a luncheon to 500 members of the Association, and, if time were given, to 1,000. All the sights of the place would also be shown. Mr. Hannaford, of the Grand Trunk Railway, had offered a special train to the Victoria bridge and the Grand Trunk Works, and the Harbor Commissioners would probably lend a steamer for a short trip on the river. It might be well, Professor Bovey thought, to have the Quebec and Ottawa trip on the same day, and so economise a day. He supposed the government would be looked to to provide railway accommodation.

As to money matters, Mr. Mowat reported that the guarantee fund now amounted to $3,600 and the subscriptions to $500. $4,875 was the amount estimated as necessary at first, but no canvass had yet been made for subscriptions, and no grant had yet been voted.

The secretary reported that he had received four letters from British invited guests, stating their inability to be present at the meetings in Montreal. The writers were Sir John Lubbock Mr. A. H. Green, Dr. Flower, Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, and Mr. T. G. Bonney, secretary of the British Association.

The meeting was adjourned for a month, when the various sub-committees will send in their reports of work done.

THE LINDE CASE.

AN ACTION IN THE RECORDER'S COURT—THE BOY STILL CONCEALED.

In the Recorder's Court this morning the case of Mrs. Linde, who was arrested at the instance of her husband for being a prostitute and being an unfit and improper person to have charge of his child, was called. The trial was postponed, however, for the production of evidence by the prosecution for the purpose of proving the charges against the wife. The counsel for the prosecution applied for a warrant in order to secure the presence of his son as a witness, and in spite of a determined opposition by the defence the warrant was issued. The wife still refuses to reveal the whereabouts of the boy, who is supposed to have been placed by her in some of the schools in the suburbs of Montreal. Pending the arrest of the boy the case has been postponed until Thursday.

A SUSPICIOUS PROCEEDING.

A CHILD'S SUDDEN DEATH—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock a little five months old child named William A. Berard, the illegitimate son of Ann Arbour, died very suddenly at the house of its mother, 263 St. Joseph street. The child since its birth had been out at nurse with a woman named Mrs. Beaudry, residing in St. Jean Baptiste Village. On Sunday evening the nurse brought the child into town and left it with its mother without giving any other reason for her conduct than that she did not want to keep the child any longer. Coroner Jones held an inquest last evening at 263 St. Joseph street. A verdict of death from inflammation of the bowels was returned.

McGILL GRADUATES' SOCIETY.

The McGill College Graduates' Society held its annual meeting last night in the Natural History Society's rooms, Dr. Osler the President in the chair. The nomination of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, J. S. McLennan, B.A.; Vice-Presidents, J. S. Hall, B.A., B.C.L.; C. H. McLeod, M.A.; W. Molson, M.D.; Secretary, W. McLennan, B.C.L.; Treasurer, H. H. Lyman, M.A.; Non-resident Counsellors—Rev. E. Taylor, B.A., Quebec; G. G. Stuart, B.A., Quebec; Browne Chamberlin, D.C.L., Dr. Grant, Ottawa; Dr. Stewart, Brucefield, Ont; Chas. Gibb, B.A., Abbotsford; Resident Counsellors—R. N. McDonnell, M. D.; A. McGoun, B.C.L.; J. R. Dougall, M.A.; F. W. Kelley, Ph. D; Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A.; G. H. Chandler, M.A. The meeting then adjourned.

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linian	4650	Capt. J. E. Dutton.
ynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
matian	3600	Capt. John Graham.
ssian	4000	Lt. W.H. Smith, R.N.R.
ravian	3650	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
ruvian	3400	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
va Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson.
bernian	3440	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
pian	3200	Lt. B. Thompson, R.N.R.
strian	2700	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
storian	2700	Capt. D. J. James.
ssian	3000	Capt. Alex. McDougall.
noverian	4000	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
ndinavian	3000	Capt. John Parks.
enos Ayrean	3800	Capt. James Scott.
rean	4000	Capt. Barclay.
ecian	3600	Capt. LeGallais.
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nadian	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
enician	2800	Capt. John Brown.
ldenaian	2600	Capt. R. P. Moore.
cerne	2200	Capt. John Kerr.
wfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylius.
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FROM HALIFAX.

CIRCASSIAN	Saturday, April	22
PARISIAN	" "	29
SARMATIAN	" May	6

AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,

on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

FROM PORTLAND.

CIRCASSIAN	Thursday, April	20
SARMATIAN	" May	4

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.,

on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West.

FROM BOSTON.

*PARISIAN.....Thursday, April 27.5.00 p.m.

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(According to accommodation).
termediate.....$45
erage.....$31

ates of Passage from Montreal via Boston:

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(According to accommodation).
termediate.....$45
eerage.....$31

ates of Passage from Montreal via Portland:

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ntermediate.....$45
teerage.....$31

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From St. Johns Monday, Feb. 6 and 20 March 6 and 0, April 3 and 17.

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FROM BOSTON.

PRUSSIAN	Saturday, April	15
NESTORIAN	" "	22
SCANDINAVIAN	" "	29
CANADIAN	" May	6

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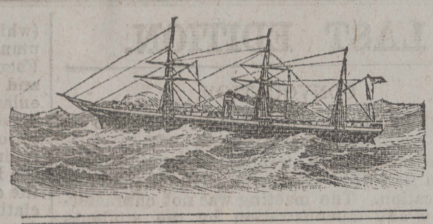
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 13, noon.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, May 18 A.M.



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Machinery COMPLETE, for two light Dratt Steamers, taken from the Srs. "Milford" and "Huntley."
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Fine English Goods! First Rate Workmanship.
Spring importations are now complete.
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Just received, ex. Steamship Peruvian, a choice lot of English Riding Saddles, including some Extra Fine Racing, Steeplechase, and Ladies' Side Saddles and Bridles in great variety.
J. W. ROBERTS,
Manufacturer and Importer of English Saddlery, 336 St. James Street. 301

LADIES!
Who are studying the Art of
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Will find a complete assortment of
ARTISTS' MATERIALS!
—AT—
A. RAMSAY & SON'S,
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TERRALINE WARE,
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Canadian Light Wines, being perfectly pure, are specially suitable for Sacramental purposes, especially authorized for use in the Diocese of Montreal by Bishop Fabre, and in the Diocese of Three Rivers by Bishop Laflèche.
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SKREI Cod Liver Oil.
Pale and nearly tasteless. No other to compare with it.
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Finest American & Canadian Coal Oils.
BENZINE AND GASOLINE,
Drain Pipes, Chimney Vents and Tops, Enamelled Sinks, Fire and White Pressed Bricks, Fire Clay, &c.
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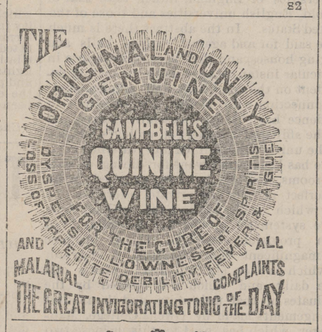

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Having received a complete assortment of
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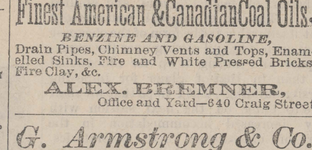
—ALSO,—
POOLE PATTERN SUITS,
INVITE INSPECTION. 160



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Is made from the *PUREST* and *BEST* material money can buy. In the market before any other existing brand of Canadian Baking Powder, it has been received with *constantly increasing favour.*
Any goods can be advertised into notice, but only such as have *real merit* will *continue to be called for.*
A permanent business can be built up by the use of *honest goods* only.
The *COOK'S FRIEND* belongs to this class. Wherever it becomes known *it sells itself.* It *pays* to handle such goods.
Manufactured only by
W. D. McLAREN,
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Kept in stock by all wholesale and Jobbing Grocers. RETAIL EVERYWHERE 167

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN or drawing blood, 25 cents each. Bunions Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles Frosted, and all diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by PROF. L. HARRIS (twenty-two years' practice), 722 Craig street, near Victoria Square. Ladies and gentlemen waited on at their residences.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

England's Proposition for an Arbitration.

A RUSSIAN STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Komaroff Admits Acting Against Instructions.

MORE STEAM TRANSPORTS CHARTERED.

A British Ironclad Cruising in the Dardanelles.

RUSSIA'S REPORTED ADVANCE DENIED.

An English Threat to Enter the Black Sea.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Granville announced that telegrams had been received from General Lumsden contradicting the reports of the Russian advance to Meruchak.

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION.

It is stated in ministerial circles that the government possesses information showing beyond doubt the premeditated character of the Russian policy of aggression in Afghanistan. Lord Dufferin's latest despatches have thrown an additional light upon the matter. Lord Dufferin throughout has been doubtful of a pacific settlement. The *News* says the idea of localizing the war is chimerical. The Baltic powers have no more right to close the Baltic than England and France have to close the English channel. Turkey is entitled to close the Dardanelles, but those who believe Russia will be safe from attack in the Black Sea must be exceedingly credulous and would probably also believe that the Sultan wants to see Russia at Constantinople. The *Times* says there is no means of knowing whether Russia is or is not advancing beyond Maruchak. She may be at Bela Murghab, or even nearer to Herat. The *Standard* says Russia gains in strength every hour by gaining time. If we are forced to draw the sword, let us do so before the moment for striking with effect has been suffered to pass.

ENGLAND'S PROPOSITION.

LONDON, April 30.—Lord Granville's note, besides asking for an arbitration enquiry into the Komaroff incident, offered to end the dispute by conceding to Russia the Lessar line under a distinct pledge that it shall be the abiding limit of the Russian frontier. Degiers' reply will reach here on Monday. It will announce the acceptance of the Lessar line, but a refusal to hold an inquiry into the Komaroff incident. The *Standard* asserts upon unquestionable authority that the English proposal to Russia is for the submittal to arbitration of one of the crowned heads of Europe of the simple question whether or not the convention of March 17th was broken by Russia. Russia has decided to call a meeting of ministers to discuss the question. The *Standard* laments that Mr. Gladstone should propose a plan for the settlement of the Afghan dispute of which the nation cannot approve.

THE FLAG IN THE DARDANELLES.

VARNA, April 30.—A British ironclad is steaming to and fro through the Straits of Dardanelles to prevent the Turkish authorities sinking torpedoes. England's vigorous preparations for naval warfare cause much anxiety in Black Sea ports, most of which are poorly fortified.

ENGLISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, April 30.—Naval preparations are making great progress. The turret ships Rupert and Devastation have been put in commission for active service. The admiralty has ordered the naval yards to prepare for the transportation of several thousand troops and has chartered the steamers Vancouver, Oregon, Dacia, City of Oxford, Devonia, Bolivia, Egypt, Erin and Egyptian Monarch, each of which is capable of carrying a thousand troops. Three other fast ocean steamers have been purchased for the purpose of supplying coaling stations, and negotiations are pending for the purchase of twelve others to be turned into gunboats. Shipowners are urging the government to erect defences upon the River Clyde. They declare that foreign cruisers could quickly destroy its shipping.

KOMAROFF'S DEFENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The *Official Messenger* publishes Gen. Komaroff's reply to Gen. Lumsden's despatch. Komaroff admits that he had received orders feom the Russian war office, previous to the battle, to occupy Penjdeh, but says other officers on the frontier had not yet been advised of the receipt of such orders. Referring to the alleged advance of Russian troops previous to the fight, he says only a sotnia of Turcomans had advanced toward Penjdeh, but they had no intention of attacking the Afghans, and withdrew when the latter approached them in a hostile attitude. Komaroff reiterates his former assertion regarding the audacity and arrogance of the Afghans, their daily drawing near to the Russian camp, their occupation of a commanding position on the left flank of the camp, and other events which led up to the battle. Komaroff and Alikhanoff arrived at Sarakhs on the 20th.

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

The *Official Messenger* in an editorial on the report of Gen. Lumsden of the capture and occupation of Penjdeh by the Russians says: Bad weather has delayed the arrival of the officer whom Komaroff despatched with a detailed account of the battle. Sufficient data, however, has been received to arrive at correct conclusions of how far Lumsden was warranted in impugning Komaroff's report. Russia is desirous of a friendly settlement with England, and entrusted the delimitation of the frontier to a joint British and Russian commission, but the unexpected entry of the Afghans into Penjdeh and the Afghan advance down the Murghab and Heri Rud rivers compelled Russia to protect her rights in a practical manner against this arbitrary seizure of her territory. In this view Komaroff was ordered in January to occupy with his videttes the line extending from Zulficar along the Heri Rud river as far as Pul-I-Khisti, where an ancient bridge crosses the Kushk river, thus forming the western boundary of the Penjdeh oasis. The Russian commanders were enjoined to abstain from armed collision with the Afghans unless the latter provoked an encounter. The Russians, as directed, occupied the above described position on February 20th. On the 4th March the British minister, Sir E. Thornton, informed M. De Giers that the Afghans had been requested not to attack the Russians with the object of driving them from their positions, but solely to resist further Russian advances. England, at the same time, expressed a wish that pending a settlement of the boundary dispute, the commanders of the Russian outposts be ordered to refrain from making any further advance. Russia agreed to this, with certain restrictions, and, being informed also that a Russian outpost was already stationed at Pul-I-Khisti and an Afghan outpost at Ak Tepe, Komaroff was requested not to occupy Penjdeh. The information furnished Russia corresponded with what Gen. Lumsden had said, that the Russians had occupied Pul-I-Khisti, and that an Afghan outpost was stationed on the right bank of the Kushk river. England's explanation that Afghan troops had been requested to stop their advance entirely excluded the possibility of assuming that the Afghans might advance their outposts to the left bank of the Kushk river, but when Komaroff approached Pul-I-Khisti he found on the left bank of the Kushk river, outside of the Penjdeh district, a fortified Afghan post. This being in contradiction with his information, he was bound, for the protection of his small detachment, to request the Afghan commander to withdraw his troops from the left bank of the river. The Afghans refused to do so and this was the direct cause of the battle of the 30th; hence it is evident that the intention attributed to Komaroff of bringing on a collision is in contradiction of the facts. Komaroff did not overstep his orders when he insisted on the evacution of the left bank of the River Kushk. Russia is unable at present to say why the orders mentioned above, which agreed with the information received by England, should have been interpreted in a different manner by the British officers attached to the Afghan detachment which occupied Penjdeh. Komaroff's despatch of April 18th, contains explanations regarding several points in General Lumsden's telegram concerning which Komaroff's final opinion has not yet been received.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

Moscow, April 30.—The *Gazette* says if England wishes to avoid war she must evacuate Port Hamilton at the entrance to the sea of Japan; otherwise Russia will be obliged to occupy Herat. The *Gazette* believes the question of peace or war must be settled within a few days. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says Mr. Gladstone's speech on the war credit was of a kind to carry away parliament. It attained its desired result without giving time for reflection or criticism. Some of his statements refute each other. The *Journal* says: It is no wonder the British cabinet summoned home Mr. Stephen to reconcile the statements in Gen. Lumsden's four contradictory reports. Will it see clearer after his testimony? We hope so, in the interest of truth and for the appeasement which must follow.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The Grand Duke Alexis, chief commander of the Russian navy, is expected at Odessa. The fitting out of the men-of-war at Nicolieff is nearly completed. It is reported that Russia is preparing to encamp 35,000 troops at Merv. Eleven vessels of the Cronstadt fleet have gone to the Baltic. Komaroff and Alikhanoff arrived at Sarakhs on the 20th. It is thought the first conflict between Russia and England will occur in the Pacific.

AN AFGHAN VIEW.

TIRPUL, April 30.—Large Russian reinforcements are coming from the Caspian, but the number of troops east of that sea is exaggerated. The Russians, doubtless, intend to make a dash to Herat. Russian troops are close to Ak Tepe. The commanders have occupied the garrisons' tents, and issued edicts as governors. They have also forcibly demanded the surrender of all presents given the Afghans by Gen. Lumsden. It is generally believed here that war now, although it would give Russia a few successes against the Afghans, would result in breaking up the Russian empire in Asia, while, by waiting a year or two, when Russia will have completed her railways, the issue would be uncertain. The firm attitude of England excites warm devotion here.

THE SECOND BATTLE.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice said the government were as yet without information of a second engagement between the Afghans and Russians and believed the Afghans still hold Bala Murghab. On the other hand a St. Petersburg correspondent of a Brussels paper asserts that the report of a fresh engagement between the Afghans and Russians, in which the latter were repulsed, has been officially confirmed. The issuance of an order that the Russian press shall not refer to events in Asia tends to confirm the report.

ON THE EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 30.—The stock market today opened flat, but recovered on a denial of the reported occupation of Merurchak. The Paris bourse was greatly excited to-day. Sales at any price were difficult at times. But stocks closed at a decided recovery, at Berlin the bourse was very flat, and securities fell 1 to 2 per cent.

A FRENCH VIEW OF BISMARCK'S DUTY.

PARIS, April 30.—The *Temps* declares it is Bismarck's duty to prevent the catastrophe of war between England and Russia. If he permits it, the *Temps* says it will be owing to uneasiness at Russia's powerful proximity to Germany and to a fear of England's naval supremacy.

NOTES.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the Baltic fleet will go to Helsingford to-day.

War risks at Lloyds for vessels loading for the Black sea are 25 shillings.

It is stated that a deputation of the inhabitants of Herat waited upon the governor recently, and desired him to inform the Ameer that the people would rather suffer a long siege than surrender to Russia.

Ironclads destined for the Baltic have been ordered to take on a double supply of shell.

The *Daily News* learns that England has not occupied Port Hamilton. The presence of a British cruiser in that vicinity, the *News* tbinks, was probably the origin of the report.

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, Ont., May 1, 1 a.m.—The depression over the Maritime provinces yesterday has moved off the coast. Another depression hovers to the south of the lakes. There have been a few showers in the extreme southwesterly portion of Ontario and in the Maritime provinces. Elsewhere the weather has been fair. The temperature in the Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle districts increased from 37° this morning to 51° during the day, and is now about 38°. The weather there has been cloudy with showers of sleet or rain.

Probabilities.

St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh northeast and northwest winds; fair weather; stationary or slightly higher temperatures.

A Thing of Beauty. The most brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and durability. 10c. at all druggists. Send 2c. for 32 Sample Colors. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

add persona

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.

The Rebel Losses in Last Friday's Fight.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED AT PRINCE ALBERT.

Mgr. Tache's Complaint Against the English.

QU'APPELLE TROUBLES EXAGGERATED.

Movement of Troops Westward—The Edmonton District.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 30.—A scout arrived in camp from Prince Albert today and reports that he heard that the rebel loss in Friday's fight had been heavy and that the Indians deserted the half-breeds largely in the fight. It is reported also that J. Dumont, Gabriel's brother, was killed. This latter is generally believed, as the description corresponds exactly with the man shot by Capt. Forrest. All was well at Prince Albert when he left. He confirms the report that Albert Monkman is with Riel and that the stores at Batoche were burned on Tuesday. A large number of arrests has been made by the police at Prince Albert, all suspected of disaffection being seized. Amongst them is Thomas Hawey, a Scotch half-breed, brother of the general's interpreter. Monkman is one of the leaders of the rebellion. The wounded will be sent to Saskatoon, fifteen miles above Clark's Crossing, probably to-morrow.

IN THE RAVINE.

Further examination of the ravine at Fish Creek reveals facts that would show the fight to have been extremely hot. The rebels were strongly entrenched, yet there is no longer any doubt of their loss being severe. Fifty-five good horses were found dead in the ravine, also the bodies of three Indians who were too near our lines to permit of their friends successfully carrying them off. The fire of the batteries must have created consternation among the rebels.

THE BATTLEFORD INDIANS.

A despatch from Battleford reports that scouts under Col. Herchmer have discovered the Indians in that district who raided the settlement, to be encamped in force about five miles west of Poundmaker's reserve. They are faring sumptuously on the settlers' cattle, and are driving their horses and buckboards. Col. Otter is making preparations for an early settlement of accounts with them.

THE NORTHCOTE.

The Hudson's Bay authorities received a telegram from General Lawrie, who is at Swift Current, to-day, stating that the steamer Northcote left Saskatchewan landing on the 23rd April, with two hundred of the Midland Battalion and two barges in tow, carrying about 100 tons of forage, provisions and ammunition, and portion of the ambulance corps. The same officer reports obtaining a letter from Col. Straubenzie, who is on board. She was aground three miles below the Elbow. He sent down the steamer Minnow to take off the doctors and gatling guns and push on to Fish Creek to bring back the wounded.

Dr. Roddick and the ambulance corps leave via Moose Jaw to attend the wounded at Clarke's Crossing.

THE EDMONTON COLUMN.

A despatch from Calgary announces the arrival of the 9th Battalion under Col. Amyot last night. They are going into camp there immediately, relieving Col. Smith's remaining companies at Gleicnen, MacLeod and Calgary. The military authorities at Calgary have arranged for couriers to Edmonton. The couriers will occupy two days going and two coming. Major Steele, with a force of 150 mounted police and scouts, supported by 150 infantry, will scout between Edmonton and Pitt. Major Dowling believes that Steele arrived in Edmonton yesterday with his scouts and police. Immediate active measures will be taken to drive the Fort Pitt, Saddle Lake and Frog Lade Indians to the north, where they will be run down by the forces under Col. Herchmer.

THE WOUNDED AT FISH CREEK.

The following is a list of sick and wounded who will have to be left behind with the hospital corps on the march being resumed:—Capt. Clark, Capt. Gardiner, Lieut. Swinford, Privates Hislop, Harris, Stovell, Matthews, Code, Jarvis, Cunniff, Lethbridge, Kemp, Bruce, Perrin, King, Dunn, McDonald, Cummings, Jones, R. Jones, Wilson, Morrison, Woodman, Imrie, Asselin, Layford, Mawhinny and Wainwright. The rest have rejoined their respective corps. Dr. Orton wishes the hospital corps sent on there till such time as the sick can be removed by steamer. All the dead were buried on the field except Private Ferguson, whose body is being sent back at the special request of his friends.

NEWS FROM COL. IRVINE.

William Lyall and Phillip Atcheson, two scouts belonging to Capt. McKee's company, who are stationed at Willoughby, twenty miles from Prince Albert, near the forks, came into the camp at Fish Creek on Tuesday night and reported all quiet there and at Prince Albert. They saw four rebel scouts near Duck Lake. Col. Irvine started out from Prince Albert on the 16th and was to join the troops at Batoche on the 18th, but when twelve miles out he met a courier with orders to return.

THE QU'APPELLE DISTRICT.

While matters around Qu'Appelle are in a disturbed state yet they are believed to be exaggerated by reports. Every precaution is, however, being taken to guard against surprise. Factor Macdonald, of the Hudson's Bay company, says that he looks upon the reports as coming from unreliable sources or drunken half-breeds Word comes that the File Hill Indians are killing off their cattle, also from Touchwood asking for troops as Piapot is again acting ugly. Cols. O'Brien and Turnbull yesterday visited the houses plundered on Sunday and Monday and found several cases of loss which, however, were not heavy. Major Walsh favors the immediate disarming of all Indians to fully secure the settlers from damage and danger. Capt. White, in charge of the Moose Mountain scouts, arrived at Penee, west of Regina, yesterday with six transport teams from the Dirt Hills, twenty-five miles south of that point. He reports everything quiet at present, but anticipates lively work as soon as the grass is plentiful. He has organized a thorough system of patrol from Moose Mountain to Old Wives lake, a distance of 150 miles. Twenty armed half-breeds have been seen lurking in the woods along the Qu'Appelle valley, nearly fifteen miles north of Regina, since Sunday. A detachment of mounted police are now in pursuit of them. A despatch from Moosejaw states that Mr. Riddle, of the government ranche in the Qu'Appelle valley, came into town yesterday and reported that a small band of half-breeds with arms were at the head of the valley at the north end of Buffalo lake and seemed acting in a very suspicious manner. Mr. Morton, of Birtle Lake, reported having seen a band of half-breeds and Indians round the lake. A detachment of mounted police from Regina have arrived to keep an eye on their movements.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE'S COMPLAINT.

Archbishop Tache was interviewed to-day upon the situation in the Northwest. His Grace was feeling much dejected, and upon enquiry as to the cause, he confessed that he was very much annoyed at the way some English papers treat the French-Canadians. On all hands they were accused of disloyalty. It seemed to be entirely forgotten that the blood of the fathers and grandfathers of the present French-Canadians was spilt in fighting for the British flag. The British flag today, he said, would not be floating in Canada were it not for the loyalty of the French-Canadians. In proof of this he referred to the time of the rebellion in New England, when the old French opened communication with the French-Canadians, thinking they could easily be induced to join with them against England. The French-Canadians refused to join, and in the battles which followed near Quebec the blood of his ancestors was freely spilled in defence of this country. His ancestors were attending college, and in their college suits turned out to defend their adopted country and save the honor of the British flag. Every one knows how French-Canadians labored in 1813-14 and 15 during the troubles. The courage and loyalty of De Salaberry and his followers will not soon be forgotten. His father served in De Salaberry's regiment. It is now long since the very word "Canadian" was pronounced with contempt by English and Scottish people because it was associated with the French. Now the meaning has been changed and instead of being referred to as French-Canadians we are simply spoken of as "the French," and it is not long since a member of the local parliament referred to us as foreigners. After having fought and died for the country for generations is it not hard to be insulted on all hands to be told we are disloyal, to be represented as having no interest in the country; in fact, to be called foreigners. I believe two-thirds of the population in Ontario actually think we all come from France, instead of remembering that we were in this country before them. There is one important point which seems to be lost sight of entirely, and that is that our religion binds us to loyalty, and it would be directly against our religious principles to go into rebellion. With regard to the accusation that we sympathize with Riel in his movement, I can only say that my sympathy is of a nature of father towards his child doing wrong. The boy Riel was brought up by me and is it any wonder that I deeply grieve over his erring ways.

NOTES.

Rev. Mr. Gordon received a telegram last night from Major Mackeand informing him that the 90th Battalion desire to have him with them as chaplain. The congregation of Knox church has consented and he leaves to-morrow for the front.

A telegram received from Capt. Clarke by Mr. Clarke this morning states that he is convalescent and out of all danger.

Commissioner Wrigley, of the Hudson's Bay company, has received a despatch from the officer at Qu'Appelle that the settlers there are needlessly alarmed and that the Indians and half-breeds are quiet. The mounted police have issued orders at Regina that no arms or ammunition shall be sold to half-breeds, and parties violating theseorders will be arrested at once. The Indians near Touchwood hills were near off their reserves yesterday.

Scouts under General Middleton are capturing rebel cattle and horses without opposition, which would show that the enemy are in dread of again facing the troops in action.

The Halifax battalion, under Col. Bremner, arrived at Swift Current this afternoon at five o'clock.

It has been decided to equip the Winnipeg Guards, and the battalion entered upon their first duty at Fort Osborne last night, other troops having all gone to the front.

Seven car loads of horses and waggons, purchased in Dakota, have arrived from the south, and were forwarded at once to the front.

AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 30.—A special train left the Union station this morning over the Grand Trunk with 107 recruits for the Northwest mounted police and two carloads of supplies for the city volunteers at the front. Ninety more men will join the train from London and Stratford. The train was in charge of A. H. Taylor, of Ottawa, and the recruits in charge of Captain Moodie, of Regina.

Holy Communion was celebrated at St. James Cathedral this morning by Archdeacon Boddy to seek God's blessing on our cause in the Northwest. Rev. C. E. Whitcombe was present and left by the 12.20 train for the front. There was a large number of clergymen and other friends seeing him off.

FROM RED DEER CROSSING.

The following letter was received yesterday by the friends of the writer in this city:—

RED DEER CROSSING, Wednesday, April 22, 1885.

DEAR ONES ALL,—I have just finished a march of thirty miles across prairie from Swift Current, so don't expect too much in this letter. I am feeling splendid, but very tired and sore as you may imagine.

We left Swift Current at 8 a.m., and I was first, with two soldiers, who arrived at destination. It just took me ten hours, including one hour and a half at noon for rest for lunch. You will get the news of our arrival here long before you get this, for we have with us a reporter, who took all our names, and will telegraph them home for to-morrow's paper. I write you this to tell you that I stood the march first rate and feel splendid after it. On arriving I made for the first tent to hand, and was treated to cold tea and hard tack; half an hour after I struck the doctor of the battalion and was treated to *buns* and syrup in the officers' tent. Next I got an invitation to the transport vessel, and had the first warm meal that I have had since we left Winnipeg—Irish stew, &c., yum, yum.

You will want some war news. I can give you very little; we are out of the world here, and can get next to nothing. Fort Pitt has fallen. We are on our way to join General Middleton at Clark's Crossing. A few Indian scouts are reported to have watched our movements over the prairie to-day. We may have some skirmishing on our way up the river, as the banks afford good protection for sharpshooters.

The Queen's Own are on their way to Battleford, 180 miles march, poor boys. Some of our fellows go after them. But I must stop; you get all the news in the papers long before letters can reach you. I am well, and the weather is splendid; that's what you want to know. Love to all *outsiders* as well as relatives.

JACK.

Quiet at Panama.

PANAMA, April 30.—Aizpura has surrendered and given up his arms. The government troops occupy the city. All is quiet and business everywhere resumed. This ends the revolution on the isthmus.

In Melton's, West of England's, worsteds and diagonals my selections are beyond compare L. Robinson. 1

LATEST CABLE DESPATCHES.

The Irish bishops.

ROME, April 30.—The Irish bishops assembled to-day in the College of the Propaganda. Cardinal Simeoni addressed them. The bishops expressed a determination to treat all questions submitted to them uninfluenced in any way by political ties or feeling.

Minor and Personal.

The British troops at Suakim have repulsed an attempt of two hundred rebels to destroy the new railway.

Dewhirst & Co., worsted spinners, Bradford, have failed; liabilities $400,000.

The Chinese forces have evacuated Langson.

The Paris *Figaro* says the government has decided upon a measure for the expulsion of the Orleans and Bonapartist princes.

The Londonderry opera house is closed to prevent the possibility of further rioting.

The bill relative to industrial schools in Ireland has passed a third reading in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to proceed with the bill relating to land purchases in Ireland this session.

SOME ENORMOUS FIGURES.

The British Budget—A Heavy Deficit and How it is to be Met.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington stated that since the government had decided to revise the policy to be pursued in the Soudan, it had been in correspondence with the British diplomatic representative at Cairo and Lord Wolseley. The latter had gone to Suakim to report upon the military situation.

The budget for 1885 was submitted. It shows a deficit of £1,049,000. Mr. Childers said the government did not propose to cover the whole of the deficit this year, nor to let the whole charge fall upon property. It is proposed to raise the income tax to eight pence. The expenditure of the past year was £3,800,000 over the estimates. The revenues for customs and excise showed a continual falling off on spirits and a continual but slow rise in other chief duties. The revenues from tea and tobacco showed steady progress, indicating the satisfactory progress of the people. (The opposition received this statement with much laughter.) The income tax produced £12,000,000. The total revenue was £88,043,000 and the total expenditure £89,092,000. The present government had paid all charges bequeathed it by the late government, including £5,000,000 given to the Indian government. Mr. Childers estimated the outlay for 1885-86, not including the vote of credit, would be £38,872,000. With the income tax at fivepence in the pound, the total revenue would be £85,180,000. Mr. Childers estimated the deficit, including the vote of credit with reasonable allowances for supplementary estimates, at £14,932,000. He proposed various modifications of the legacy, succession and probate duties, the imposing of new taxes upon property hitherto exempt, and that the duty on foreign stocks made payable to bearer be raised to ten shillings per cent., that the duty on home made and foreign manufactured spirits be raised by two shillings a gallon, and the duty on beer one shilling a barrel, leaving a deficit of £7,432,000, which it is proposed to meet by taking £4,600,000 of the sum annually devoted to the reduction of the national debt, leaving the balance to be met by the operation of the sinking fund.

The house agreed to the budget resolutions. The forecast of the deficit for the ensuing year as announced by Mr. Childers has created a sensation. It is the largest deficit since the Crimean war, and will severely tax the patriotism of the people. Foreign patent medicines will be charged the same duty as those manufactured in England, but the stamps will be so altered as to avoid any appearance of the medicine being English. The *Telegraph* says the budget is acceptable, and is not likely to impair the prospects of liberal candidates. The *Times* says: The budget is ingenious and in principle equitable, but can hardly be reckoned among courageous and logical achievements of constructive genius in finance."

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

A Baptist deliverance on the Sabbath—New doctors—Retired from service.

TORONTO, April 30.

At a meeting of the Baptist Union this afternoon, a resolution was passed regretting the growing tendency of the times to break down the sanctity of the Sabbath by the publication of newspapers, &c., and pressing upon the church the necessity of doing everything by precept and example to uphold its proper observance; also affirming the principle of total prohibition. The following officers were elected:—President, John Dryden, M.P.P.; vice-presidents, Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, Hamilton; Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, Ottawa; J. B. McArthur, Winnipeg, and John Harris; secretary, Rev. Thomas Trotter, Toronto; treasurer, W. H. Lailey, Toronto. The place and time for holding the next meeting was referred to the executive committee.

Martin Malone was tried at the Criminal Assizes to-day and found guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of an old man named John Fairbanks in this city on the 28th February last.

Seventy-three candidates have passed the final examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and 111 the primary examination.

Deputy Chief McPherson, who has been connected with the police force for twenty-nine years, has resigned owing to ill health. He retires on an annuity of $800. He is succeeded by Assistant Deputy Chief Stewart.

The board of health has determined at last to take active sanitary measures, and this morning appointed six sanitary inspecrors for the city.

It has been ascertained that last Sunday's storm has caused about $10,000 damages to the harbor improvement works.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

Naval movements — College changes—The Railway Question.

[*From our own Correspondent.*]

HALIFAX, N.S., April 30.—Her Majesty's ship Bullfrog has arrived from Bermuda and will accompany the Tenedos on the Newfoundland fishing protection service.

Rev. Byron C. Borden, of this city, has been appointed principal of the ladies' academy at Sackville, the headquarters of the Methodist education for the lower provinces, *vice* Dr. Kennedy, gone to Stanstead, Quebec.

Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Langley have gone to Ottawa to interview the government about the transfer of the Windsor branch railway to a syndicate, who will complete and operate the whole western Nova Scotia system.

My present season's stock has been appropriately termed "the glass of fashion." L. Robinson. 1

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Annual Convocation in Arts and Applied Science.

PROF. PENHALLOW ON SCIENCE AND THE CLASSICS.

Sir William Dawson on the Cause and Remedy for the Unrest of Nations—The Results of the Examinations—The New Graduates and Prize Winners—Interesting Valedictory Addresses—The Necessity of a Students' Dining Hall Urged.

The annual convocation of McGill university for the conferring of degrees in arts and applied science was held yesterday afternoon in the William Molson hall. There was a very large attendance of the friends of the college, the hall being filled to overflowing, there being a large number of ladies in attendance. Hon. Judge Torrance presided, and there were also on the platform Hon. Judge Mackay, J. H. R. Molson, John Molson, R. A. Ramsay, governors of the university; Principal Sir William Dawson, Ven. Archdeacon Leach, Dr. H. A. Howe, Dr. Alex. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Cornish, Rev. Dr. Wilkes, Rev. Principal MacVicar, J. R. Dougall, Prof. Bovey, dean of the science faculty; Prof. Harrington, Prof McLeod, Dr. R. P. Howard, Principal Passmore, Dr. F. W. Kelley, Prof. Baynes, Prof. Makgraff, Prof. Darey, Prof. Moyse, Dr. James Stewart, Prof. Chandler, Prof. Penhallow, F. S. Barnjum, Rev. W. J. Day, M.A., Rev. John Scrimger, M.A., Rev. W. J. Shaw, M.A., Rev. Dr. Stevenson, J. W. Brakenridge, B. C.L., J. Ralph Murray, B.A., W. E. Lyman, W. J. Sproule, B.A.S, and J. F. Torrance, B.A.S.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cornish, after which Dr. Alex. Johnson, vice-dean of the Faculty of Arts, read the results in arts, which were as follows:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

In honors.—First rank—Arthur Colquhoun, William Lochead, James A. McFarlane, J. C. Martin, and William G. Stewart.

Ordinary.—Class I. Hugh S. McLennan and G. J. A. Thompson. Class II. Hanbury Budden, Murray Watson, George A. McLennan and J. Harvey Macvicar, equal. Class III. Philip M. Robertson, Joseph H. Higgins, Alexander Currie, Walter T. Currie, Andrew S. Grant and Donald Cameron, Aeger—George E. Hamilton.

Morrin College.—Class I Nathaniel Rolph, John A. Ferguson, Herbert J. Silver, W. A. Home and A. J. Walters. Class II. H. Campbell.

BACHELORS OF ARTS PROCEEDING TO THE DEGREE OF M. A. IN COURSE.

William H. Naylor, William D. Lighthall, J. Herbert Darey and Henry M. Ami.

ADMITTED AD EUNDEM GRADUM.—W. W. Whyte, B.A.

PASSED THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

McGill College.—Class I. John A. Nicholson, James Walsh, Samuel R. Brown, Robert Johnston, W. Leslie Clay and Alexander R. Johnston. Class II. Hugh M. Patton, Alfred P. Murray, Charles W. Colby, James Naismith, Rowland S. Hill, Wellington A. Cameron, Robert B. Henderson and William A. Nichols, equal; Malcolm Mackenzie. Class III. Rochester and Charles W. White, equal; John P. Guerie, William Sanders, Murdoch J McLeod, George B. Kingston, Walter Russell, Nicholas A. F. Bourne, A. Internoscia and Robert W. Wright.

Morrin College—Class I. Malcolm McLennan. Class II. J. F. Langton. Class III. E. S. Rivard.

St. Francis College—Class I. None. Class II. Wm. Gamble. Class III. None.

GRADUATING CLASS.

B. A. honors in natural sciences—William G. Steward, first rank honors and Logan gold medal; William Lochead, first rank honors.

B.A. honors in mental and moral philosophy—James A. McFarlane, first rank honors and Prince of Wales gold medal.

B.A. honors in English language, literature and history—Arthur Colquhoun, first rank honors; John C. Martin, first rank honors.

Special certificate—Hugh S. McLennan, Special certificate of first rank general standing at B.A. ordinary examination, and Lansdowne gold medal.

THIRD YEAR.

Francis Topp, first rank honors and prize in mathematics, first rank general standing second prize in rhetoric and English; Charles Swabey, first rank honors and Logan prize in natural science, first rank general standing, prize in Latin, chemistry, zoology, first prize in rhetoric and English; William T. Fyles, first rank honors in classics and prize in Greek; John McDougall, first rank honors in mental and moral philosopy; Philip Ritchie, first rank honors in modern languages and English; William Patterson, first rank honors in classics; Edward E. Braithwaite, first rank honors and prize in mental and moral philosophy; Nelson P. Yates, first rank honors and prize in mental and moral philosophy; Francis Pedley, first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy; Benjamin Clements, second rank honors in mental and moral philosophy; William H. Dalpe, second rank honors in English language and literature; Isaac Hargrave, second rank honors in English language and literature; Ronzo H. Clerk, first rank general standing; Charles H. Livingstone, prize in zoology, second prize in rhetoric and English, processor's prize for collection of plants; Andrew McWilliams, prize in Hebrew.

Passed the sessional examinations—Topp, Swabey, Clerk, Fyles, Ritchie, MacDougall, Livingstone, Patterson, Braithwaite and McCullough and McOuat and Hibbard, equal; Dalpe and Yates, equal; McWilliams, Sparling; O'sullivan and Pedley, equal; Evans, McRae, Clements, Blair, Hargrave and McLean, equal; Roberts, Chalmers, Wallace.

SECOND YEAR.

A. R. Johnson, High School, Montreal, first rank honors and prize in mathematics; Robert Johnston, Kincardine High School, O., second rank honors and prize in mathematics, first rank general standing; James Walsh, Huntingdon Academy, P.Q., first rank general standing, prize in French; Samuel R. Brown, Huntingdon Academy, first rank general standing; W. Leslie Clay, Prince of Wales College, P.E.I., first rank general standing; John A. Nicholson, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I., first rank general standing; Chas. W. Colby, Stanstead Wesleyan College, prize in English literature; Alfred P. Murray, Private tuition, prize in botany, prize in logic; Hugh M. Patton, High School, Montreal, prize in German; James Naismith, prize in Hebrew.

Passed the sessional examinations—Nicholson, Walsh, S. R. Brown, R. Johnston, Clay, A. R. Johnson, Patton, Murray, Colby, Naismith, Hill, Cameron; Henderson and Nicols, equal; McKenzie; Whyte and Rochester equal; Guerie, Sanders, Murdock McLeod, Kingston, Russell.

FIRST YEAR.

Harry Neville Goff, High school, Port Perry, Ont., first rank honors and prize in mathematics; James E. Le Rossignol, High school, Montreal, second rank honors in mathematics; first rank general standing; Samuel Freeman McCusker, High school, Montreal, second rank honors in mathematics; John Lewis Day, High school, Montreal, second rank honors in mathematics; Frederick K. W. Macallum, Oberlin College, Ohio, prize in Hebrew: Charles F. Martin, High school, Montreal, prize in chemistry, Prize in German. William Allan Duke, private tuition, prize in Latin.

Passed the sessional examinations—Le Rossignol, Day, H. Pedley, Bryan, Macallum, Martin, Pritchard, Mason, Duke, Goff, Lindsay, Howitt, Morison, Mackenzie, McCusker, Bryson, Kinloch, Masse, Browne, England, W. L. Jamieson, Moss, Nalsmith.

At the examinations in September, 1884, the following scholarships and exhibitions were awarded:—

SCHOLARSHIP—TENABLE FOR TWO YEARS.

Third year—Mathematical scholarship, F. Topp; classical and modern language scholarships, J. MacDougall, W. Patterson; natural science scholarship, C. H. Livingstone.

EXHIBITIONS—TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR.

Second year—S. R. Brown, Huntingdon Academy, Q.; Alex. R. Johnson, High School, Montreal; Robert Johnson, Kincardine High School, Ont.; H. M. Patton, High School, Montreal.

First year—A. Bryan, St. Francis College, Richmond, Q.; John L. Day, High School, Montreal; H. Pedley, Collegiate Institute, Cobourg, Ont.; Wm. A. Duke, private tuition.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR WOMEN.

PRIZES AND STANDING.

Rosalie McD. McLea, Girls High school, Montreal, prizes in Greek, Latin, French and Chemistry.

Octavia C. Ritchie, Girls High school, Montreal, prizes in Mathematics, English and German.

First rank general standing—McLea and Ritchie, equal.

Passed sessional examinations—McLea and Ritchie, equal; Cross, McFee, Foster, Murray, Reid, Evans, Simpson.

Passed in certain classes as partial or occasional students—Blackader, Murphy, Turner, Van Horne, Bagg, N. Jamieson, E. L. Johnson, J. J. MacFarlan, Robinson.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

Graduating class. Special certificates of first rank general standing—Nathaniel Rolph, John A. Ferguson, Herbert J. Silver, W. A. Home, A. H. Walters.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

Intermediate examination:—Greek, Class II., Gamble. Latin, Class II., Gamble. Trigonometry and algebra, Class II., Gamble. Euclid and arithmetic, Class I., Gamble. Logic, Class I., Gamble. English literature and history, Class II., Gamble. French, Class II., Gamble.

At the conclusion of the list the prizes and diplomas were presented by Judge Torrance, the winners being loudly applauded as they received their awards. The members of the graduating class were then called forward to receive their degree; the oath was administered by Prof. Baynes and the ceremony of conferring the B. A. degree was concluded by Sir William Dawson "capping" the successful students.

THE ARTS VALEDICTORY.

Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., was then called upon to deliver the valedictory address on behalf of the graduates in arts. Mr. Colquhoun's address was a very able and scholarly one, and was listened to with marked attention throughout, the chief allusions drawing forth hearty applause. He remarked in opening that the students of '85 were handicapped in their support of the college enterprises, owing to the attention that many of them owed to the affiliated institutions with which they were connected. The various undertakings, however, under the auspices of the students had been very successful, and it only needed the unselfish support of all the students to make them so in the future. He spoke of the benefits derived from the McGill Undergraduates' Literary society, which had served as a training school to fit the students for active public life, and had been very successful. Two privileges had been granted to the graduates of '85, the first that of seeing return to the scene of his active labors one whose life, example and earnest devotion had gained the gratitude of every student—Sir William Dawson. (Loud applause.) Sir William had received high honors, and honors that were well deserved. (Applause.) The second event, the granting of equal privileges of higher education to both sexes, was one of marked significance, and the male sex had now to acknowledge a success for the ladies as conspicuous as it was well deserved. (Applause.) Mr. Colquhoun referred in conclusion to a number of improvements that were required in connection with the college, more particularly to the necessity for the establishment of a general dining-room for the students, which would go very far toward creating an *esprit de corps* among the different branches of the university. (Applause.) He urged the undergraduates to foster their institutions, such as the debating society and athletic sports, and concluded by extending on behalf of the graduating class to both students and professors a kind farewell. Mr. Colquhoun concluded his address, which was delivered in a very forcible manner, amid applause.

THE SCIENCE RESULTS.

Prof. Bovey, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, here read the results of the science examinations which were as follows:

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

GRADUATING CLASS.

Hedley Vicars Thompson — Lansdowne medal; Leslie Skelton prize; $15 mathematical prize; prizes in theory of structures, designing, hydraulics, water-supply, heat and heat-engines. Charles William Trenholme—British Association medal. Ernest McCourt Macy—First rank honors in natural science; British Association prize. Edward Payson Mathewson—First rank honors in natural science; prize in materials. Samuel Fortier—Prize in heat and heat engines.

Passed the sessional examinations—Civil engineering [advanced course]—Hedley Vicars Thompson. Civil engineering [ordinary course], in order of merit—Samuel Fortier, Jude Kouthier, Thomas William Lesage. Mining engineering, in order of merit—Ernest McCourt Macy, Charles William Trenholme, Edward Payson Mathewson.

THIRD YEAR.

John George G. Kerry, Scott exhibition, $25 mathematical prize, prizes in theory of structures, water supply, descriptive geometry, surveying, mathematics. Harmon Trueman, prize in geology and zoology. Nevil Norton Evans, prizes in zoology and practical chemistry. Arthur Weir, prizes in experimental physics and theoretical chemistry. Passed the sessional examinations—Civil engineering, advanced course—John George G. Kerry. Civil engineering, ordinary course, in order of merit—Frederick William Cowie, George Herbert Dawson, Harmon Trueman, Thomas William Watson. Mechanical engineering, ordinary course—William Murray Reid. Mining engineering, ordinary course—Charles Percy Brown. Practical chemistry, ordinary course, in order of merit—Nevil Norton Evans, Arthur Weir.

SECOND YEAR.

Robert E. Palmer, $25 mathematical prize; prizes in mathematics and materials. Wm. Arthur Carlyle, Burland exhibition of $100; prizes in mathematical physics and chemistry. Walter Frederick Ferrier, prize in zoology.

Passed the sessional examinations—Civil engineering, in order of merit, Robert E. Palmer, Daniel Taylor, Victor Frederick W. Forneret, John Plaw Ball. Mining engineering, in order of merit, William Arthur Carlyle, Walter Frederick Ferrier, Alfred Roy. Practical chemistry, Robert Moffatt.

FIRST YEAR.

Edgar Sydney M. Lovelace, prizes in mathematics and French; Charles Herbert Macnutt, prizes in chemistry and drawing.

Passed the sessional examinations, in order of merit—Edgar Sydney M. Lovelace, Charles Herbert Macnutt, Robert Forrest Ogilvy, Jas. Gibbons, Arthur Edward Childs, William Joseph Hamilton, Murdy John McLennan, Lawrence Hunt Hogan, William Joseph.

The degree of Bachelor of Applied Science was then conferred on the graduates by Sir William Dawson. The degree of M.A. was conferred on Wm. H. Naylor, Wm. D. Lighthall, J. Herbert Darey and Henry M. Ami and W. W. Whyte (*ad eundem*)

THE WICKSTEED MEDALS.

The principal referred to the Wicksteed medals for physical culture, and expressed the obligations of the university to the donor. He called on Mr. Barnjum to read the award of medals and honorable mention. They were as follows:—

GYMNASTICS.

Wicksteed Medals—E. C. P. Guy, gold medal; E. McC. Macey, honorable mention; James Naismith, silver medal; Hugh M Patton, bronze medal; S. R. Brown, honorable mention.

THE SCIENCE VALEDICTORY.

Mr. S. Fortier, B.A.S., delivered the valedictory address on behalf of the graduates in applied science, and in the course of some interesting remarks said that the science faculty was yet in its youth, but it promised soon to reach a vigorous manhood. He referred to the former graduates, many of whom had won distinguished places, and to the benefits to be derived from a science training. He referred to the success that had attended the college athletic association, which now numbered over 300 members, and urged the undergraduates to support it in the future. He concluded by urging them always to act so as to maintain the honor of the university. (Applause.)

PROF. PENHALLOW'S ADDRESS.

Prof. Penhallow delivered the address to the graduates on behalf of the faculties of arts and applied science. He said:—

Mr. Chancellor, Members of Convocation, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In coming before you to-day, I feel that a double responsibility rests upon me, inasmuch as a radical departure from time-honored customs has been made, by uniting in one person the addresses which have formerly been delivered from two faculties. I am thus called upon to serve two causes: to uphold and maintain the interests of arts on the one hand, and on the other to advance the claims of science, and push them with that force which its importance in our modern life demands. During the past year the discussion concerning the relative value of classics and science in education has been continued with unabated vigor, and already have results of a most important and significant character begun to appear through the introduction of practical reforms in the educational methods and requirements of some of our oldest and most conservative universities on both sides of the Atlantic. Were I here to-day to represent science alone, I could not give her the fullest justification without acknowledging the debt she must ever owe to classical studies, and on the other hand, were I here to represent arts alone, I could not discharge my proper duty without admitting the leading importance of all scientific work, and particularly of scientific methods of thought and reasoning. This inter-dependence of these two important departments of human knowledge is worthy of our most serious consideration, and by virtue of the double office which I fill here to-day, I feel that I cannot do better than briefly touch upon that aspect of the question, "Classics vs. Science," in which the relation of each one to the needs of practical life shall be briefly considered, and show how far each is capable of meeting those requirements. It is undoubtedly safe to say that comparatively few men are able or willing to seek an education purely for the sake of the culture it will bring. Of those who possessed sufficient means to do so, the majority probably look to the future with the hope of adding to their already large possessions, and any means which will secure this end, even by considerable sacrifice in other directions, is most likely to be adopted. For the great majority, therefore, the college training is regarded purely as a necessary means to the end in view. It is so much capital invested, upon which a man desires to realize the greatest returns, and he who really has a serious purpose in view will always choose that course of study which will best prepare him for the use of that capital. It is from such a practical standpoint that the world at large judges of the merits of any educational system at the present day, without any very special regard for the particular views of the educationalists themselves, and it is a pertinent question if this is not after all to a very large degree, the true standard of judgment. Sentiment may be allowed a certain weight if you will, but it certainly will not answer the requirements of the present day to cherish too fondly our reverence for time honored ideas and for methods which have long since outlived the purpose they were intended to serve. If we scan the history of our modern classical colleges we will find that in many ways and in most cases, they are but the continued expression of ancient ideas. They were founded at a time when science was practically unborn, and even those of more recent date which have sprung into existence since the development of modern science, have been largely founded upon the old ideas and run in much the same grooves. In the earlier period of their history these colleges were all important, since they were the only definite channels through which knowledge could be acquired, and that their prescribed course should be composed entirely of language and literature, was a necessity of the times, since these were the only directions in which thought could find hearty exercise. As time went on, however, conditions rapidly changed and the feeling is now prevalent that modifications in the requirements and methods of instruction have not kept pace with this progress, but that undue preference is still given to Greek and Latin over scientific subjects. Hardly yet has the old idea given way to the modern view, that a man may be considered respectably educated without the classics, but happily our views in this direction, as in many others, are becoming broader, and the time is not far distant when those who mainly believe the sum of all knowledge to be concentrated in and about the classics will be relics of the past. But the truly practical test is to be found when we determine what classics on the one hand and science on the other will accomplish for a man in the way of making him a better citizen, or aiding him to gain a more substantial livelihood. We are first of all confronted with a fact which seems to be very generally admitted at the present day, that with the majority of those who follow a college course their knowledge of the classics so far as the ordinary affairs of life are concerned, practically ceases on the day of graduation. Such men become absorbed in business or in other pursuits, when Latin and Greek have but little weight in determining the income of the day, and for such men the question as to the wisdom of their spending so much time on these studies becomes a most pertinent one. When the objection is raised that we have overlooked the very important results to be found in culture and mental discipline, we are inclined to reply that other studies than these have an equal value in those two directions, and the weight of argument must then fall to that side which can show the most extended and valuable application to solving the practical problems of life. Of the smaller number of graduates who may be supposed to continue their classical studies and apply them to their professions, we have the clergymen and men of letters, to a less degree the lawyers and certain specialists in scientific pursuits, and lastly, the doctors. We will agree that for all these, the classics may be regarded as possessing some substantial advantages; but, if even these were reduced to a proper standard, it would doubtless be found that only a small percentage could read the classics understandingly, and yet fewer could read them with that facility which they have acquired in the use of their native tongue. The conclusion, then, becomes direct and simple that very few men out of all those who receive a classical training have sufficient command of these languages to originate ideas in them, while, for those who are mere followers, some other language will answer much better, or at least equally well, and that language should be by preference the one to which they are born. It thus becomes clear that the real utility of such studies, in meeting the practical problems of life, is of an exceedingly limited nature, and it naturally follows that there must be other branches of knowledge which will serve the purpose better, and benefit the individual and the community far more. It is, therefore, manifestly unfair, as well as most unreasonable and inconsistent, to demand that a man shall take a course in classics to the exclusion of science, whether it meets his needs or not. While we rightly took to the classics for a most desirable and important culture, we must not forget that in our own English language we have not only the most noble tongue of the present day, but we have also a language which is exceedingly rich in all that tends to culture. It is built upon all that is best and purest of other languages, and it still draws largely from them wherever found; so that its proper study, particularly if pursued in connection with science, will doubtless answer all the requirements of culture, so strongly urged in favor of classics. The remark is frequently made, and would appear to be justified by observation, that men graduate in classics while yet they have but an imperfect knowledge of their own language, and the conclusion is justified that proper proficiency in the latter has been sacrificed to the study of the former, but that only mediocrity has been reached in either. The educational system which will permit of such results is undoubtedly wrong, although we must make all due allowance for the material as represented in the man, and that system will best serve the needs of the day which, other things being equal, will make the study of English of leading importance and place other languages subordinate to it, making them actual requirements only so far as they meet a definite want and fulfil a definite purpose. The present age is a progressive one and eminently utilitarian in all its tendencies. Possibly in some directions, at least, there is too strong a tendency that way. Nevertheless, men rightly look to the development of industries and the acquisition of wealth as their goal, and they desire that their training should be directed to this end. Evidence of this is to be found on every hand, particularly in the rapid growth of technical schools within the past two decades, not only in America, but all over Europe, while even the oldest and most honored of our classical colleges on both sides of the Atlantic have been caught in the rushing tide, and are now beginning to acknowledge the force of these facts and the tendencies of the times, and that their prescribed courses have outlived their original purpose, and thereby lost their specific value. It is right that we should look to our universities for the exercise of a wise conservatism. In this respect they are the balance wheels of public sentiment, and it is well and proper that they should be so; but conservatism must, to retain its value, be tempered with a just regard for the requirements of the age in which we live. Men live for the future, not for the dead past. The present year will ever be memorable in the history of education, since it marks the beginning of a new era. The two oldest universities in England and America, and the most conservative as well, have instituted a movement which other college swill be forced to follow. The changes which they now contemplate, or have already made, are consistent with a wise conservatism, with their character as leading institutions, and with the requirements of the day. These changes are sufficiently indicated when we point out that at Harvard College, science and classics have practically been placed on the same basis, so that a student may select from all the studies of the curriculum, such as will best qualify him for the object in view. It may be urged with some reason, that such an optional system as is thus developed in a high degree, is liable to abuse, particularly in cases where the student has not fully determined upon a profession. It may also be urged that a student is not capable of correctly judging as to what profession he has the greatest inclination to, or aptitude for, until he has completed a general course. This often occurs, and the graduate then seeks technical schools for education in a specialty. In accord with these views, it might be deemed expedient to allow a man no option, but force him through a specified course, whether in accord with or opposed to his tastes and requirements. But another aspect of this question presents itself. As in the case of Harvard College, where such liberal options are allowed, they may be so coupled with other requirements, as total number of subjects taken, matriculation, &c, that the course is not weakened thereby, but rather that the student is compelled to gain a more thorough and advanced preparatory training, and he then brings to the college that maturity of judgment which enables him to select his profession at the outset, and choose his studies judiciously with this end in view. This is establishing at once, by natural means, the only true and reliable safeguard against abuse of the privilege of options. But the effect is much more far-reaching than this. It is safe to say that the preparatory schools will never exceed the requirements of the university matriculation, while their interests compel them to meet these requirements fully, so that whatever the former may exact the latter will at once be prepared to accept. This has been shown to be the case on former occasions, when the standard of admission at Harvard has been raised, and it will appear again, as indicated in the new rules, in connection with which a special notice is given to teachers that between the subjects of astronomy and physics and a course of experiments in mechanics, science, light, heat and electricity not less than forty in number actually performed at school by the pupils, preference will be given to the latter. The tendencies of the day would be clearly brought out were it possible to secure proper statistics concerning the students after graduation. Unfortunately, with one exception, our large universities are wholly unable to supply such data. Cornell, however, offers a very good opportunity for forming an opinion, since it has several special courses open in several directions, any one of which a man may freely select. From the ten-year book of that university we find there were 476 graduates during the period from 1868-1878. Of these 55.9 per cent. entered those professions in which Latin and Greek are supposed to be essential, 32.1 per cent. became bankers, engineers, scientists and doctors, and 11 per cent. entered trade or had no occupation. This would seem to indicate a strong preference for classical studies, but if we examine the degrees taken during that period we will at once gain a true indication of the actual tendencies. Thus, out of 325 degrees bestowed, 28.3 per cent. were in arts or literature, while 71.7 per cent. were in science, giving therefore a ratio of arts and science of 1:2.53. This shows conclusively that the tendency at the present time is greater to scientific than to classical studies, and that the former answer all the requirements of most professions in which the latter were formerly supposed to be essential, and if we further bear in mind that there is a common and strong tendency for arts graduates to finally enter the scientific professions, the argument will have additional force. Mr. Matthew Arnold tells us that a knowledge of the language broadens our ideas and gives us almost as many different lives, through our ability to come into sympathy with the thoughts and feelings of the people they represent; and this we are quite ready to grant, but when he further assures us that it brings the products of all research to our feet and enables us to take a broad and general survey of all knowledge, implying its superiority in this respect to science, we are inclined to doubt the wisdom and even the force of his remark. The man of classical attainments takes his knowledge of everything outside his own particular sphere at second hand, and therefore labors under all the great disadvantages which this implies. He can never lead, except in language itself, but must always depend upon the results obtained by the man of science, who thus becomes the leader, striking out with paths of original research, always fresh, always in the van of progress. Language is the medium through which thought and ideas are conveyed, and must always be subordinate to the ideas themselves. If we are asked what the study of science accomplishes for a man, our reply first of all would be, that it gives him a breadth of view and a grasp of the general problems of life which no other training can give. The interdependence of all scientific knowledge, renders it absolutely essential that a man should go much beyond his particular field and become acquainted with the work of others. More than that, it gives him a deep insight into, and intimate acquaintance with that highest of all knowledge, natural law. Through this it broadens and quickens both his moral and intellectual perception; it lifts him into the purest and most lofty atmosphere of thought and brings him through nature up to nature's God; it strengthens every fibre of his being in the resolution to accomplish a noble purpose in life, and when we apply a more practical test we find that it meets all the wants of our existence, serving as the mainspring of all our commerce and industries, and the source whence flows all that ministers to man's needs. In a word, it is to science that the world stands indebted to-day for all its material prosperity and progress. When we understand this we recognize that science gives to man a power for the most important details and necessities of our existence, which language alone is powerless to deal with. Are we, then, to throw the study of classics over altogether? By no means. I count myself among those who believe in the dignity and value of all knowledge, and I would certainly dislike to see a sweeping revolution in existing methods, whereby the classics should be wholly banished. What the requirements of the present day do seem to demand, however, is that our systems of education should be so arranged that science and classics shall occupy positions proportioned to their value in professional work and in their relation to the general problems of life, and that the student may be allowed to determine the course which is best suited for his purpose. And while, therefore, I do believe that science is the true basis of all that is practical in life and meets the greater number of the requirements of our existence, and that it should have the precedence or at least equal advantage with the classics in our educational systems, the latter should form a feature of every perfect and well developed system of instruction, in order to introduce a wider element of culture, and round into full and graceful outlines the more practical ideas of the scientist. Finally, the complaint is not infrequently made that graduates of our scientific schools do not follow the calling for which they have been educated, or that the course is narrowing in its effects, and can equip men for but one or two occupations in life. The first objection may be met upon the ground that if there be an actual fault in this direction, then it is common to both scientific and classical colleges, since it is a well known fact no college graduates men, all or even a large percentage of whom seek occupations in the special fields for which their study is supposed to have qualified them. Nor does the training received lose its value on this account, as many are very erroneously disposed to believe. A wisely completed course of science, as already shown, amply qualifies a man for entering any profession, except those in which the classics are specially demanded, and even then, the fault is not in defective mental training and want of capacity, but in limitation of special acquirements; and concerning this again, our ideas are commonly very much at fault. As I have already pointed out on a former occasion, there is a vast and important distinction between actual acquirement and mental training. The second doubt may also be readily set at rest. Observation shows that scientific courses are most broadening in their influence and permit the graduates to choose from a large number of professions, for any one of which he is equally well qualified, and it is not difficult to recall the names of many such graduates who have attained to prominence in medicine, the ministry and the law. But let us answer the question by looking to our own graduates in science. Of the eighty-five men who have thus far received a scientific training here, the occupations of sixty alone, or 70.6 per cent. are known. Of these sixty we find engineers, 55 per cent.; professors, 8.3 per cent. Several of these occupy prominent positions, one being in the University of Tokio, Japan, while another fills an important chair in our own university. Miscellaneous, 8.03 per cent.; geologists, 5.03 per cent.; business, 5.0 per cent.; manufactures, 5.0 per cent.; chemists, 3.3 per cent.; architects, 3.3 per cent; journalists, 3.3 per cent.; draughtsmen, 3.3 per cent. These figures show that our graduates fill a number of important and useful positions in life, among which they are about equally divided, with the exception of engineering, which apparently absorbs the general interest of the student. Doubtless the objection will be raised that this at once indicates the narrow tendencies and limited usefulness of the course, since all its energies appear directed to the education of engineers. The answer to any such objection must be found in part in the statistics themselves, and in part in the recollection that it is not the college course which alone determines the choice of a profession, but it is to a far greater degree, a man's natural inclination and aptitude, coupled with the prospects of remunerative employment in the chosen field. The college course, however wisely planned, cannot overcome these conditions; it can only meet them as they exist. The college has no power to determine remunerative employment for its graduates simply because it turns them out with special qualifications. The conditions of active life, and the law of supply and demand which operates here as elsewhere, determine this, and to these the college must be secondary. It so happens at the present time, that there is activity in the Dominion, in projecting engineering works, and these offer the greatest opportunities for an ambitious man, but as has so often occurred elsewhere, a reaction must ensue sooner or later, and with the development of industries constantly in progress, there must soon be equally tempting fields in other directions, and then will our chemists, geologists and botanists be found in excess, without any special effort on the part of the colleges. It is simply necessary that these institutions should be fully prepared to meet all such changes of demand upon their capacity. There is sometimes a tendency among students to feel that they are abundantly able to choose the course best suited to their needs without consulting those who, by experience, are better prepared to advise, and lest any such should derive an undue measure of comfort from what I have said, a few remarks in closing should be made. Those of you who go forth to-day to make your own positions in life will realize with additional force as the years pass that the professors whose watchful care you leave to-day are your proper advisers. Some of you, as you encounter the experiences of sharp competition, may feel a regret that you did not accept a greater measure of that which they always consider it their duty to give the student. Those of you who yet have a portion of the course before you would do well to bear in mind that, while you are expected to think and act for yourselves, you have had but very limited experience of what the world will demand of you, and you will do wisely if you freely and frankly seek the counsel of those who are your natural advisers during the college course, and I can assure you that such a course on your part will never be regretted, but may prove of the greatest value in after life.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON'S ADDRESS.

Principal Sir William Dawson closed the proceedings with a short summary of the statistics and work of the university for the session, which had been in the highest degree successful and creditable to the ability and devotion of the members of the several faculties. The total number of students attending lectures in the several faculties of McGill College had exceeded five hundred. Besides these there were in affiliated colleges and in the Normal and Model schools at least as many more—the whole number of persons deriving educational advantages from the university being 1,042. Of these, probably 500 are persons not resident in Montreal, but resorting to this city for the purpose of education. Colleges like McGill, situated in large cities, are often spoken of as if they were solely for the benefit of the wealthy inhabitants of towns. In the case of McGill the reverse of this was the fact. The university had been sustained by liberal citizens of Montreal, not for their own benefit merely, but for that of students from all parts of Canada. The financial statement appended to the report of the university for 1884 shows receipts from benefactors to the amount of more than $150,000, and this without reckoning the munificent gift of $120,000 for the foundation of the Donalda classes for women, and the subscription of $2,000 per annum for the maintenance of the chair of botany. Such gifts reflect the highest credit on the city and confer the greatest benefits on the whole Dominion. It becomes us in this connection to thank the many benefactors, from the Governor-General downward, whose liberality has been connected with the announcements made to-day in the awards to our students and in the training which has led to those awards. The number of degrees conferred at this and the recent meetings of the convocation is seventy-eight, and it is deserving of notice that in this number are included six graduates in arts from Morrin college, Quebec. Another feature of interest and encouragement is the growing proportion of graduates in arts who appear in the degree lists of our professional faculties. We welcome for the first time in the present meeting not lady graduates, but prize-women in the first year, under the Donald endowment, established by the Honorable D. A. Smith, and we have reason to congratulate the students and ourselves on the success which has so far attended the institution of classes for women. It is well to notice in this connection that we have made no attempt beyond the first year, and that while our classes for women are separate from those for men, there has been no difference in the studies or in the examinations. Next term we propose to pursue the same course in the case of the second year. The third and fourth years will be commenced as the class proceeds, so that in 1888 we shall hope that the first graduating class of women will come up. We shall thus enter gradually upon the work, and, as need occurs, shall add lecturers and tutors in the more important branches of study; our plan being as far as possible to employ the same instructors in the classes for men and women, so that there will be no difference in the character of the teaching. In this way we hope that the institution of classes for women may be a source of strength rather than of weakness to the Faculty of Arts. In this, as in previous educational enterprises, the University is not basing its action on any dogma or preconceived idea, but is following the indications afforded to it by the nature of the demand for the education of women, by the means placed in its hands, and the conditions on which these are given, by the experience of older universities, and by the requirements of the work as it proceeds. We thus hope to make the special course for women a living and progressive branch of the University, and while ready to adopt any improvement suggested by experience, shall proceed in a cautious manner not likely to involve us in any serious failure. We may, I think, look forward with much hope to the effort, and may anticipate that while it will develope and extend the higher education of women in a healthy and legitimate manner it will exercise a useful influence in the elevation and refinement of the education of men.

McGill University has not been remarkable for the grandeur or magnificence of its buildings, and has been indebted for nearly all that it possesses in that way to the liberality of its friends. Its recent growth, however, imperatively demands room, and the Board of Governors have, in the present vacation, to consider what can be done to increase the accommodation provided, more especially for the classes in medicine, arts and applied science. The question will undoubtedly present itself rather in the form of the cheapest mode of enclosing and roofing over the necessary space and fitting it up for educational uses, than in that of plans for imposing university buildings, but I hope that we shall be able to enter on the next session with greatly increased accommodation in the matter of class-rooms and laboratories. Another matter, in which this university has hitherto taken no action, is the possession of university buildings for boarding and lodging its students. In this repect it has followed the example of the Scottish and German universities, and of the newer universities of England, rather than that of the old English universities and those of the United States. In the abstract there is much to be said for and against college halls and lodging houses, and their success or failure in particular instances appears to be mainly dependent on the conditions and management. In connection with McGill, the principle of residence has been successfully carried out by the affiliated theological colleges but not by the university itself. Of late years, however, there has been a felt want for dining or eating rooms, and this has been supplied in an imperfect manner by private enterprise in a way which seems to show the need for some more systematic provision. As examples of such provision elsewhere I may instance the magnificent Memorial Hall of Harvard, in which five or six hundred students can dine daily, and which was erected by the graduates of that university, and the modest arrangements made by Owens College, Manchester, which has used for this purpose two old brick houses which happened to be on its property, and has made of them a very serviceable suite of dining-rooms, used not only by the students, but by the professors and lecturers as well. In one or the other way, some such provision is needed here, and I had hoped to be able to announce to-day the completion of arrangements for the purpose, but unexpected difficulties have occurred, and at the moment it is still uncertain if our college dining hall can be opened next session. It will, however, I have no doubt, be established in due time. It may seem somewhat an anticlimax thus to descend from high educational matters to the furnishing of dinners; but the body must be nourished that the mind may work, and while it is inevitable that many of those who are striving to secure—it may be with limited means—a good education, will have to endure hardships, and while the ultimate effect of this may not be injurious to character, it need not be pushed too far, and we are bound to do all in our power to promote the comfort as well as the education of our students. It becomes us to remember that while by the good providence of God we have been permitted quietly to pursue our academical work, the great world without has been agitated in an unusual degree by the storms and struggles that proceed from the passions and conflicting interests of men and nations, and that even our own usually quiet country has not been exempt from troubles of this kind. In endeavoring to alleviate these evils we have, I trust, done what was in our power; but we should, I think, also hold that the general tendency of our educational work is in this direction. Many of the gravest of the difficulties which beset humanity in our time appear to arise from the increased facilities for locomotion and for transmission of facts and ideas, and from the rapid leavening of the minds of uninstructed people with crude and inacurate intelligence and mental stimuli of an evil tendency. If it was ever possible to prevent these evils by repression, the time for this has clearly passed, and the only remedy now is a more complete education and enlightenment of the mass of society and the diffusion of the highest influences, intellectual, moral and spiritual. This is the task that presents itself to the educational institutions and educated men of to-day; and while those of us who belong to the generation that is passing away may sometimes feel troubled by the deluge of unrest, that seems breaking over society, we may also envy the greater and wider fields that lie open before the young men going out from our colleges. May they cultivate them with skill and success and reap a good and abundant harvest.

The proceedings were then brought to a close by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes pronouncing the Benediction.

REPRESENTATIVE FELLOWS.

Dr. S. P. Robins and Dr. G. Ross, scrutineers, duly appointed for the examination of ballots cast for the election of representative fellows in the faculties of law, medicine, arts and applied science for the academical year 1885-6, reported that the following gentlemen have been duly elected as representative fellows for the two years next ensuing:—Messrs. M. M. Tait, Q.C., B.C.L., in the faculty of law; Robert Craik, M.D., in the faculty of medicine; John Redpath Dougall, M.A., in the faculty of arts; Clement H. McLeod, Ma. E., in the faculty of applied science.

Ask a Professor—of any Medical College, what on the whole is the best remedy for kidney difficulties, and his answer will be—the newest and best Diuretic. Ask him, what is the best remedy for a Torpid and other Liver troubles, and he will name the newest and best Alterative known to and used by the Faculty.

Ask him again, what, on the whole, is the safest, surest and best remedy for Stomachic and Bowel complaints, and he will mention the most approved Tonic and Laxative known to the Profession. Kidney-Wort is a combination of these scientifically prepared, and never fails to do its work successfully on any of above diseases, come they in single file or in battalion.

MONTREAL
BLAC

PRESS OPINIONS

THE SENATE.

The members of the Reform party in the Dominion Legislature have agreed upon a policy in reference to the Senate. They have come to the conclusion that the second chamber is not, in its present form, useful or beneficial, and that a change is imperatively required, and that the senators ought to be elected by the people. An elective Senate would be generally preferred to a nominated one, but both have their weaknesses. The great advantage which is derived from the resolution of the representatives of the Reform party at Ottawa is that an issue is raised in reference to the Senate, which will bring the whole question before the people and cause it to be settled on its merits before many years go by. In the meantime the Upper Chamber will be less likely to do mischief when its existence in its present form is challenged by a party representing, there is every reason to believe, a considerable majority of the people. The members have added a popular plank to their platform.—*Globe.*

INDEPENDENCE.

The advocates of establishing another Republic on this continent, for such independence means, talk glibly about freedom and the great benefits that would accrue to Canada if the tie which binds her to the Mother Country were severed. If Canadians be desirous of throwing off what the independence agitators call the "foreign yoke," they must be prepared to assume new duties and to undertake new responsibilities. If the dignity of a nation is to be sustained, the proper steps must be taken to defend the country, to maintain representatives abroad, and to perform those other innumerable duties devolving upon a country having a separate existence. Either that or the other course, annexation to the United States, must follow. In the present condition of Canada we do not believe either that separation from the British Empire or annexation is desirable.—*Ottawa Daily Citizen,*

MR. GLADSTONE TO THE HARROW-SCHOOL BOYS.

Strive, gentlemen, now in the days of your youth, to estimate aright the precious hours and the precious opportunities that are offered to you. The old are melted by sympathy as well as by admiration and by hope when, standing in the presence of the young, they reflect how much of the future lies in the form of seed now before them. How much will be contributed by those who are here assembled in the years of their future life to the happiness or the misery of mankind! For God's sake, my friends do not let your precious hours pass away unused. You never can fully appreciate these opportunities until they have become things of the past. But there is no usurer who ever drew the most extravagant profits from his hoards whose profits can be compared for one moment to the results which you will reap if you have the wisdom and the grace now, in the time of boyhood and of youth, to extract from your hours and your days and your years the fruit that they are capable of yielding.—*London Daily News.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAVAL OFFICERS in Europe have unusual difficulties to labor under in renouncing their bachelorhood. They have only made a beginning when the consent of the chosen lady is obtained; the consent of the Government must follow. Before an officer in the Italian navy can marry, either he or his wife must possess sufficient fortune to maintain the dignity of the position. When an officer in the French navy wishes to take unto himself a wife he must get the permission of the minister of the marine, and state at the same time that the lady has a fortune of not less than 25,000 francs. In the Russian navy an officer cannot marry under the rank of sub-lieutenant, nor under the age of twenty-three years. If he marries before he is twenty-five he must show that he possesses a capital of 5,000 roubles.

ON THE CLENCHING OF THE HANDS IN THE TWO SEXES.—A correspondent of *Nature* writes: —Whether the clenching of the hand be the result of mental emotion, of hysteria, or other nervous convulsion, of acute poisoning or of tetanus, women always seem to lay the thumb across the palm and fold the fingers over it, frequently wounding the skin of the ball of the thumb by the pressure of the index and middle-finger nails; while men invariably flex the fingers acutely first, now and then digging all four nails into the palm, and turn the thumb outside, across the back of the middle phalanges. About four years ago I witnessed a case of idiopathic tetanus in a black woman in Barbadoes; the disease had reached that advanced stage where the muscles of the extremities begin to be affected during the paroxysms, and it was interesting to observe, before actual clenching ensued, that the thumb first began to twitch inwardly, while the fingers were motionless. Possibly, this may be the unconscious result of habits acquired during life; I have had no opportunity of noting the phenomenon in children.

THE LATEST MAILS from Australia describe the fearful heat and drought which still prevailed at the time of their departure. For several months scarcely any rain had fallen, and widespread disaster seemed unlikely to be averted by the steady and lasting downpour which alone could prevent it. The heat in the inland districts had been terrific, the mercury once reaching 124° in such shade as was obtainable. Morning after morning, for weeks together, the sun had risen in a cloudless sky and set at night "like a huge red ball of fire at the edge of a copper dome," The losses of station-owners are extraordinarily heavy, and the grain harvest will be below the average all over the continent, though in isolated districts the crop is a good one, owing to heavy local rainfalls. In Queenland the drought had broken up, and heavy floods had done much damage; at one station alone two thousand sheep had been drowned by a freshet. It has been said that Australia is a land of contradictions; this, according to the nineteen years' cycle theory, was to be a wet year; thus far, in four of the five colonies, it has been a year of drought.

SHIPPING.

LONDON, May 2.—The published statement that the ship "Western Monarch," with 1,300 emigrants for New Zealand, had been lost with all hands, is unfounded.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 3, 12.30 a.m.—The mail steamer "Polynesian" is reported coming up the harbor but is not yet to the wharf.

Later—The steamer which arrived early this morning was not the "Polynesian" mail boat, but the Dominion line boat "Quebec," which left Liverpool about 20 days ago for Quebec and could not get there and came here.

SOUTHAMPION, May 3.—Arrived, "Donau."

AMSTERDAM May 3.—Arrived, "Schiedam."

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived, "Rotterdam," from Rotterdam.

QUEBEC, May 2.—That there must be large quantities of ice in the track of incoming vessels is the only way to account for the detention of several steamers now overdue. The Dominion line steamers "Texas" and "Quebec," from Liverpool, sailed on the 13th and 15th of April respectively, and are undoubtedly detained by the ice. The steamers "Scotland," "Manitoban," "Earle King," "Mississippi," and other vessels, which sailed a few days after, ought, under the usual circumstances, also to be heard from shortly. Several of the incoming steamers and sailing vessels have large consignments of potatoes The market here is dear enough and the supplies are much sought after.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 2—News has been received that the vessel reported by cable yesterday as wrecked at Swanage, England, with the loss of all hands, was the ship "Alexandrova," of this port. The "Alexandrova" was bound from Rotterdam in ballast to Cardiff, to load for Calcutta, having sailed from Rotterdam about ten days ago. It is not known here whether any of the crew are provincials. The crew would number about eighteen men. The vessel was 1,274 tons register, and was owned by Steeves, Bros. & Co. and others. The insurance on her in St. John amounted to about $19,000.

Medicines, &c.

READING NOTICE.

OTTAWA, February 21st, 1882.

MESSRS. PUTTNER EMULSION COMPANY, of Halifax, N.S., Gentlemen,—I have been troubled with weakness of the lungs and general debility during the past two years, so much so as to cause me considerable anxiety, and hearing that your emulsion was highly recommended by the medical and other reliable authorities, I concluded to give it a fair trial. I have taken about seven of your fifty cent bottles, and now find that my general health is much improved, my lungs and chest are a great deal stronger, and I have increased in weight twelve pounds, and feel pleased to be able to thus testify to the merits of your excellent Emulsion, which I can heartily recommend to all who are similarly afflicted. R. T. ALLEN, next door to MacCarthy's drug store, Ottawa.

WYETH'S PREPARATIONS!

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK!

A grateful and invigorating preparation, peculiarly adapted to persons enfeebled by sickness or debility.

CATHARTIC ELIXIR!

AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE AND CERTAIN IN ITS EFFECTS!

It is effective in smal dos withou grip ng ,does no occasion nausea and les sap create irritation than any of the cathartics usually administered.

A fresh stock of all Wyeth's Preparations.

R. BIRKS.

207 McGill street, corner Recollet street.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Just received, fresh supplies of Warner's Kidney and and Liver Cure, Haydock's Pills, Papoma, &c., &c.

CAMPHOR! CAMPHOR!—Protect your Furs from the Moths. A large stock at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

HOMŒOPATHY.—The subscriber being Agent in Canada for Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, thewell-known Homœopathic Chemists, is prepared to supply physicians and druggists with any stock they may require.

J. A. HARTE,
Druggist.

Country orders promptly filled.

THE LOSS OF POWER TO digest and assimilate food in anyone who has a weak spot, whose weakness renders perfect nutrition a necessity, requires immediate attention; the lungs impaired by inflammation, the heart by rheumatism, and the liver or kidney by over-stimulation, will soon cry out from starvation when the blood is insufficiently fed and the tissues ill nourished. Failure of nerve power and a weak stomach are the chief factors in these troubles, and the elements of nerve nutrition and essential agents of the gastric juice in WHEELER'S PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA the best remedy.

Miscellaneous.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. Wellstead informs her customers that her business will be carried on by Miss A. FULTON, who has been with her four years, and understands the business. Stock complete. Cheapest in the city. The old Stand,
643 CRAIG STREET.

ADOPTION.—Miss Barber has now in her Cottage Home several children from three months to six years of age, ready for adoption. Applications to be addressed to her at COSY COTTAGE, Knowlton, P.Q.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

CRICKET.

Bats, Balls, Wickets, Leg-guards, Batting Gloves, Wicket-keepers' Gauntlets, Carpet Bags, Shoe Spikes, Long-stop Nets, Scoring Books and Sheets, Rules, &c.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bats, Balls, Nets, Ropes and Poles, Presses for Bats, Bat Covers, Rules, &c.

ARCHERY.

Bows, Arrows, Targets, Arm Guards, Quiver Belts, Rules, &c.

FOOT BALLS,

Leather-covered, both the Rugby and Round Shape, Brass and Rubber Inflaters, Rules, &c.

Send for Price List.

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

VERMIN DESTROYER.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—Prof. Herman's world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far superior to anything yet discovered for killing Potato Bugs, Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

Manufactory Gravel Lane, Houndsditch City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Intercolonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists all over the world.
Sole Wholesale Agents for Canada,
Messrs. KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
7 351 St. Paul street.

DRAIN PIPES
AND CONNECTIONS.
ALL SIZES,
CEMENTS.
Portland, Roman, Canada.
BEST BRANDS
For sale by
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 Grey Nun st., Montreal.

Awarded First Premium at American Institute, 1880.

HECKER'S
PERFECT
BAKING
POWDER

IS MADE FROM PURE GRAPE TARTAR. IT IS PERFECTLY HEALTHFUL, AND ITS BAKING QUALITIES CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

For Sale by all Grocers.

GEORGE V. HECKER & CO.,
Croton Flour Mills, 203 Cherry St., N. Y.
JOHNSON RUSSEL & CO.,
Sole Agents in Canada for Geo. V. Hecker & Co.

and carried out with mingled firmness and moderation has, partially at least, failed. That it has failed altogether cannot be proved, for rebellion, which Mr. Gladstone declared was within measurable distance, has not actually come. But it has failed to pacify the people. Outrages have gone on increasing in number and intensity until a climax was reached in the murder of Mr. Herbert, a justice of the peace, in Kerry, on the 30th of March, and of Mrs. Henry Smythe, in Westmeath, on the second of April, two peculiarly horrible murders which made the whole people—both Liberals and Conservatives, as well as many Irish nationalists—cry out for a change in the Government of Ireland. The Imperial Government was convinced of the necessity, and ever since it has been under urgent consideration. The only possible changes were of so radical a nature that it is no wonder that the Government has had to take time to consider which course it would pursue. There seemed nothing for it but either to proclaim Ireland in a state of seige and govern by martial law since the ordinary method of administering justice has broken down, or to give up coercion altogether, and govern Ireland according to the ideas of the majority of the Irish people. The Government appears to have chosen the latter course. The Coercion Act when it expires is not to be renewed. The suspects are to be released; some have been already. New men are to carry out the new policy. Lord Cowper is to be succeeded by Lord Spencer, perhaps ultimately by Lord Dufferin. Lord Dufferin was opposed to the Irish Land Act, so that his appointment, in view of the new conciliatory policy of the Government, would be at first sight rather strange, but as the clause of the act providing for the purchase of the land from proprietors is proposed to be amended so that landlords will be in effect compensated for their lands out of the treasury, he may consent, and if he does there can be little doubt but that "the "castle" will become as much a synonym among the Irish for all that is most to be desired as it is at present for all that is most to be hated. Mr. Forster's resignation is perhaps a necessary feature of the change of policy. A change which did not involve a change in the chief secretaryship would be no change to Irishmen whose ideas, like those of all Celtic peoples, tend to impersonate themselves in men. Nothing that Mr. Forster could do would conciliate Ireland, everything that he would do would only exasperate her, so deep and unrelenting is the unreasoning hatred of the people for him who has done so much for them. Mr. Forster declared some months ago that the suspects would not be released until the outrages ceased. The outrages have since increased and yet the suspects have been released. Mr. Forster could not, therefore, continue in his office. A scape goat was necessary, and probably Mr. Forster is a willing one if he bears off the sins of the whole Government and makes pacification of the country easy or even possible. The new secretary will, we think, prove to be an Irishman, as the new policy may be said to be in a peculiar sense an Irish one.

THE UNIVERSITY DINNER.

THE GRADUATES DINNER OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY—SPEECHES BY DR. MURRAY, SHERIFF CHAUVEAU, DR. STEVENSON AND DR. FRECHETTE.

The annual dinner of the members of the Graduates' Society of McGill University and their friends was held at the Windsor last night, and the Ladies' Ordinary was filled with the guests, numbering about 110. The dinner was a great success so far as numbers and good speeches were concerned, but the learned company did not provide much in the way of vocal music—Dr. Henderson and Messrs. Tate and Lafleur being the only gentlemen who were kind enough to give songs—and not even an attempt was made to sing either the National Anthem or Auld Lang Syne, However, good time was kept, the company separating about midnight.

After the toasts of the Queen, the Governor-General—whose regency would long be remembered for its impetus to literature and science—and Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille—a distinguished graduate of the University—the President, Dr. Osler, gave "The University." He compared that institution to a human organism; it had been born in the chambers of commerce; the merchants of Montreal had seen it safely through teething and the measles, and had fortunately called in a most skilful physician in the person of Dr. Dawson. It had now, so to speak, come of age in its fiftieth session. He congratulated them on the staff of professors, but they had to work too hard, and until the work was subdivided the University could not fulfil its proper functions. Their endowment fund should be one of seven figures. He hoped that in another fifty years the University would be a place where students would have the opportunity of private research. He asked that they should carry in their thoughts the names of the first professors, and last, but not least, do honor to their noble Principal, Dr. Dawson. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Justice MACKAY responded for the Governors. He recalled the time when the chief schools of their nationality were only four or five in number in all Canada. The position of McGill had a better appearance now, but in the past year there had been a good deal of discouragement from the decreased rates of interest on investments. The Governors were not scared, but placed the matter before the citizens. One of their chief desires was to be perfectly fair to the Professors and not reduce their salaries. He referred to the donation of $30,000 by Mr. W. C. McDonald and to the noble monument which had been erected by Mr. Peter Redpath, the new museum. He looked forward to the time when each student could have a separate room and study in the College.

Dr. Murray was responding for the Professors, when the Bishop-elect of Algoma entered, and was received with great cheering.

Dr. MURRAY said that he knew the compliments paid to the professors by students in their valedictories expressed real and heartfelt gratitude. He referred to the several very important changes that had been made in the curriculum as simply part of that growth which was necessary to existence. He contended that the great thing for a student was to study something thoroughly, and not to study a chosen subject just because it would pay. It was not the difficulty of obtaining a degree that constituted its value, but the development and intellectual culture attained. The new curriculum would attract men to the University who had not come in the past. This was a commercial city, but intellectual culture had always progressed as communities rose from a military to an industrial life.

The Rev. E. I. RENFORD spoke for the Fellows, and referred to the satisfactory fact of the old representative Fellows being re-elected. He urged the great difference between the honor and ordinary degrees; the former could only be obtained by special work. He wished that Canada had that enthusiasm in giving money for the cause of education that existed in the United States.

Prof. MOYSE proposed "Our Sister Universities." He compared McGill to a bride asking for a dowry. There were present graduates of other universities that had grown to an advanced age, especially that of Laval. The present occasion showed that all the universities had a common aim.

The Hon. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU responded for Laval, and was met by "For they are jolly good fellows." Laval, he said, though the youngest university, might be called the oldest of their seats of learning. It was not a rival, but a friendly competitor of McGill. His first diploma had been that granted by McGill. He referred to their Principal, Dr. Dawson, as a man who had made a name all over Europe and America. He hoped that the idea of providing board and lodging for students, as at Oxford, Paris and at Laval would be carried out.

Dr. DAWSON, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, proposed "The University and Citizens of Montreal." He spoke of the first benefactors of the College; of the man who, before his age, had faith enough to devote his fortune to founding that institution. The first professors, too, were prepared to carry on the work themselves if not aided. "There were giants in those days," and the race was not extinct. The names of benefactors of education would live when the pyramids had mouldered in the dust. Whatever might be Canada's destiny, here, as in France and everywhere else, educational endowments would remain untouched. The University had been richly repaying to Montreal what her citizens had given. Having come of age, the citizens, as parents, should give a sufficient dowry or enough capital to start on a great career, according as the University was considered male or female.

Mr. GEORGE HAGUE said it was not creditable to Montreal that they had not yet subscribed such a small sum as $150,000. They were in this behind their friends in the South. If benefactors would be their own executors, they would see the fruit of their money during their life, and it would not be the cause of squabbles after their death. (Applause). As a pure matter of business, it was most strongly to the citizens' interest to spend time, labor and money in building up and extending their University.

The Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, who was received with loud cheers, proposed the toast of "Canada" in a most eloquent speech. He first referred with special respect to Dr. Sullivan, the Bishop-elect of Algoma, and congratulated him on his act of faith and self-sacrifice, while condoning with them on the occasion of losing so distinguished a minister in the Church of Christ. Of Canada every one whose home was here was proud, and what they said need not be at the expense of other countries. They had here something answering to the characteristics of all the great nations, and they had the great advantage of youth. No climate was equal to that of Canada, and they had every variety of climate and country. Here, too, was the blending of the two great French and British races. And they had absolute freedom from Gaspé to the Pacific Ocean. They had already a history, and as a Protestant clergyman he acknowledged the heroic work of the Catholic missionaries who first came to this land. If they preserved sacredly their confidence in Him who was the source of all good things and the giver of every blessing, Canada would become a great nation in the time to come.

Dr. LOUIS H. FRECHETTE also responded, and in answer to loud calls recited his poem of "1870."

Prof. ROBIDOUX proposed "McGill in Parliament," and referred to her many sons who had taken seats in the legislatures.

Mr. G. W. STEPHENS, M.P.P., responded, and remarked that Canadians were too modest. They did not make half as much as they ought of being Canadians. The Americans claimed every great man as a Yankee after a day's residence below the line, and even claimed our own Hanlan.

The last toast was that of the ladies. The President said that many of their benefactors were ladies. The question was to be brought up whether at their next dinner they should admit ladies to the dinner.

This having been briefly responded to, the company broke up.

WATER COMMITTEE.

THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY SUPPLY—THE NECESSARY MONEY.

The Water Committee met yesterday afternoon. Present—Ald. Donovan (Chairman), Farrel, Holland, Proctor and Roy. Ald. Kennedy and Tansey were also present on special business.

Ald. KENNEDY said he was present at the meeting in order to bring before the notice of the Committee a matter of the greatest importance to the inhabitants of Point St. Charles. A pool of stagnant water had collected at the foot of Mullins street, not far from the public school, and promised to become a most dangerous source of disease if not seen to. The existence of the pool was due to the fact that the drain leading from it had become choked up and useless.

The CHAIRMAN said that probably the co-operation of the Road Committee would be necessary, as in his opinion the matter did not come wholly under the jurisdiction of the Water Committee.

Ald. KENNEDY said that if the Road Committee was wanted they were at the public service.

Mr. LESAGE was requested to remedy the evil at once.

The report of tenders was then received, and the lowest tenders were in every case accepted.

Ald. TANSEY said that a fountain was necessary on Prince street near the Black Bridge. A large amount of traffic had sprung up in that locality lately and he thought the Water Committee should supply one.

The Chairman said that if Ald. Tansey and the Superintendent chose a site the committee would consider the matter.

Mr. Lesage's report on the improved distribution of water in the city was then considered. The probable total cost was estimated at $65,000.

Mr. Lesage explained the system as existing at present, and showed the cause of the steady decrease in power during the past few years.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the work of improving the supply was a necessary one, and should be commenced at once. He was, however, opposed to any attempt to complete it in one year. The work might be more easily overtaken by sections. He recommended that a report be drawn up and submitted to the Council, and that through them the necessary money should be secured. There was no improvement of more importance to the city than the one they were considering.

Ald. HOLLAND suggested that the report to the Council be forwarded with as little delay as possible. He moved that an appropriation of $65,000 be asked for. The motion was carried.

The improvements on the water main on Recollet street were ordered to be proceeded with at once.

The visit to the aqueduct was fixed for half-past one on Saturday, weather permitting.

A number of orders were then signed, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A Distinguished Scientist Defends the Survey.

A Candid Critic Calls Attention to the Commons' Committee's Report.

Why Has No Action Been Taken?

A Defence of Dr. Selwyn.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Permit an old geologist and true-hearted Canadian who has had pretty intimate knowledge of the Geological Survey of Canada from its beginning up to the present time, to say a few words in mitigation of the condemnation passed on it in your editorial of Friday.

The question is not one of party politics, but of science, of the practical development of the country and of its reputation abroad, and should be looked at from these points of view.

As to the personal matters involved, it may be well to say little, though something might be said as to reasons for some of the resignations and dismissals complained of, and something might also be said with reference to members of the Survey engaging in agitations adverse to the department by which they are employed. But in regard to the Director of the Survey, there can be nothing invidious in reminding the public that he is an officer trained under the Geological Survey of Great Britain, a field geologist of experience obtained both in England and Australia, recommended by the late Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and selected by the late Director of our own Survey, Sir William Logan, as a man suited to be his successor. While it is true that he is not a Canadian by birth, but only by adoption, Canada has not been in the habit of treating with disrespect those who bring to us from the mother country such qualifications and recommendations. I may add that he has been rather remarkable as an active and industrious worker, and has shown a special desire to attend to these practical points with reference to the resources of the country of which so much has been said.

The assertion of "degeneracy" of the Survey will appear strange to those geologists who have read its reports and watched its progress. It is quite true that we may not see again in the employment of our Government a man of the stamp of Sir William Logan. Sir William was a man of genius and infinite resources, a man fitted to begin a new work like the Survey, and to carry it through its early difficulties. He was to our Survey what Sir Henry Delabeche was to that of Great Britain. But the work in his time was much less extensive and varied than it is at present, and, though he had the gift of attracting to himself and retaining under the difficulties of hard work and small pay some very careful and competent men, the staff of the Survey was never in his time so strong nor its appliances so complete as now. Any one who will take the trouble to look over the voluminous reports and the numerous maps and other illustrations published in recent years, and who considers the vast areas which had to be traversed and often actually measured, and the difficulties which had to be encountered by the field workers, will came to a very different conclusion from that stated in your article, and I feel confident that nearly all geologists whose experience has fitted them to give an opinion, will agree that the work done has, on the whole, been both good and useful for the purposes intended.

As to the question of economic geology, it must be borne in mind that it is not the duty of a geological Survey to become a corps of mining engineers. On the contrary, it is the duty of the officers of a public Survey to avoid committing themselves on questions in which companies, proprietors or speculators are interested. It is the duty of a public Survey to collect that kind of information which mere mining explorers do not collect, and to make this acceptable to all. If any complaint should be made on this ground, it is rather that our mining adventurers have been too ignorant or too careless to avail themselves of the information thus obtained for their use by the Survey. This preliminary work has already been pretty fully done for large districts of the older provinces, and even in the new western territories the Survey has well kept pace with the rapid advance of the Canada Pacific. At this moment the maps and reports of the Survey show the run of the Cretaceous and Laramie coals so perfectly that any one can put down a shaft on the prairie, along the lines indicated, with the certainty of finding coal within very reasonable limits of depth, a feat as every one knows recently performed by the engineers of the Canada Pacific on the evidence furnished by the Survey. It may be truly said that even the corresponding districts of the United States, on which very able men have been employed and large sums expended, are not more fully in hand in this respect than our Western territory.

But sensible men should not sympathize with the narrow minded cry sometimes raised that a public Survey should concern itself only with useful minerals. Even the knowledge of our useful minerals cannot be attained without a large amount of general geological work, relating to stratigraphy, minerals, chemical analysis and determination of fossil remains. Facts of these kinds lead to practical discoveries, and give confidence to scientific men abroad; besides this, Canada has some reputation to make as a civilized country, and also with reference to its surface capabilities and attractions. With reference to these considerations, all that we can learn as to its physical features, its scenery, its soils, its animal and vegetable productions, is of service, and even its archæology and what remains of its fast perishing native races, are matters for which the civilized world holds it responsible. It is perhaps in this direction rather than in that of mineral resources that our survey now requires new stimulus, like that which the Council of the British Association thought it its duty to administer on the occasion of its recent meeting.

The question of mineral and mining statistics, sometimes mixed up with that of the survey, is entirely different. This has, so far, been left to the separate Provinces, and in one of them at least, Nova Scotia, it is very well carried on. But it might well be undertaken by the Dominion Government. It should, however, be conducted on its own principles, and it requires not so much a scientific man at its head as a sound statistician, and a man of such influence and character that he could be thoroughly relied on as exempt from all the influences which, in affairs of this kind, are brought to bear by interested parties.

Yours,

ACADICUS.

What the House of Commons Committee Reported Last Year.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

I am pleased to find you calling attention to the remissness of the Department of the Interior in not dealing with the report of the special committee in connection with the Geological Survey. That committee, as you remember, was composed of some of the ablest members of the House of Commons, men of good judgment, some of them largely interested in the Survey being properly handled because of the mineral wealth lying undeveloped in their counties. They were drawn from both of the political parties. The committee sat throughout the session; they called scores of witnesses; they heard all that Dr. Selwyn could say in behalf of his management; they summoned every witness that he wished to have summoned; they had before them all his special friends, all the principal members of his staff, and a number of persons who had been formerly employed in the service. I conceive that they did their duty very independently and exhaustively. So important were the results of their labors that the House ordered the evidence in full, as well as the committee's report, to be published, and it has been published by the order of Parliament and sent all over the country. It is not, I think, inopportune to remind the Parliament and people of the conclusions reached by the committee.

In the report which was presented to Parliament by Mr. Hall, the chairman of the committee, it was stated that after testing the efficiency of the Survey by an examination of its practical result, the committee had no hesitation in deciding that "the administration of the department under its present management was unsatisfactory." This, the committee reported, resulted principally from the following causes:—"Lack of system in conducting the work, the defective method of publication, the delay in communicating results to the public, a lack of accord between the director and his staff, and inattention to the economic mineral resources of the country."

With regard to the reports, the only channel through which the public can derive benefit from the Survey, (the advantage derivable from the museum being necessarily limited to a small number), the committee found that they were "extremely dilatory in publication, meagre in amount and unsatisfactory in practical usefulness." As an evidence of this, it was pointed out that the report for 1880-1-2 had been delayed over a term of two to three years, while in the publication of the maps accompanying that report a delay of from three to nine years had occurred. As to its quality, it was shown to be a meagre result of two years' labor of a staff of about thirty highly educated chemists, geologists, paleontologists and botanists, maintained at a cost to the public during those two years of $110,000. By the enumeration of the charges for the various expeditions, etc., the committee showed that the results attained were "not at all commensurate to the cost" of the Survey. The actual cost out of an appropriation of $110,000, the of the expeditions had been $27,000, only balance being swallowed up in "salaries, stationery, printing, engraving and similar incidental expenses." For this last sum the committee believed that the public was receiving no adequate returns. The large margin between what the public paid for the Survey during the years 1881 and 1882, and what was received from it up to 1884, was unsatisfactory. It was found that, in some instances, the reports had been improperly withheld, and in others, had been suppressed, while in a number of cases publication had been so long delayed as to render them practically useless. The delay had been very injurious to the success of the Survey. It was pointed out that, although in 1874, the department had promised to issue a descriptive catalogue of the museum ten years had elapsed without the appearance of such catalogue. Again, in the report for 1880-1-2, a catalogue of the books in the library was promised, but nearly three years had passed, and no such publication had been issued. "Serious lack of attention to the mining industries of the country" was also charged against the Survey. The field of practical mining was shown to have been greatly enlarged since the days of Sir William Logan, the first director of the Survey, yet the department had given little or no attention to the subject, and the last report had dealt exclusively with the mines of the Province of Quebec. Great stress was laid upon the neglect of the Survey in obtaining information upon the important question of the mineral resources of the country, and ignorance, even, of the existence of certain important mines, was charged against an officer of the department whose especial duty it was to obtain information on this point. The committee expressed its belief that the communication to the public of general information as to the probable extent and character of recognized mineral deposits, and their availability for commercial use, would tend more to the material prosperity of the country than the purely scientific researches so much indulged in, which seemed to be rather undertaken for the argumentative purposes of rival scientists than for the acquirements of useful information for the public benefit. The primary object of the survey should be, the committee thought, to obtain and disseminate as speedily as possible practical information as to the economic mineral resources of the country. The survey had, apparently, no such useful and practical end in view, but had devoted itself principally to upsetting existing theories by means of scientific dissertations. The reports had been rather entertaining than instructive.

With regard to the field surveys, the committee showed that, of twenty-three exploring parties in the years 1880-1-2, seven only had published reports. Of nine field surveys in the year 1882 but one had published a report. As the average annual cost of these field surveys was only $1,400 each, the committee thought that there should be a sufficient margin out of the large balance of the appropriation to secure the services of a "first-class mining engineer and inspector, whose business it should be to keep himself and the public posted as to all mining developments, and progress etc." The appointment of such an official was strongly recommended.

The committee also advocated the establishment and maintenance of a "bureau of mineral statistics" in connection with the Survey, and recommended that a change be made as to the time and manner in which the results of the field surveys were communicated to the public.

The vast extent of the unfinished work of the Survey was commented upon, and the committee more than hinted that the absence of certain important reports was unjustifiable. The total absence of information from some of the leading scientists of the department, who had been furnished with large staffs at great expense, was referred to as "a loss of valuable time and of experience gained which can hardly be over-estimated." The fact of the continued resignations and dismissals of members of the Survey, "averaging about one skilled man each year," was deplored as causing "great loss to the efficiency and progress of the Survey." The resignations, etc., were attributed "to some permanent cause which certainly required investigation." The committee found that the relations between the director and some of his staff had been of so unpleasant a character as to impair the usefulness of the Survey. This was attributed by the witnesses to various causes, and the matter was not thoroughly investigated, the committee considering that it hardly fell within their province, although they could not wholly ignore the fact.

As the result of their enquiry the committee recommended that a more systematized plan of operations should be established; that the field operations should be confined within more practically useful limits; that reports should be published not later than the succeeding season after the work had been performed; and that such reports and maps should be published separately for each district explored and at a nominal price. It was also recommended that a mining engineer be appointed, as referred to above, with the rank of an assistant director, and the committee added that in their opinion all these changes and improvements might be effected, under judicious management, without additional expense to the country.

Nothing, as far as can be learned, has been done during the session to place the Survey on a better footing or otherwise to carry out the recommendations of the committee, which the House of Commons sanctioned by ordering the publication of the report in its name. True, the head of the Department, Mr. Macpherson, has been knighted meantime, but this does not appear to have improved the Survey to any extent. If the time he spent in England, last year, had been devoted to an honest attempt to carry out the recommendations of the Special Committee, instead of utterly ignoring the committee's best advice, I think it would have been in better taste, and would, at least, have shown a desire to pay some respect to the judgment of men who had given a large amount of time and labor (several months) and patient examination to a subject which Sir David himself should have known something of—seeing it was in his own department—but of which he was, and is, I fear, hopelessly ignorant.

Yours truly,

A CANADIAN.

The Cotton Prints Controversy.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

MONTREAL, February 7th, 1885.

It is stated in your issue of this day that the manager of the Magog Textile factory denies that Ontario and Kingston mills favor the print cloth movement. I beg to state that Mr. A. T. Wood, president of the Ontario mill, wrote me, strongly favoring the plan and regretting inability to attend, and telegraphed the Hon. D. McInnes to represent their mill on the deputation. Mr. James Minnes, of Kingston mill, also wrote me, regretting his inability to attend, but supporting the deputation. Mr. Donald Mackay, of the Lybster mill, and Mr. Clayton Sclater, of Craven mills, also telegraphed me to represent them as supporting the movement. These letters and telegrams were left with the hon. Finance Minister, along with request of deputation. Mr. David Law, of Dundas mill, also expressed his hope that the deputation would be successful.

All the other points are so completely covered by Mr. Turnbull's letter in your issue of this day, that I shall only refer to an assertion in an evening contemporary, that re-importation would lead to swindling by importing an inferior fabric, and that the idea emanates from personal motives. This is not only false, but totally unworthy of notice in the discussion of an important matter of this kind, and if there are any more shuttlecocks to set up, let us have them.

Yours,

JAMES A. CANTLIE.

P. S.—Since this was written the agent of the Windsor Cotton Mills called to state that they are in favor of the movement.

J. A. C.

Against an Increased Bread Tax.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

It is rumored that a very strong pressure will be brought to bear on the Finance Minister to introduce in his budget speech an increase of duty on flour, some say 25 cents and others that those clamoring for it would not object to 50 cents per barrel being added. This is a very serious question, not only to Government, but to the people at large. It simply means dearer bread to the consumer, of which the workingman will bear the brunt, and all this to increase the already princely revenue of our large millers. The small mills will not benefit by it, because they do not use American hard wheat to mix with Manitoba wheat, which is already done to a large extent by our largest millers. Perhaps the Government intends to be more particular in collecting the tariff on wheats used in home consumption, however, the policy of governments should be to give cheap food to the masses. No one would object to high duties on luxuries, I think it very impolitic at the present time, when work is so limited, to advocate an increase in the price of bread; those who cry for an increase of duty little know the distress of pinching hunger, and do not consider that the burthen of the poor is already quite as heavy as they can bear without adding to their troubles. The National Policy is all very fine when judiciously applied, but it should not be so administered as to fall most heavily on those who are least able to stand the presusre. As generally applied it favors the wealthy at the expense of the poor. What an important person is the poor man at the election booth; but, alas, how soon is he forgotten?

SYMPATHISER.

WOMAN'S SUFFERING AND RELIEF.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to keep on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irratable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system, are relieved at once while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—

"For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop

"Bitters;"

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness of the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000 "done me less good than one bottle of Hop "Bitters; they also cured my wife of "fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleep-"lessness and dyspepsia."

R. M., Auburn, N.Y.

SO. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years and I tried you me more good

We are so nursing baby dangerous and irregularity of Hop Bitters by same time restor and strength. —The P

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Alderman Prefontaine then asked the chairman of the Finance Committee another question. He said that an article had appeared in *La Presse*, saying that according to the City by-law they had not the right to impose a statute labor tax on one particular class of citizens and pass over another. He asked if Alderman Grenier would make enquiries in the matter.

A long discussion followed on the late meeting, after which Alderman Grenier said that the enquiries would be made.

THE C. P. R. BY-LAW.

On motion of Alderman Prefontaine the City Passenger by-law was then taken up, and Alderman Rainville proposed an amendment to section 36, to the effect that instead of the Council being able to impose an unlimited tax should they not desire to take over the road at the end of the twenty-five years, that it be a specified sum of say $1,000 per annum for each five years in addition to the regular annual tax.

Alderman Holland was surprised that Alderman Rainville made such an amendment, for it was virtually making a tax for their successors, who, he thought, would be quite able to legislate for themselves.

Alderman J. C. Wilson said that there was no necessity for the amendment and that it was, in fact, a scheme to boom up the stock of the City Passenger Railway.

Alderman Grenier said that to allay the fears of Aldermen Wilson and McShane he would explain what the motion meant. It meant that in case the city should not be prepared to take over the road at the end of the twenty-five years, that the company could continue their business under the old arrangement, on payment of this special tax.

After some further discussion the amendment was adopted by the following division: Yeas—Gray, Archibald, Gauthier, Rolland, Prefontaine, Roy, Mount, Beausoleil, Rainville, Dubuc, Robert, Grenier—12. Nays—Tansey, Fairbairn, McShane, Stevenson, Holland, Mooney, J. C. Wilson, Donovan, Hood—9.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday next.

Road Committee.

A meeting of the above committee was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present Alderman Grenier (Chairman), the Mayor, Aldermen Laurent, Farrell, Genereux, Fairbairn and Mooney.

The report of the Health Committee on the night-soil question, which was referred to the City Attorney for some changes, was submitted, with the following addition:—

"If at any time the process is carried on in such a manner as to become dangerous to the public health, or offensive or injurious to the people residing in the vicinity of the works, or if the contract is not fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Health Committee, the contract existing between the parties interested shall be null and void, and shall determine at the expiration of 24 hours to be computed from the service of a written notice addressed to the contractor to that effect by the Health Committee (Board of Health), without the necessity of any farther legal or judicial proceeding whatever. The party of the second part agreeing to these conditions, without which he would not have obtained the present contract, it being declared by the contracting parties that their intention is to consider the operations as an experiment."

Considerable discussion ensued, after which the committee resolved to concur in the report, Alderman Laurent alone dissenting.

It was also decided to apply to the Legislature for powers to enable the Corporation to carry out the terms of the contract, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

Proceedings in the Local Courts.

It was half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon before the Recorder's Court adjourned, there being 25 names on the sheet.

UNRULY CARTERS.

Napoleon Bastien, of Albert street, loaning his badge, $1. Joseph Moyer, Barrack street, driving without a number, $1. Frank McLaughlin, Duke street, and John Farmer, also driving without a number, had their cases postponed.

DRUNKS.

William Hanna, Bronsdon lane; Robt. McConnell, Hypolite street; Alfred Lafranchine, Jacques Cartier street; Napoleon Viau, German street; John McNeil, Prince street; and James Howard, Dorchester street, were found by the police in various stages of intoxication, and fined from two to five dollars each. John O'Brien, 35, a Nova Scotian, and Alphonse George, drunk and assaulting P. Baignet, A. Bergeron and the police, were each fined $5 or 15 days.

A NUISANCE CASE.

John Isaacson, clerk, 28, and William Blacklock of St. Mark Street, butcher, for committing a nuisance in the St. Lawrence Hall, paid five dollars each.

FAIR AND FRAIL.

Late Sunday night the Sergeants and men of No. 4 Station raided two houses of ill-fame on Mignonne Street, capturing eight women as follows:—Marguerite Lefebure, keeper, 26; Angelina Corbeil, 23, keeper; Elizabeth Lefebvre 25, Marie Brunette 24, Jane Moore 24, Celina Marchelerre 24, Annie Walker 22, Laura Daoust 21, inmates. The two latter were discharged from custody. The remainder were sent down for six months, the keepers also being fined $25, or an additional six months. Mr. Globensky appeared for some of the parties, and raised a question as to whether the Recorder had power to try such cases. The objection was over-ruled, however, and the cases were disposed of.

Police Court-

The dirty, dark and disagreeable smelling precincts of the halls and rooms attached to the Police Court were more obnoxious than ever during the afternoon. Crowds of applicants for licenses surged about Mr. McMahon's desk; litigants from the rural regions were present, and a motley collection of loafers hung about the corridors, "Just ter see de gang get inter de Black Maria."

AN EXPENSIVE DOG.

Charles Lussier, of St. Hubert, had a collie dog, which Antoine Dubuc said destroyed his sheep, and therefore he shot the canine. An action for damages was brought, a number of witnesses were examined, and Dubuc was asked to expend $10 for damages, $10 fine and costs, or go down for sixty days. Mr. Auger for prosecution; Mr. Prefontaine for defence. The expenses in this case will amount to nearly $200.

SENT TO QUEEN'S BENCH.

Bernard Burnstein, supposed to have burglarized Mr. Hayes' store on William street, and James Smith, for the larceny of $20, were committed to the Queen's Bench.

Frederick Morreau, suspicion of larceny, adjourned to Friday. Louis Morier, Napoleon Morier and Paul Hector, suspected of stealing some tubs of butter, were discharged.

Items.

Two panes of glass were broken in the windows of 1970 Notre Dame street during Sunday night.

The doors at 183 St. James street and 321 Commissioners street were found open by the police on Sunday.

Policeman James Armstrong, of Toronto, was shot and dangerously wounded on Thursday night, by Thomas Little, a notorious and daring horse thief and burglar, who is wanted in various parts of the country for different grave charges. Little escaped, but the police are making an active search and are determined to arrest him. Chief Paradis has received a bill from the authorities of Toronto, offering a reward of $25 for Little's arrest.

Patrick Munday and the other members of the gang charged with the Longue Pointe burglary will have their preliminary examination continued to-day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

The Allan SS. Siberian from Glasgow, arrived at Boston at 4 on Monday.

The Allan SS. Manitoban from Philadelphia, arrived out on Monday.

The Allan Mail SS. Newfoundland from St. John's, arrived at Halifax at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday.

The passengers by SS. Alaska were landed at New York at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Red Star Line SS. Noodland from Antwerp for New York, has arrived with 41 cabin and 170 steerage passengers.

The Allan Mail SS. Parisian from Halifax at 8.45 p.m. on Sunday, 1st February, arrived out on Monday morning.

The Beaver Line SS. Lake Winnipeg from Liverpool, arrived at New York this morning (Monday).

GLASGOW, Feb. 9.—Arrived, State of Alabama.

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Railways.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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WINTER TIME TABLE

—IN EFFECT—

Monday, November 24th, 1884.

TIME TABLE.	Morning Express.	Night Express.
Leave Montreal.	8.40 a.m	7.30 p.m
Arrive Ottawa.	12.03 p.m	11.09 p.m
Arrive Toronto.....	9.55 p.m	8.30 a.m
Leave Toronto.....	8.25 a.m	7.55 p.m
Leave Ottawa.....	6.07 p.m	5.17 a.m
Arrive Montreal.....	9.42 p.m	8.50 a.m

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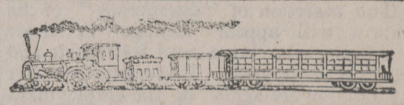
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Supt.

April 22 97



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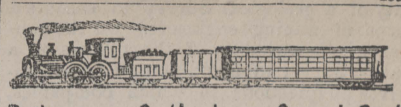
For Tickets and all information, apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel or Bonaventure Station.

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

June 28 155



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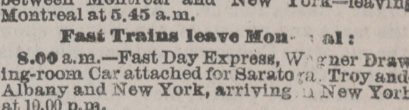
CHAS. C. McFALL, General Agent, Montreal.

January 28 42



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Pullman New Buffet Parlor Cars run on this train to Boston and New York.

5.30 P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving St. Albans 7.55 p.m., [Supper], Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.25 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m. Boston 7.49 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.

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Montreal, December 14th, 1884.

The Gazette.

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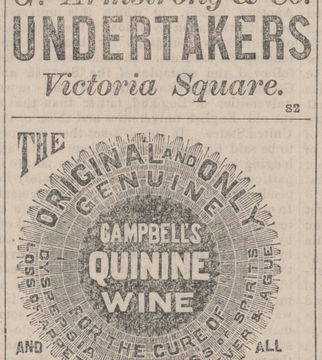

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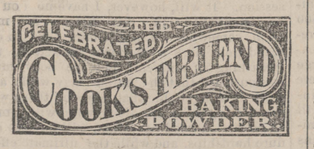

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THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

England's Proposition for an Arbitration.

A RUSSIAN STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Komaroff Admits Acting Against Instructions.

MORE STEAM TRANSPORTS CHARTERED.

A British Ironclad Cruising in the Dardanelles.

RUSSIA'S REPORTED ADVANCE DENIED.

An English Threat to Enter the Black Sea.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Granville announced that telegrams had been received from General Lumsden contradicting the reports of the Russian advance to Merucha.k.

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION.

It is stated in ministerial circles that the government possesses information showing beyond doubt the premeditated character of the Russian policy of aggression in Afghanistan. Lord Dufferin's latest despatches have thrown an additional light upon the matter. Lord Dufferin throughout has been doubtful of a pacific settlement. The *News* says the idea of localizing the war is chimerical. The Baltic powers have no more right to close the Baltic than England and France have to close the English channel. Turkey is entitled to close the Dardanelles, but those who believe Russia will be safe from attack in the Black Sea must be exceedingly credulous and would probably also believe that the Sultan wants to see Russia at Constantinople. The *Times* says there is no means of knowing whether Russia is or is not advancing beyond Maruchak. She may be at Bela Murghab, or even nearer to Herat. The *Standard* says Russia gains in strength every hour by gaining time. If we are forced to draw the sword, let us do so before the moment for striking with effect has been suffered to pass.

ENGLAND'S PROPOSITION.

LONDON, April 30.—Lord Granville's note, besides asking for an arbitration enquiry into the Komaroff incident, offered to end the dispute by conceding to Russia the Lessar line under a distinct pledge that it shall be the abiding limit of the Russian frontier. DeGiers' reply will reach here on Monday. It will announce the acceptance of the Lessar line, but a refusal to hold an inquiry into the Komaroff incident. The *Standard* asserts upon unquestionable authority that the English proposal to Russia is for the submittal to arbitration of one of the crowned heads of Europe of the simple question whether or not the convention of March 17th was broken by Russia. Russia has decided to call a meeting of ministers to discuss the question. The *Standard* laments that Mr. Gladstone should propose a plan for the settlement of the Afghan dispute of which the nation cannot approve.

THE FLAG IN THE DARDANELLES.

VARNA, April 30.—A British ironclad is steaming to and fro through the Straits of Dardanelles to prevent the Turkish authorities sinking torpedoes. England's vigorous preparations for naval warfare cause much anxiety in Black Sea ports, most of which are poorly fortified.

ENGLISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, April 30.—Naval preparations are making great progress. The turret ships Rupert and Devastation have been put in commission for active service. The admiralty has ordered the naval yards to prepare for the transportation of several thousand troops and has chartered the steamers Vancouver, Oregon, Dacia, City of Oxford, Devonia, Bolivia, Egypt, Erin and Egyptian Monarch, each of which is capable of carrying a thousand troops. Three other fast ocean steamers have been purchased for the purpose of supplying coaling stations, and negotiations are pending for the purchase of twelve others to be turned into gunboats. Shipowners are urging the government to erect defences upon the River Clyde. They declare that foreign cruisers could quickly destroy its shipping.

KOMAROFF'S DEFENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The *Official Messenger* publishes Gen. Komaroff's reply to Gen. Lumsden's despatch. Komaroff admits that he had received orders feom the Russian war office, previous to the battle, to occupy Penjdeh, but says other officers on the frontier had not yet been advised of the receipt of such orders. Referring to the alleged advance of Russian troops previous to the fight, he says only a sotnia of Turcomans had advanced toward Penjdeh, but they had no intention of attacking the Afghans, and withdrew when the latter approached them in a hostile attitude. Komaroff reiterates his former assertion regarding the audacity and arrogance of the Afghans, their daily drawing near to the Russian camp, their occupation of a commanding position on the left flank of the camp, and other events which led up to the battle. Komaroff and Alikhanoff arrived at Sarakhs on the 20th.

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

The *Official Messenger* in an editorial on the report of Gen. Lumsden of the capture and occupation of Penjdeh by the Russians says: Bad weather has delayed the arrival of the officer whom Komaroff despatched with a detailed account of the battle. Sufficient data, however, has been received to arrive at correct conclusions of how far Lumsden was warranted in impugning Komaroff's report. Russia is desirous of a friendly settlement with England, and entrusted the delimitation of the frontier to a joint British and Russian commission, but the unexpected entry of the Afghans into Penjdeh and the Afghan advance down the Murghab and Heri Rud rivers compelled Russia to protect her rights in a practical manner against this arbitrary seizure of her territory. In this view Komaroff was ordered in January to occupy with his videttes the line extending from Zulficar along the Heri Rud river as far as Pul-I-Khisti, where an ancient bridge crosses the Kushk river, thus forming the western boundary of the Penjdeh oasis. The Russian commanders were enjoined to abstain from armed collision with the Afghans unless the latter provoked an encounter. The Russians, as directed, occupied the above described position on February 20th. On the 4th March the British minister, Sir E. Thornton, informed M. De Giers that the Afghans had been requested not to attack the Russians with the object of driving them from their positions, but solely to resist further Russian advances. England, at the same time, expressed a wish that pending a settlement of the boundary dispute, the commanders of the Russian outposts be ordered to refrain from making any further advance. Russia agreed to this, with certain restrictions, and, being informed also that a Russian outpost was already stationed at Pul-I-Khisti and an Afghan outpost at Ak Tepe, Komaroff was requested not to occupy Penjdeh. The information furnished Russia corresponded with what Gen. Lumsden had said, that the Russians had occupied Pul-I-Khisti, and that an Afghan outpost was stationed on the right bank of the Kushk river. England's explanation that Afghan troops had been requested to stop their advance entirely excluded the possibility of assuming that the Afghans might advance their outposts to the left bank of the Kushk river, but when Komaroff approached Pul-I-Khisti he found on the left bank of the Kushk river, outside of the Penjdeh district, a fortified Afghan post. This being in contradiction with his information, he was bound for the protection of his small detachment, to request the Afghan commander to withdraw his troops from the left bank of the river. The Afghans refused to do so and this was the direct cause of the battle of the 30th; hence it is evident that the intention attributed to Komaroff of bringing on a collision is in contradiction of the facts. Komaroff did not overstep his orders when he insisted on the evacution of the left bank of the River Kushk. Russia is unable at present to say why the orders mentioned above, which agreed with the information received by England, should have been interpreted in a different manner by the British officers attached to the Afghan detachment which occupied Penjdeh. Komaroff's despatch of April 18th, contains explanations regarding several points in General Lumsden's telegram concerning which Komaroff's final opinion has not yet been received.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

MOSCOW, April 30.—The *Gazette* says if England wishes to avoid war she must evacuate Port Hamilton at the entrance to the sea of Japan; otherwise Russia will be obliged to occupy Herat. The *Gazette* believes the question of peace or war must be settled within a few days. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says Mr. Gladstone's speech on the war credit was of a kind to carry away parliament. It attained its desired result without giving time for reflection or criticism. Some of his statements refute each other. The *Journal* says: It is no wonder the British cabinet summoned home Mr. Stephen to reconcile the statements in Gen. Lumsden's four contradictory reports. Will it see clearer after his testimony? We hope so, in the interest of truth and for the appeasement which must follow.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The Grand Duke Alexis, chief commander of the Russian navy, is expected at Odessa. The fitting out of the men-of-war at Nicolieff is nearly completed. It is reported that Russia is preparing to encamp 35,000 troops at Merv. Eleven vessels of the Cronstadt fleet have gone to the Baltic. Komaroff and Alikhanoff arrived at Sarakhs on the 20th. It is thought the first conflict between Russia and England will occur in the Pacific.

AN AFGHAN VIEW.

TIFFLIS, April 30.—Large Russian reinforcements are coming from the Caspian, but the number of troops east of that sea is exaggerated. The Russians, doubtless, intend to make a dash to Herat. Russian troops are close to Ak Tepe. The commanders have occupied the garrisons' tents, and issued edicts as governors. They have also forcibly demanded the surrender of all presents given the Afghans by Gen. Lumsden. It is generally believed here that war now, although it would give Russia a few successes against the Afghans, would result in breaking up the Russian empire in Asia, while, by waiting a year or two, when Russia will have completed her railways, the issue would be uncertain. The firm attitude of England excites warm devotion here.

THE SECOND BATTLE.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice said the government were as yet without information of a second engagement between the Afghans and Russians and believed the Afghans still hold Bala Murghab. On the other hand a St. Petersburg correspondent of a Brussels paper asserts that the report of a fresh engagement between the Afghans and Russians, in which the latter were repulsed, has been officially confirmed. The issuance of an order that the Russian press shall not refer to events in Asia tends to confirm the report.

ON THE EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 30.—The stock market today opened flat, but recovered on a denial of the reported occupation of Merurchak. The Paris bourse was greatly excited to-day. Sales at any price were difficult at times. But stocks closed at a decided recovery, at Berlin the bourse was very flat, and securities fell 1 to 2 per cent.

A FRENCH VIEW OF BISMARCK'S DUTY.

PARIS, April 30.—The *Temps* declares it is Bismarck's duty to prevent the catastrophe of war between England and Russia. If he permits it, the *Temps* says it will be owing to uneasiness at Russia's powerful proximity to Germany and to a fear of England's naval supremacy.

NOTES.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the Baltic fleet will go to Helsingford to-day.

War risks at Lloyds for vessels loading for the Black sea are 25 shillings.

It is stated that a deputation of the inhabitants of Herat waited upon the governor recently, and desired him to inform the Ameer that the people would rather suffer a long siege than surrender to Russia.

Ironclads destined for the Baltic have been ordered to take on a double supply of shell.

The *Daily News* learns that England has not occupied Port Hamilton. The presence of a British cruiser in that vicinity, the *News* thinks, was probably the origin of the report.

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, Ont., May 1, 1 a.m.—The depression over the Maritime provinces yesterday has moved off the coast. Another depression hovers to the south of the lakes. There have been a few showers in the extreme southwesterly portion of Ontario and in the Maritime provinces. Elsewhere the weather has been fair. The temperature in the Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle districts increased from 37° this morning to 51° during the day, and is now about 38°. The weather there has been cloudy with showers of sleet or rain.

Probabilities.

St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh northeast and northwest winds; fair weather; stationary or slightly higher temperatures.

A Thing of Beauty. The most brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and durability. 10c. at all druggists. Send 2c. for 32 Sample Colors. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.
add persona

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.

The Rebel Losses in Last Friday's Fight.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED AT PRINCE ALBERT.

Mgr. Tache's Complaint Against the English.

QU'APPELLE TROUBLES EXAGGERATED.

Movement of Troops Westward—The Edmonton District.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 30.—A scout arrived in camp from Prince Albert today and reports that he heard that the rebel loss in Friday's fight had been heavy and that the Indians deserted the half-breeds largely in the fight. It is reported also that J. Dumont, Gabriel's brother, was killed. This latter is generally believed, as the description corresponds exactly with the man shot by Capt. Forrest. All was well at Prince Albert when he left. He confirms the report that Albert Monkman is with Riel and that the stores at Batoche were burned on Tuesday. A large number of arrests has been made by the police at Prince Albert, all suspected of disaffection being seized. Amongst them is Thomas Hawey, a Scotch half-breed, brother of the general's interpreter. Monkman is one of the leaders of the rebellion. The wounded will be sent to Saskatoon, fifteen miles above Clark's Crossing, probably to-morrow.

IN THE RAVINE.

Further examination of the ravine at Fish Creek reveals facts that would show the fight to have been extremely hot. The rebels were strongly entrenched, yet there is no longer any doubt of their loss being severe. Fifty-five good horses were found dead in the ravine, also the bodies of three Indians who were too near our lines to permit of their friends successfully carrying them off. The fire of the batteries must have created consternation among the rebels.

THE BATTLEFORD INDIANS.

A despatch from Battleford reports that scouts under Col. Herchmer have discovered the Indians in that district who raided the settlement, to be encamped in force about five miles west of Poundmaker's reserve. They are faring sumptuously on the settlers' cattle, and are driving their horses and buckboards. Col. Otter is making preparations for an early settlement of accounts with them.

THE NORTHCOTE.

The Hudson's Bay authorities received a telegram from General Lawrie, who is at Swift Current, to-day, stating that the steamer Northcote left Saskatchewan landing on the 23rd April, with two hundred of the Midland Battalion and two barges in tow, carrying about 100 tons of forage, provisions and ammunition, and portion of the ambulance corps. The same officer reports obtaining a letter from Col. Straubenzie, who is on board. She was aground three miles below the Elbow. He sent down the steamer Minnow to take off the doctors and gatling guns and push on to Fish Creek to bring back the wounded.

Dr. Roddick and the ambulance corps leave via Moose Jaw to attend the wounded at Clarke's Crossing.

THE EDMONTON COLUMN.

A despatch from Calgary announces the arrival of the 9th Battalion under Col. Amyot last night. They are going into camp there immediately, relieving Col. Smith's remaining companies at Gleichen, MacLeod and Calgary. The military authorities at Calgary have arranged for couriers to Edmonton. The couriers will occupy two days going and two coming. Major Steele, with a force of 150 mounted police and scouts, supported by 150 infantry, will scout between Edmonton and Pitt. Major Dowling believes that Steele arrived in Edmonton yesterday with his scouts and police. Immediate active measures will be taken to drive the Fort Pitt, Saddle Lake and Frog Lade Indians to the north, where they will be run down by the forces under Col. Herchmer.

THE WOUNDED AT FISH CREEK.

The following is a list of sick and wounded who will have to be left behind with the hospital corps on the march being resumed:—Capt. Clark, Capt. Gardiner, Lieut. Swinford, Privates Hislop, Harris, Stovell, Matthews, Code, Jarvis, Cunniff, Lethbridge, Kemp, Bruce, Perrin, King, Dunn, McDonald, Cummings, Jones, R. Jones, Wilson, Morrison, Woodman, Imrie, Asselin, Layford, Mawhinny and Wainwright. The rest have rejoined their respective corps. Dr. Orton wishes the hospital corps sent on there till such time as the sick can be removed by steamer. All the dead were buried on the field except Private Ferguson, whose body is being sent back at the special request of his friends.

NEWS FROM COL. IRVINE.

William Lyall and Phillip Atcheson, two scouts belonging to Capt. McKee's company, who are stationed at Willoughby, twenty miles from Prince Albert, near the forks, came into the camp at Fish Creek on Tuesday night and reported all quiet there and at Prince Albert. They saw four rebel scouts near Duck Lake. Col. Irvine started out from Prince Albert on the 16th and was to join the troops at Batoche on the 18th, but when twelve miles out he met a courier with orders to return.

THE QU'APPELLE DISTRICT.

While matters around Qu'Appelle are in a disturbed state yet they are believed to be exaggerated by reports. Every precaution is, however, being taken to guard against surprise. Factor Macdonald, of the Hudson's Bay company, says that he looks upon the reports as coming from unreliable sources or drunken half-breeds Word comes that the File Hill Indians are killing off their cattle, also from Touchwood asking for troops as Piapot is again acting ugly. Cols. O'Brien and Turnbull yesterday visited the houses plundered on Sunday and Monday and found several cases of loss which, however, were not heavy. Major Walsh favors the immediate disarming of all Indians to fully secure the settlers from damage and danger. Capt. White, in charge of the Moose Mountain scouts, arrived at Penee, west of Regina, yesterday with six transport teams from the Dirt Hills, twenty-five miles south of that point. He reports everything quiet at present, but anticipates lively work as soon as the grass is plentiful. He has organized a thorough system of patrol from Moose Mountain to Old Wives lake, a distance of 150 miles. Twenty armed half-breeds have been seen lurking in the woods along the Qu'Appelle valley, nearly fifteen miles north of Regina, since Sunday. A detachment of mounted police are now in pursuit of them. A despatch from Moosejaw states that Mr. Riddle, of the government ranche in the Qu'Appelle valley, came into town yesterday and reported that a small band of half-breeds with arms were at the head of the valley at the north end of Buffalo lake and seemed acting in a very suspicious manner. Mr. Morton, of Birtle Lake, reported having seen a band of half-breeds and Indians round the lake. A detachment of mounted police from Regina have arrived to keep an eye on their movements.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE'S COMPLAINT.

Archbishop Tache was interviewed to-day upon the situation in the Northwest. His Grace was feeling much dejected, and upon enquiry as to the cause, he confessed that he was very much annoyed at the way some English papers treat the French-Canadians. On all hands they were accused of disloyalty. It seemed to be entirely forgotten that the blood of the fathers and grandfathers of the present French-Canadians was spilt in fighting for the British flag. The British flag today, he said, would not be floating in Canada were it not for the loyalty of the French-Canadians. In proof of this he referred to the time of the rebellion in New England, when the old French opened communication with the French-Canadians, thinking they could easily be induced to join with them against England. The French-Canadians refused to join, and in the battles which followed near Quebec the blood of his ancestors was freely spilled in defence of this country. His ancestors were attending college, and in their college suits turned out to defend their adopted country and save the honor of the British flag. Every one knows how French-Canadians labored in 1813-14 and 15 during the troubles. The courage and loyalty of De Salaberry and his followers will not soon be forgotten. His father served in De Salaberry's regiment. It is now long since the very word "Canadian" was pronounced with contempt by English and Scottish people because it was associated with the French. Now the meaning has been changed and instead of being referred to as French-Canadians we are simply spoken of as "the French," and it is not long since a member of the local parliament referred to us as foreigners. After having fought and died for the country for generations is it not hard to be insulted on all hands to be told we are disloyal, to be represented as having no interest in the country; in fact, to be called foreigners. I believe two-thirds of the population in Ontario actually think we all come from France, instead of remembering that we were in this country before them. There is one important point which seems to be lost sight of entirely, and that is that our religion binds us to loyalty, and it would be directly against our religious principles to go into rebellion. With regard to the accusation that we sympathize with Riel in his movement, I can only say that my sympathy is of a nature of father towards his child doing wrong. The boy Riel was brought up by me and is it any wonder that I deeply grieve over his erring ways.

NOTES.

Rev. Mr. Gordon received a telegram last night from Major Mackeand informing him that the 90th Battalion desire to have him with them as chaplain. The congregation of Knox church has consented and he leaves to-morrow for the front.

A telegram received from Capt. Clarke by Mr. Clarke this morning states that he is convalescent and out of all danger.

Commissioner Wrigley, of the Hudson's Bay company, has received a despatch from the officer at Qu'Appelle that the settlers there are needlessly alarmed and that the Indians and half-breeds are quiet. The mounted police have issued orders at Regina that no arms or ammunition shall be sold to half-breeds, and parties violating theseorders will be arrested at once. The Indians near Touchwood hills were near off their reserves yesterday.

Scouts under General Middleton are capturing rebel cattle and horses without opposition, which would show that the enemy are in dread of again facing the troops in action.

The Halifax battalion, under Col. Bremner, arrived at Swift Current this afternoon at five o'clock.

It has been decided to equip the Winnipeg Guards, and the battalion entered upon their first duty at Fort Osborne last night, other troops having all gone to the front.

Seven car loads of horses and waggons, purchased in Dakota, have arrived from the south, and were forwarded at once to the front.

AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 30.—A special train left the Union station this morning over the Grand Trunk with 107 recruits for the Northwest mounted police and two carloads of supplies for the city volunteers at the front. Ninety more men will join the train from London and Stratford. The train was in charge of A. H Taylor, of Ottawa, and the recruits in charge of Captain Moodie, of Regina.

Holy Communion was celebrated at St. James Cathedral this morning by Archdeacon Boddy to seek God's blessing on our cause in the Northwest. Rev. C. E. Whitcombe was present and left by the 12.25 train for the front. There was a large number of clergymen and other friends seeing him off.

FROM RED DEER CROSSING.

The following letter was received yesterday by the friends of the writer in this city:—

RED DEER CROSSING, Wednesday, April 22, 1885.

DEAR ONES ALL,—I have just finished a march of thirty miles across prairie from Swift Current, so don't expect too much in this letter. I am feeling splendid, but very tired and sore as you may imagine.

We left Swift Current at 8 a.m., and I was first, with two soldiers, who arrived at destination. It just took me ten hours, including one hour and a half at noon for rest for lunch. You will get the news of our arrival here long before you get this, for we have with us a reporter, who took all our names, and will telegraph them home for to-morrow's paper. I write you this to tell you that I stood the march first rate and feel splendid after it. On arriving I made for the first tent to hand, and was treated to cold tea and hard tack; half an hour after I struck the doctor of the battalion and was treated to *buns* and syrup in the officers' tent. Next I got an invitation to the transport vessel, and had the first warm meal that I have had since we left Winnipeg—Irish stew, &c., yum, yum.

You will want some war news. I can give you very little; we are out of the world here, and can get next to nothing. Fort Pitt has fallen. We are on our way to join General Middleton at Clark's Crossing. A few Indian scouts are reported to have watched our movements over the prairie to-day. We may have some skirmishing on our way up the river, as the banks afford good protection for sharpshooters.

The Queen's Own are on their way to Battleford, 180 miles march, poor boys. Some of our fellows go after them. But I must stop; you get all the news in the papers long before letters can reach you. I am well, and the weather is splendid; that's what you want to know. Love to all *outsiders* as well as relatives.

JACK.

Quiet at Panama.

PANAMA, April 30.—Aizpura has surrendered and given up his arms. The government troops occupy the city. All is quiet and business everywhere resumed. This ends the revolution on the isthmus.

IN Melton's, West of England's, worsteds and diagonals my selections are beyond compare L. Robinson. 1

LATEST CABLE DESPATCHES.

The Irish bishops.

ROME, April 30.—The Irish bishops assembled to-day in the College of the Propaganda. Cardinal Simeoni addressed them. The bishops expressed a determination to treat all questions submitted to them uninfluenced in any way by political ties or feeling.

Minor and Personal.

The British troops at Suakim have repulsed an attempt of two hundred rebels to destroy the new railway.

Dewhirst & Co., worsted spinners, Bradford, have failed; liabilities $400,000.

The Chinese forces have evacuated Langson.

The Paris *Figaro* says the government has decided upon a measure for the expulsion of the Orleans and Bonapartist princes.

The Londonderry opera house is closed to prevent the possibility of further rioting.

The bill relative to industrial schools in Ireland has passed a third reading in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to proceed with the bill relating to land purchases in Ireland this session.

SOME ENORMOUS FIGURES.

The British Budget—A Heavy Deficit and How it is to be Met.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington stated that since the government had decided to revise the policy to be pursued in the Soudan, it had been in correspondence with the British diplomatic representative at Cairo and Lord Wolseley. The latter had gone to Suakim to report upon the military situation.

The budget for 1885 was submitted. It shows a deficit of £1,049,000. Mr. Childers said the government did not propose to cover the whole of the deficit this year, nor to let the whole charge fall upon property. It is proposed to raise the income tax to eight pence. The expenditure of the past year was £3,800,000 over the estimates. The revenues for customs and excise showed a continual falling off on spirits and a continual but slow rise in other chief duties. The revenues from tea and tobacco showed steady progress, indicating the satisfactory progress of the people. (The opposition received this statement with much laughter.) The income tax produced £12,000,000. The total revenue was £88,043,000 and the total expenditure £89,092,000. The present government had paid all charges bequeathed it by the late government, including £5,000,000 given to the Indian government. Mr. Childers estimated the outlay for 1885-86, not including the vote of credit, would be £88,872,000. With the income tax at fivepence in the pound, the total revenue would be £85,180,000. Mr. Childers estimated the deficit, including the vote of credit with reasonable allowances for supplementary estimates, at £14,932,000. He proposed various modifications of the legacy, succession and probate duties, the imposing of new taxes upon property hitherto exempt, and that the duty on foreign stocks made payable to bearer be raised to ten shillings per cent., that the duty on home made and foreign manufactured spirits be raised by two shillings a gallon, and the duty on beer one shilling a barrel, leaving a deficit of £7,432,000, which it is proposed to meet by taking £4,600,000 of the sum annually devoted to the reduction of the national debt, leaving the balance to be met by the operation of the sinking fund.

The house agreed to the budget resolutions. The forecast of the deficit for the ensuing year as announced by Mr. Childers has created a sensation. It is the largest deficit since the Crimean war, and will severely tax the patriotism of the people. Foreign patent medicines will be charged the same duty as those manufactured in England, but the stamps will be so altered as to avoid any appearance of the medicine being English. The *Telegraph* says the budget is acceptable, and is not likely to impair the prospects of liberal candidates. The *Times* says: The budget is ingenious and in principle equitable, but can hardly be reckoned among courageous and logical achievements of constructive genius in finance."

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

A Baptist deliverance on the Sabbath—New doctors—Retired from service.

TORONTO, April 30.

At a meeting of the Baptist Union this afternoon, a resolution was passed regretting the growing tendency of the times to break down the sanctity of the Sabbath by the publication of newspapers, &c., and pressing upon the church the necessity of doing everything by precept and example to uphold its proper observance; also affirming the principle of total prohibition. The following officers were elected:—President, John Dryden, M.P.P.; vice-presidents, Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, Hamilton; Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, Ottawa; J. B. McArthur, Winnipeg, and John Harris; secretary, Rev. Thomas Trotter, Toronto; treasurer, W. H. Lailey, Toronto. The place and time for holding the next meeting was referred to the executive committee.

Martin Malone was tried at the Criminal Assizes to-day and found guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of an old man named John Fairbanks in this city on the 28th February last.

Seventy-three candidates have passed the final examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and 111 the primary examination.

Deputy Chief McPherson, who has been connected with the police force for twenty-nine years, has resigned owing to ill health. He retires on an annuity of $800. He is succeeded by Assistant Deputy Chief Stewart.

The board of health has determined at last to take active sanitary measures, and this morning appointed six sanitary inspecrors for the city.

It has been ascertained that last Sunday's storm has caused about $10,000 damages to the harbor improvement works.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

Naval movements—College changes—The Railway Question.

[From our own Correspondent.]

HALIFAX, N.S., April 30.—Her Majesty's ship Bullfrog has arrived from Bermuda and will accompany the Tenedos on the Newfoundland fishing protection service.

Rev. Byron C. Borden, of this city, has been appointed principal of the ladies' academy at Sackville, the headquarters of the Methodist education for the lower provinces, *vice* Dr. Kennedy, gone to Stanstead, Quebec.

Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Langley have gone to Ottawa to interview the government about the transfer of the Windsor branch railway to a syndicate, who will complete and operate the whole western Nova Scotia system.

MY present season's stock has been appropriately termed "the glass of fashion." L. Robinson. 1

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Annual Convocation in Arts and Applied Science.

PROF. PENHALLOW ON SCIENCE AND THE CLASSICS.

Sir William Dawson on the Cause and Remedy for the Unrest of Nations—The Results of the Examinations—The New Graduates and Prize Winners—Interesting Valedictory Addresses—The Necessity of a Students' Dining Hall Urged.

The annual convocation of McGill university for the conferring of degrees in arts and applied science was held yesterday afternoon in the William Molson hall. There was a very large attendance of the friends of the college, the hall being filled to overflowing, there being a large number of ladies in attendance. Hon. Judge Torrance presided, and there were also on the platform Hon. Judge Mackay, J. H. R. Molson, John Molson, R. A. Ramsay, governors of the university; Principal Sir William Dawson, Ven. Archdeacon Leach, Dr. H. A. Howe, Dr. Alex. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Cornish, Rev. Dr. Wilkes, Rev. Principal MacVicar, J. R. Dougall, Prof. Bovey, dean of the science faculty; Prof. Harrington, Prof McLeod, Dr. R. P. Howard, Principal Passmore, Dr. F. W. Kelley, Prof. Baynes, Prof. Makgraff, Prof. Darey, Prof. Moyse, Dr. James Stewart, Prof. Chandler, Prof. Penhallow, F. S. Barnjum, Rev. W. J. Day, M.A., Rev. John Scrimger, M.A., Rev. W. J. Shaw, M.A., Rev. Dr. Stevenson, J. W. Brakenridge, B.C.L., J. Ralph Murray, B.A., W. E. Lyman, W. J. Sproule, B.A.S., and J. F. Torrance, B.A.S.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cornish, after which Dr. Alex. Johnson, vice-dean of the Faculty of Arts, read the results in arts, which were as follows:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

In honors.—First rank—Arthur Colquhoun, William Lochead, James A. McFarlane, J. C. Martin, and William G. Stewart.

Ordinary.—Class I. Hugh S. McLennan and G. J. A. Thompson. Class II. Hanbury Budden, Murray Watson, George A. McLennan and J. Harvey Macvicar, equal. Class III. Philip M. Robertson, Joseph H. Higgins, Alexander Currie, Walter T. Currie, Andrew S. Grant and Donald Cameron. Aeger—George F. Calder.

Morrin College.—Class I. Nathaniel Rolph, John A. Ferguson, Herbert J. Silver, W. A. Home and A. J. Walters. Class II. H. Campbell.

BACHELORS OF ARTS PROCEEDING TO THE DEGREE OF M. A. IN COURSE.

William H. Naylor, William D. Lighthall, J. Herbert Darey and Henry M. Ami.

ADMITTED AD EUNDEM GRADUM.—W. W. Whyte, B.A.

PASSED THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

McGill College.—Class I. John A. Nicholson, James Walsh, Samuel R. Brown, Robert Johnston, W. Leslie Clay and Alexander R. Johnston. Class II. Hugh M. Patton, Alfred P. Murray, Charles W. Colby, James Naismith, Rowland S. Hill, Wellington A. Cameron, Robert B. Henderson and William A. Nichols, equal; Malcolm Mackenzie. Class III. Rochester and Charles W. White, equal; John P. Gerrie, William Sanders, Murdoch J McLeod, George B. Kingston, Walter Russell, Nicholas A. F. Bourne, A. Internoscia and Robert W. Wright.

Morrin College—Class I. Malcolm McLennan. Class II. J. F. Langton. Class III. E. S. Rivard.

St. Francis College—Class I. None. Class II. Wm. Gamble. Class III. None.

GRADUATING CLASS.

B. A. honors in natural sciences—William G. Stewart, first rank honors and Logan gold medal; William Lochhead, first rank honors.

B.A. honors in mental and moral philosophy—James A. McFarlane, first rank honors and Prince of Wales gold medal.

B.A. honors in English language, literature and history—Arthur Colquhoun, first rank honors; John C. Martin, first rank honors.

Special certificate—Hugh S. McLennan, Special certificate of first rank general standing at B.A. ordinary examination, and Lansdowne gold medal.

THIRD YEAR.

Francis Topp, first rank honors and prize in mathematics, first rank general standing second prize in rhetoric and English; Charles Swabey, first rank honors and Logan prize in natural science, first rank general standing, prize in Latin, chemistry, zoology, first prize in rhetoric and English; William T. Fyles, first rank honors in classics and prize in Greek; John McDongall, first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy; Philip Ritchie, first rank honors in modern languages and English; William Patterson, first rank honors in classics; Edward E. Braithwaite, first rank honors and prize in mental and moral philosophy; Nelson P. Yates, first rank honors and prize in mental and moral philosophy; Francis Pedley, first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy; Benjamin Clements, second rank honors in mental and moral philosophy; William H. Dalpe, second rank honors in English language and literature; Isaac Hargrave, second rank honors in English language and literature; Ronzo H. Clerk, first rank general standing; Charles H. Livingstone, prize in zoology, second prize in rhetoric and English, professor's prize for collection of plants; Andrew McWilliams, prize in Hebrew.

Passed the sessional examinations—Topp, Swabey, Clerk, Fyles, Ritchie, MacDougall, Livingstone, Patterson; Braithwaite and McCullough and McQuat and Hibbard, equal; Dalpe and Yates, equal; McWilliams, Sparling; O'Sullivan and Pedley, equal; Evans, McRae, Clements, Blair; Hargrave and McLean, equal; Roberts, Chalmers, Wallace.

SECOND YEAR.

A. R. Johnson, High School, Montreal, first rank honors and prize in mathematics; Robert Johnston, Kincardine High School, O., second rank honors and prize in mathematics, first rank general standing; James Walsh, Huntingdon Academy, P.Q., first rank general standing, prize in French; Samuel R. Brown, Huntingdon Academy, first rank general standing; W. Leslie Clay, Prince of Wales College, P.E.I., first rank general standing; John A. Nicholson, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I., first rank general standing; Chas. W. Colby, Stanstead Wesleyan College, prize in English literature; Alfred P. Murray, Private tuition, prize in botany, prize in logic; Hugh M. Patton, High School, Montreal, prize in German; James Naismith, prize in Hebrew.

Passed the sessional examination—Nicholson, Walsh, S. R. Brown, R. Johnston, Clay, A. R. Johnson, Patton, Murray, Colby, Naismith, Hill, Cameron; Henderson and Nicols, equal; McKenzie; Whyte and Rochester equal; Gerrie, Sanders, Murdock McLeod, Kingston, Russell.

FIRST YEAR.

Harry Neville Goff, High school, Port Perry, Ont., first rank honors and prize in mathematics; James E. Le Rossignol, High school, Montreal, second rank honors in mathematics; first rank general standing; Samuel Freeman McCusker, High school, Montreal, second rank honors in mathematics; John Lewis Day, High school, Montreal, second rank honors in mathematics; Frederick K. W. Macallum, Oberlin College, Ohio, prize in Hebrew; Charles F. Martin, High school, Montreal, prize in chemistry. Prize in German. William Allan Duke, private tuition, prize in Latin.

Passed the sessional examinations—Le Rossignol, Day, H. Pedley, Bryan, Macallum, Martin, Pritchard, Mason, Duke, Goff, Lindsay, Howitt, Morison, Mackenzie, McCusker, Bryson, Kinloch, Masse, Browne, England, W. L. Jamieson, Moss, Naismith.

At the examinations in September, 1884, the following scholarships and exhibitions were awarded:—

SCHOLARSHIP—TENABLE FOR TWO YEARS.

Third year—Mathematical scholarship, F. Topp; classical and modern language scholarships, J. MacDougall, W. Patterson; natural science scholarship, C. H. Livingstone.

EXHIBITIONS—TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR.

Second year—S. R. Brown, Huntingdon Academy, Q.; Alex. R. Johnson, High School, Montreal; Robert Johnson, Kincardine High School, Ont.; H. M. Patton, High School, Montreal.

First year—A. Bryan, St. Francis College, Richmond, Q.; John L. Day, High School, Montreal; H. Pedley, Collegiate Institute, Cobourg, Ont.; Wm. A. Duke, private tuition.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR WOMEN.

PRIZES AND STANDING.

Rosalie McD. McLea, Girls High school, Montreal, prizes in Greek, Latin, French and Chemistry.

Octavia G. Ritchie, Girls High school, Montreal, prizes in Mathematics, English and German.

First rank general standing—McLea and Ritchie, equal.

Passed sessional examinations—McLea and Ritchie, equal; Cross, McFee, Foster, Murray, Reid, Evans, Simpson.

Passed in certain classes as partial or occasional students—Blackader, Murphy, Turner, Van Horne, Bagg, N. Jamieson, E. L. Johnson, J. J. MacFarlan, Robinson.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

Graduating class. Special certificates of first rank general standing—Nathaniel Rolph, John A. Fergusson, Herbert J. Silver, W. A. Home, A. H. Walters.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

Intermediate examination:—Greek, Class II., Gamble. Latin, Class II., Gamble. Trigonometry and algebra, Class II., Gamble. Euclid and arithmetic, Class I., Gamble. Logic, Class I., Gamble. English literature and history, Class II., Gamble. French, Class II., Gamble.

At the conclusion of the list the prizes and diplomas were presented by Judge Torrance, the winners being loudly applauded as they received their awards. The members of the graduating class were then called forward to receive their degree; the oath was administered by Prof. Baynes and the ceremony of conferring the B. A. degree was concluded by Sir William Dawson "capping" the successful students.

THE ARTS VALEDICTORY.

Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., was then called upon to deliver the valedictory address on behalf of the graduates in arts. Mr. Colquhoun's address was a very able and scholarly one, and was listened to with marked attention throughout, the chief allusions drawing forth hearty applause. He remarked in opening that the students of '85 were handicapped in their support of the college enterprises, owing to the attention that many of them owed to the affiliated institutions with which they were connected. The various undertakings, however, under the auspices of the students had been very successful, and it only needed the unselfish support of all the students to make them so in the future. He spoke of the benefits derived from the McGill Undergraduates' Literary society, which had served as a training school to fit the students for active public life, and had been very successful. Two privileges had been granted to the graduates of '85, the first that of seeing return to the scene of his active labors one whose life, example and earnest devotion had gained the gratitude of every student—Sir William Dawson. (Loud applause.) Sir William had received high honors, and honors that were well deserved. (Applause.) The second event, the granting of equal privileges of higher education to both sexes, was one of marked significance, and the male sex had now to acknowledge a success for the ladies as conspicuous as it was well deserved. (Applause.) Mr. Colquhoun referred in conclusion to a number of improvements that were required in connection with the college, more particularly to the necessity for the establishment of a general dining-room for the students, which would go very far toward creating an *esprit de corps* among the different branches of the university. (Applause.) He urged the undergraduates to foster their institutions, such as the debating society and athletic sports, and concluded by extending on behalf of the graduating class to both students and professors a kind farewell. Mr. Colquhoun concluded his address, which was delivered in a very forcible manner, amid applause.

THE SCIENCE RESULTS.

Prof. Bovey, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, here read the results of the science examinations which were as follows:

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

GRADUATING CLASS.

Hedley Vicars Thompson — Lansdowne medal; Leslie Skelton prize; $15 mathematical prize; prizes in theory of structures, designing, hydraulics, water-supply, heat and heat-engines. Charles William Trenholme—British Association medal. Ernest McCourt Macy—First rank honors in natural science; British Association prize. Edward Payson Mathewson—First rank honors in natural science; prize in materials. Samuel Fortier—Prize in heat and heat engines.

Passed the sessional examinations—Civil engineering [advanced course]—Hedley Vicars Thompson. Civil engineering [ordinary course], in order of merit—Samuel Fortier, Jude Routhier, Thomas William Lesage. Mining engineering, in order of merit—Ernest McCourt Macy, Charles William Trenholme, Edward Payson Mathewson.

THIRD YEAR.

John George G. Kerry, Scott exhibition, $25 mathematical prize, prizes in theory of structures, water supply, descriptive geometry, surveying, mathematics. Harmon Trueman, prize in geology and zoology. Nevil Norton Evans, prizes in zoology and practical chemistry. Arthur Weir, prizes in experimental physics and theoretical chemistry. Passed the sessional examinations—Civil engineering, advanced course—John George G. Kerry. Civil engineering, ordinary course, in order of merit—Frederick William Cowie, George Herbert Dawson, Harmon Trueman, Thomas William Watson. Mechanical engineering, ordinary course—William Murray Reid. Mining engineering, ordinary course—Charles Percy Brown. Practical chemistry, ordinary course, in order of merit—Nevil Norton Evans, Arthur Weir.

SECOND YEAR.

Robert E. Palmer, $25 mathematical prize; prizes in mathematics and materials. Wm. Arthur Carlyle, Burland exhibition of $100; prizes in mathematical physics and chemistry. Walter Frederick Ferrier, prize in zoology.

Passed the sessional examinations—Civil engineering, in order of merit, Robert E Palmer, Daniel Taylor, Victor Frederick W. Forneret, John Plaw Ball. Mining engineering, in order of merit, William Arthur Carlyle, Walter Frederick Ferrier, Alfred Roy. Practical chemistry, Robert Moffatt.

FIRST YEAR.

Edgar Sydney M. Lovelace, prizes in mathematics and French; Charles Herbert Macnutt, prizes in chemistry and drawing.

Passed the sessional examinations, in order of merit—Edgar Sydney M. Lovelace, Charles Herbert Macnutt, Robert Forrest Ogilvy, Jas. Gibbons, Arthur Edward Childs, William Joseph Hamilton, Murdy John McLennan, Lawrence Hunt Hogan, William Joseph.

The degree of Bachelor of Applied Science was then conferred on the graduates by Sir William Dawson. The degree of M.A. was conferred on Wm. H. Naylor, Wm. D. Lighthall, J. Herbert Darey and Henry M. Ami and W. W. Whyte (*ad eundem.*)

THE WICKSTEED MEDALS.

The principal referred to the Wicksteed medals for physical culture, and expressed the obligations of the university to the donor. He called on Mr. Barnjum to read the award of medals and honorable mention. They were as follows:—

GYMNASTICS.

Wicksteed Medals—E. C. P. Guy, gold medal; E. McC. Macey, honorable mention; James Naismith, silver medal; Hugh M. Patton, bronze medal; S. R. Brown, honorable mention.

THE SCIENCE VALEDICTORY.

Mr. S. Fortier, B.A.S., delivered the valedictory address on behalf of the graduates in applied science, and in the course of some interesting remarks said that the science faculty was yet in its youth, but it promised soon to reach a vigorous manhood. He referred to the former graduates, many of whom had won distinguished places, and to the benefits to be derived from a science training. He referred to the success that had attended the college athletic association, which now numbered over 300 members, and urged the undergraduates to support it in the future. He concluded by urging them always to act so as to maintain the honor of the university. (Applause.)

PROF. PENHALLOW'S ADDRESS.

Prof. Penhallow delivered the address to the graduates on behalf of the faculties of arts and applied science. He said:—

Mr. Chancellor, Members of Convocation, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In coming before you to-day, I feel that a double responsibility rests upon me, inasmuch as a radical departure from time-honored customs has been made, by uniting in one person the addresses which have formerly been delivered from two faculties. I am thus called upon to serve two causes: to uphold and maintain the interests of arts on the one hand, and on the other to advance the claims of science, and push them with that force which its importance in our modern life demands. During the past year the discussion concerning the relative value of classics and science in education has been continued with unabated vigor, and already have results of a most important and significant character begun to appear through the introduction of practical reforms in the educational methods and requirements of some of our oldest and most conservative universities on both sides of the Atlantic. Were I here to-day to represent science alone, I could not give her the fullest justification without acknowledging the debt she must ever owe to classical studies, and on the other hand, were I here to represent arts alone, I could not discharge my proper duty without admitting the leading importance of all scientific work, and particularly of scientific methods of thought and reasoning. This inter-dependence of these two important departments of human knowledge is worthy of our most serious consideration, and by virtue of the double office which I fill here to-day, I feel that I cannot do better than briefly touch upon that aspect of the question, "Classics vs. Science," in which the relation of each one to the needs of practical life shall be briefly considered, and show how far each is capable of meeting those requirements. It is undoubtedly safe to say that comparatively few men are able or willing to seek an education purely for the sake of the culture it will bring. Of those who possessed sufficient means to do so, the majority probably look to the future with the hope of adding to their already large possessions, and any means which will secure this end, even by considerable sacrifice in other directions, is most likely to be adopted. For the great majority, therefore, the college training is regarded purely as a necessary means to the end in view. It is so much capital invested, upon which a man desires to realize the greatest returns, and he who really has a serious purpose in view will always choose that course of study which will best prepare him for the use of that capital. It is from such a practical standpoint that the world at large judges of the merits of any educational system at the present day, without any very special regard for the particular views of the educationalists themselves, and it is a pertinent question if this is not after all to a very large degree, the true standard of judgment. Sentiment may be allowed a certain weight if you will, but it certainly will not answer the requirements of the present day to cherish too fondly our reverence for time honored ideas and for methods which have long since outlived the purpose they were intended to serve. If we scan the history of our modern classical colleges we will find that in many ways and in most cases, they are but the continued expression of ancient ideas. They were founded at a time when science was practically unborn, and even those of more recent date which have sprung into existenee since the development of modern science, have been largely founded upon the old ideas and run in much the same grooves. In the earlier period of their history these colleges were all important, since they were the only definite channels through which knowledge could be acquired, and that their prescribed course should be composed entirely of language and literature, was a necessity of the times, since these were the only directions in which thought could find hearty exercise. As time went on, however, conditions rapidly changed and the feeling is now prevalent that modifications in the requirements and methods of instruction have not kept pace with this progress, but that undue preference is still given to Greek and Latin over scientific subjects. Hardly yet has the old idea given way to the modern view, that a man may be considered respectably educated without the classics, but happily our views in this direction, as in many others, are becoming broader, and the time is not far distant when those who mainly believe the sum of all knowledge to be concentrated in and about the classics will be relics of the past. But the truly practical test is to be found when we determine what classics on the one hand and science on the other will accomplish for a man in the way of making him a better citizen, or aiding him to gain a more substantial livelihood. We are first of all confronted with the fact which is to be very generally admitted at the present day, that with the majority of those who follow a college course their knowledge of the classics so far as the ordinary affairs of life are concerned, practically ceases on the day of graduation. Such men become absorbed in business or in other pursuits, when Latin and Greek have but little weight in determining the income of the day, and for such men the question as to the wisdom of their spending so much time on these studies becomes a most pertinent one. When the objection is raised that we have overlooked the very important results to be found in culture and mental discipline, we are inclined to reply that other studies than these have an equal value in those two directions, and the weight of argument must then fall to that side which can show the most extended and valuable application to solving the practical problems of life. Of the smaller number of graduates who may be supposed to continue their classical studies and apply them to their professions, we have the clergymen and men of letters, to a less degree the lawyers and certain specialists in scientific pursuits, and lastly, the doctors. We will agree that for all these, the classics may be regarded as possessing some substantial advantages; but, if even these were reduced to a proper standard, it would doubtless be found that only a small percentage could read the classics understandingly, and yet fewer could read them with that facility which they have acquired in the use of their native tongue. The conclusion, then, becomes direct and simple that very few men out of all those who receive a classical training have sufficient command of these languages to originate ideas in them, while, for those who are mere followers, some other language will answer much better, or at least equally well, and that language should be by preference the one to which they are born. It thus becomes clear that the real utility of such studies, in meeting the practical problems of life, is of an exceedingly limited nature, and it naturally follows that there must be other branches of knowledge which will serve the purpose better, and benefit the individual and the community far more. It is, therefore, manifestly unfair, as well as most unreasonable and inconsistent, to demand that a man shall take a course in classics to the exclusion of science, whether it meets his needs or not. While we rightly took to the classics for a most desirable and important culture, we must not forget that in our own English language we have not only the most noble tongue of the present day, but we have also a language which is exceedingly rich in all that tends to culture. It is built upon all that is best and purest of other languages, and it still draws largely from them wherever found; so that its proper study, particularly if pursued in connection with science, will doubtless answer all the requirements of culture, so strongly urged in favor of classics. The remark is frequently made, and would appear to be justified by observation, that men graduate in classics while yet they have but an imperfect knowledge of their own language, and the conclusion is justified that proper proficiency in the latter has been sacrificed to the study of the former, but that only mediocrity has been reached in either. The educational system which will permit of such results is undoubtedly wrong, although we must make all due allowance for the material as represented in the man, and that system will best serve the needs of the day which, other things being equal, will make the study of English of leading importance and place other languages subordinate to it, making them actual requirements only so far as they meet a definite want and fulfil a definite purpose. The present age is a progressive one and eminently utilitarian in all its tendencies. Possibly in some directions, at least, there is too strong a tendency that way. Nevertheless, men rightly look to the development of industries and the acquisition of wealth as their goal, and they desire that their training should be directed to this end. Evidence of this is to be found on every hand, particularly in the rapid growth of technical schools within the past two decades, not only in America, but all over Europe, while even the oldest and most honored of our classical colleges on both sides of the Atlantic have been caught in the rushing tide, and are now beginning to acknowledge the force of these facts and the tendencies of the times, and that their prescribed courses have outlived their original purpose, and thereby lost their specific value. It is right that we should look to our universities for the exercise of a wise conservatism. In this respect they are the balance wheels of public sentiment, and it is well and proper that they should be so; but conservatism must, to retain its value, be tempered with a just regard for the requirements of the age in which we live. Men live for the future, not for the dead past. The present year will ever be memorable in the history of education, since it marks the beginning of a new era. The two oldest universities in England and America, and the most conservative as well, have instituted a movement which other college swill be forced to follow. The changes which they now contemplate, or have already made, are consistent with a wise conservatism, with their character as leading institutions, and with the requirements of the day. These changes are sufficiently indicated when we point out that at Harvard College, science and classics have practically been placed on the same basis, so that a student may select from all the studies of the curriculum, such as will best qualify him for the object in view. It may be urged with some reason, that such an optional system as is thus developed in a high degree, is liable to abuse, particularly in cases where the student has not fully determined upon a profession. It may also be urged that a student is not capable of correctly judging as to what profession he has the greatest inclination to, or aptitude for, until he has completed a general course. This often occurs, and the graduate then seeks technical schools for education in a specialty. In accord with these views, it might be deemed expedient to allow a man no option, but force him through a specified course, whether in accord with or opposed to his tastes and requirements. But another aspect of this question presents itself. As in the case of Harvard College, where such liberal options are allowed, they may be so coupled with other requirements, as total number of subjects taken, matriculation, &c., that the course is not weakened thereby, but rather that the student is compelled to gain a more thorough and advanced preparatory training, and he then brings to the college that maturity of judgment which enables him to select his profession at the outset, and choose his studies judiciously with this end in view. This is establishing at once, by natural means, the only true and reliable safeguard against abuse of the privilege of options. But the effect is much more far-reaching than this. It is safe to say that the preparatory schools will never exceed the requirements of the university matriculation, while their interests compel them to meet these requirements fully, so that whatever the former may exact the latter will at once be prepared to accept. This has been shown to be the case on former occasions, when the standard of admission at Harvard has been raised, and it will appear again, as indicated in the new rules, in connection with which a special notice is given to teachers that between the subjects of astronomy and physics and a course of experiments in mechanics, science, light, heat and electricity not less than forty in number actually performed at school by the pupils, preference will be given to the latter. The tendencies of the day would be clearly brought out were it possible to secure proper statistics concerning the students after graduation. Unfortunately, with one exception, our large universities are wholly unable to supply such data. Cornell, however, offers a very good opportunity for forming an opinion, since it has several special courses open in several directions, any one of which a man may freely select. From the ten-year book of that university we find there were 476 graduates during the period from 1868-1878. Of these 55.9 per cent. entered those professions in which Latin and Greek are supposed to be essential, 32.1 per cent. became bankers, engineers, scientists and doctors, and 11 per cent. entered trade or had no occupation. This would seem to indicate a strong preference for classical studies, but if we examine the degrees taken during that period we will at once gain a true indication of the actual tendencies. Thus, out of 325 degrees bestowed, 28.3 per cent. were in arts or literature, while 71.7 per cent. were in science, giving therefore a ratio of arts and science of 1:2.53. This shows conclusively that the tendency at the present time is greater to scientific than to classical studies, and that the former answer all the requirements of most professions in which the latter were formerly supposed to be essential, and if we further bear in mind that there is a common and strong tendency for arts graduates to finally enter the scientific professions, the argument will have additional force. Mr. Matthew Arnold tells us that a knowledge of the language broadens our ideas and gives us almost as many different lives, through our ability to come into sympathy with the thoughts and feelings of the people they represent; and this we are quite ready to grant, but when he further assures us that it brings the products of all research to our feet and enables us to take a broad and general survey of all knowledge, implying its superiority in this respect to science, we are inclined to doubt the wisdom and even the force of his remark. The man of classical attainments takes his knowledge of everything outside his own particular sphere at second hand, and therefore labors under all the great disadvantages which this implies. He can never lead, except in language itself, but must always depend upon the results obtained by the man of science, who thus becomes the leader, striking out with paths of original research, always fresh, always in the van of progress. Language is the medium through which thought and ideas are conveyed, and must always be subordinate to the ideas themselves. If we are asked what the study of science accomplishes for a man, our reply first of all would be, that it gives him a breadth of view and a grasp of the general problems of life which no other training can give. The interdependence of all scientific knowledge, renders it absolutely essential that a man should go much beyond his particular field and become acquainted with the work of others. More than that, it gives him a deep insight into, and intimate acquaintance with that highest of all knowledge, natural law. Through this it broadens and quickens both his moral and intellectual perception; it lifts him into the purest and most lofty atmosphere of thought and brings him through nature up to nature's God; it strengthens every fibre of his being in the resolution to accomplish a noble purpose in life, and when we apply a more practical test we find that it meets all the wants of our existence, serving as the mainspring of all our commerce and industries, and the source whence flows all that ministers to man's needs. In a word, it is to science that the world stands indebted to-day for all its material prosperity and progress. When we understand this we recognize that science gives to man a power for the most important details and necessities of our existence, which language alone is powerless to deal with. Are we, then, to throw the study of classics over altogether? By no means. I count myself among those who believe in the dignity and value of all knowledge, and I would certainly dislike to see a sweeping revolution in existing methods, whereby the classics should be wholly banished. What the requirements of the present day do seem to demand, however, is that our systems of education should be so arranged that science and classics shall occupy positions proportioned to their value in professional work and in their relation to the general problems of life, and that the student may be allowed to determine the course which is best suited for his purpose. And while, therefore, I do believe that science is the true basis of all that is practical in life and meets the greater number of the requirements of our existence, and that it should have the precedence or at least equal advantage with the classics in our educational systems, the latter should form a feature of every perfect and well developed system of instruction, in order to introduce a wider element of culture, and round into full and graceful outlines the more practical ideas of the scientist. Finally, the complaint is not infrequently made that graduates of our scientific schools do not follow the calling for which they have been educated, or that the course is narrowing in its effects, and can equip men for but one or two occupations in life. The first objection may be met upon the ground that if there be an actual fault in this direction, then it is common to both scientific and classical colleges, since it is a well known fact no college graduates men, all or even a large percentage of whom seek occupations in the special fields for which their study is supposed to have qualified them. Nor does the training received lose its value on this account, as many are very erroneously disposed to believe. A wisely completed course of science, as already shown, amply qualifies a man for entering any profession, except those in which the classics are specially demanded, and even then, the fault is not in defective mental training and want of capacity, but in limitation of special acquirements; and concerning this again, our ideas are commonly very much at fault. As I have already pointed out on a former occasion, there is a vast and important distinction between actual acquirement and mental training. The second doubt may also be readily set at rest. Observation shows that scientific courses are most broadening in their influence and permit the graduates to choose from a large number of professions, for any one of which he is equally well qualified, and it is not difficult to recall the names of many such graduates who have attained to prominence in medicine, the ministry and the law. But let us answer the question by looking to our own graduates in science. Of the eighty-five men who have thus far received a scientific training here, the occupations of sixty alone, or 70.6 per cent. are known. Of these sixty we find engineers, 55 per cent.; professors, 8.3 per cent. Several of these occupy prominent positions, one being in the University of Tokio, Japan, while another fills an important chair in our own university. Miscellaneous, 8.03 per cent.; geologists, 5.03 per cent.; business, 5.0 per cent.; manufactures, 5.0 per cent.; chemists, 3.3 per cent.; architects, 3.3 per cent; journalists, 3.3 per cent.; draughtsmen, 3.3 per cent. These figures show that our graduates fill a number of important and useful positions in life, among which they are about equaliy divided, with the exception of engineering, which apparently absorbs the general interest of the student. Doubtless the objection will be raised that this at once indicates the narrow tendencies and limited usefulness of the course, since all its energies appear directed to the education of engineers. The answer to any such objection must be found in part in the statistics themselves, and in part in the recollection that it is not the college course which alone determines the choice of a profession, but it is to a far greater degree, a man's natural inclination and aptitude, coupled with the prospects of remunerative employment in the chosen field. The college course, however wisely planned, cannot overcome these conditions; it can only meet them as they exist. The college has no power to determine remunerative employment for its graduates simply because it turns them out with special qualifications. The conditions of active life, and the law of supply and demand which operates here as elsewhere, determine this, and to these the university must be secondary. It so happens at the present time, that there is activity in the Dominion, in projectiag engineering works, and these offer the greatest opportunities for an ambitious man, but as has so often occurred elsewhere, a reaction must ensue sooner or later, and with the development of industries constantly in progress, there must soon be equally tempting fields in other directions, and then will our chemists, geologists and botanists be found in excess, without any special effort on the part of the colleges. It is simply necessary that these institutions should be fully prepared to meet all such changes of demand upon their capacity. There is sometimes a tendency among students to feel that they are abundantly able to choose the course best suited to their needs without consulting those who, by experience, are better prepared to advise, and lest any such should derive an undue measure of comfort from what I have said, a few remarks in closing should be made. Those of you who go forth to-day to make your own positions in life will realize with additional force as the years pass that the professors whose watchful care you leave to-day are your proper advisers. Some of you, as you encounter the experiences of sharp competition, may feel a regret that you did not accept a greater measure of that which they always consider it their duty to give the student. Those of you who yet have a portion of the course before you would do well to bear in mind that, while you are expected to think and act for yourselves, you have had but very limited experience of what the world will demand of you, and you will do wisely if you freely and frankly seek the counsel of those who are your natural advisers during the college course, and I can assure you that such a course on your part will never be regretted, but may prove of the greatest value in after life.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON'S ADDRESS.

Principal Sir William Dawson closed the proceedings with a short summary of the statistics and work of the university for the session, which had been in the highest degree successful and creditable to the ability and devotion of the members of the several faculties. The total number of students attending lectures in the several faculties of McGill College had exceeded five hundred. Besides these there were in affiliated colleges and in the Normal and Model schools at least as many more—the whole number of persons deriving educational advantages from the university being 1,042. Of these, probably 500 are persons not resident in Montreal, but resorting to this city for the purpose of education. Colleges like McGill, situated in large cities, are often spoken of as if they were solely for the benefit of the wealthy inhabitants of towns. In the case of McGill the reverse of this was the fact. The university had been sustained by liberal citizens of Montreal, not for their own benefit merely, but for that of students from all parts of Canada. The financial statement appended to the report of the university for 1884 shows receipts from benefactors to the amount of more than $150,000, and this without reckoning the munificent gift of $120,000 for the foundation of the Donalda classes for women, and the subscription of $2,000 per annum for the maintenance of the chair of botany. Such gifts reflect the highest credit on the city and confer the greatest benefits on the whole Dominion. It becomes us in this connection to thank the many benefactors, from the Governor-General downward, whose liberality has been connected with the announcements made to-day in the awards to our students and in the training which has led to those awards. The number of degrees conferred at this and the recent meetings of the convocation is seventy-eight, and it is deserving of notice that in this number are included six graduates in arts from Morrin college, Quebec. Another feature of interest and encouragement is the growing proportion of graduates in arts who appear in the degree lists of our professional faculties. We welcome for the first time in the present meeting not lady graduates, but prize-women in the first year, under the Donald endowment, established by the Honorable D. A. Smith, and we have reason to congratulate the students and ourselves on the success which has so far attended the institution of classes for women. It is well to notice in this connection that we have made no attempt beyond the first year, and that while our classes for women are separate from those for men, there has been no difference in the studies or in the examinations. Next term we propose to pursue the same course in the case of the second year. The third and fourth years will be commenced as the class proceeds, so that in 1888 we shall hope that the first graduating class of women will come up. We shall thus enter gradually upon the work, and, as need occurs, shall add lecturers and tutors in the more important branches of study; our plan being as far as possible to employ the same instructors in the classes for men and women, so that there will be no difference in the character of the teaching. In this way we hope that the institution of classes for women may be a source of strength rather than of weakness to the Faculty of Arts. In this, as in previous educational enterprises, the University is not basing its action on any dogma or preconceived idea, but is following the indications afforded to it by the nature of the demand for the education of women, by the means placed in its hands, and the conditions on which these are given, by the experience of older universities, and by the requirements of the work as it proceeds. We thus hope to make the special course for women a living and progressive branch of the University, and while ready to adopt any improvement suggested by experience, shall proceed in a cautious manner not likely to involve us in any serious failure. We may, I think, look forward with much hope to the effort, and may anticipate that while it will develope and extend the higher education of women in a healthy and legitimate manner it will exercise a useful influence in the elevation and refinement of the education of men.

McGill University has not been remarkable for the grandeur or magnificence of its buildings, and has been indebted for nearly all that it possesses in that way to the liberality of its friends. Its recent growth, however, imperatively demands room, and the Board of Governors have, in the present vacation, to consider what can be done to increase the accommodation provided, more especially for the classes in medicine, arts and applied science. The question will undoubtedly present itself rather in the form of the cheapest mode of enclosing and roofing over the necessary space and fitting it up for educational uses, than in that of plans for imposing university buildings, but I hope that we shall be able to enter on the next session with greatly increased accommodation in the matter of class-rooms and laboratories. Another matter, in which this university has hitherto taken no action, is the possession of university buildings for boarding and lodging its students. In this repect it has followed the example of the Scottish and German universities, and of the newer universities of England, rather than that of the old English universities and those of the United States. In the abstract there is much to be said for and against college halls and lodging houses, and their success or failure in particular instances appears to be mainly dependent on the conditions and management. In connection with McGill, the principle of residence has been successfully carried out by the affiliated theological colleges but not by the university itself. Of late years, however, there has been a felt want for dining or eating rooms, and this has been supplied in an imperfect manner by private enterprise in a way which seems to show the need for some more systematic provision. As examples of such provision elsewhere I may instance the magnificent Memorial Hall of Harvard, in which five or six hundred students can dine daily, and which was erected by the graduates of that university, and the modest arrangements made by Owens College, Manchester, which has used for this purpose two old brick houses which happened to be on its property, and has made of them a very serviceable suite of dining-rooms, used not only by the students, but by the professors and lecturers as well. In one or the other way, some such provision is needed here, and I had hoped to be able to announce to-day the completion of arrangements for the purpose, but unexpected difficulties have occurred, and at the moment it is still uncertain if our college dining hall can be opened next session. It will, however, I have no doubt, be established in due time. It may seem somewhat an anticlimax thus to descend from high educational matters to the furnishing of dinners; but the body must be nourished that the mind may work, and while it is inevitable that many of those who are striving to secure—it may be with limited means—a good education, will have to endure hardships, and while the ultimate effect of this may not be injurious to character, it need not be pushed too far, and we are bound to do all in our power to promote the comfort as well as the education of our students. It becomes us to remember that while by the good providence of God we have been permitted quietly to pursue our academical work, the great world without has been agitated in an unusual degree by the storms and struggles that proceed from the passions and conflicting interests of men and nations, and that even our own usually quiet country has not been exempt from troubles of this kind. In endeavoring to alleviate these evils we have, I trust, done what was in our power; but we should, I think, also hold that the general tendency of our educational work is in this direction. Many of the gravest of the difficulties which beset humanity in our time appear to arise from the increased facilities for locomotion and for transmission of facts and ideas, and from the rapid leavening of the minds of uninstructed people with crude and inacurate intelligence and mental stimuli of an evil tendency. If it was ever possible to prevent these evils by repression, the time for this has clearly passed, and the only remedy now is a more complete education and enlightenment of the mass of society and the diffusion of the highest influences, intellectual, moral and spiritual. This is the task that presents itself to the educational institutions and educated men of to-day; and while those of us who belong to the generation that is passing away may sometimes feel troubled by the deluge of unrest that seems breaking over society, we may also envy the greater and wider fields that lie open before the young men going out from our colleges. May they cultivate them with skill and success and reap a good and abundant harvest.

The proceedings were then brought to a close by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes pronouncing the Benediction.

REPRESENTATIVE FELLOWS.

Dr. S. P. Robins and Dr. G. Ross, scrutineers, duly appointed for the examination of ballots cast for the election of representative fellows in the faculties of law, medicine, arts and applied science for the academical year 1885-6, reported that the following gentlemen have been duly elected as representative fellows for the two years next ensuing:—Messrs. M. M. Tait, Q.C., B.C.L., in the faculty of law; Robert Craik, M.D., in the faculty of medicine; John Redpath Dougall, M.A., in the faculty of arts; Clement H. McLeod, Ma. E., in the faculty of applied science.

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It rests with the public to alter these things. As long as it is contented to have abridged parliamentary reports, coloured and falsified by the reflections of blue and red light, sentences material to the sense omitted, and that with the intent to deceive, or, in other words, to lie with circumstance, we shall have no true reform of the Press.

We trust we may see the day when the editors of our papers will not only be men of culture, men with the instincts and feelings of gentlemen, men of spirited and impassioned character, men who are paid as liberally as, the so-called, ministers of the Gospel, of law, and of justice; then we may, possibly, have the iron clogs to our civilization, refinement, and happiness removed by the polished steel skates of courtesy, art, science, literature, and charity.

Touchstone.

CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.

No. X.—J. W. Dawson, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.,

Principal of the University of McGill College, Montreal.

The "*Univ. Coll. McGill, Monte Regio*" perhaps never looked brighter or better than on the lovely winter day, a year ago, when Lord Dufferin's carriage was run up the slope from Sherbrooke street to the door of the William Molson Hall, by a string of enthusiastic students. The college buildings are not very imposing, though admirably located for beautiful effect; they form but an ugly jewel in a noble setting of greensward, forestry and mountain back-ground; but that day they looked their best. The hall itself was a sight to see, so densely packed was it with the "beauty and fashion" of Montreal embedding in its midst a solid crowd of jolly roaring undergraduates. The crowd had assembled to witness the inscription of the name of Frederick Temple Blackwood on the roll of McGill's honorary doctors. And a proud man was Chancellor Day, as he stood up to the noble visitor to read the screed of Greek which had been carefully elaborated, and which was most easily replied to in the same tongue by the Earl. And a proud man was the worthy Principal of the University, who must have felt this as the crowning honour of a long and honourable connection with the institution. He must have been strongly impressed with the contrast of that day with that other—twenty-four years earlier—when he had come as a sort of forlorn hope, to a college which seemed utterly run down and gone to seed. He had lived to see it revive and flourish, and that day it was putting on its beautiful garments to do honour to itself and to the clever and versatile Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

For the college founded by old James McGill, had indeed run down when John William Dawson took charge of its interests in 1855. The original idea of its founder, to make it a sort of unsectarian divinity school, had been found unworkable in a country full of sectional and denominational rivalries; and this feature had accordingly been eliminated in the new charter of '52. But this contraction had left the so-called University with little but a name. True, it lived a sort of dying life in its Medical School; which was the only part of its organization which showed sign of vitality. The arts faculty and curriculum were a farce. Some years one forlorn being, or perhaps two, would graduate; and some years none at all. The very year of the new Principal's arrival the only graduate in Arts took a degree which is a disgrace alike to the recipient and the body which confers it—an *honorary* M. D. In addition to this individual there were, the same year, one graduate in Law and ten in Medicine; a grand total of twelve in all the faculties.

It was in this state of things that the Governors cast about for an eligible "layman" to take charge of what was henceforth to be a secular institution; except in so far as it was to remain "Protestant" in its associations and spirit. They were wise and prudent men. The new Principal should not be chosen on the now accepted idea of selecting the sturdiest and most persevering beggar who can be found; but for his qualities of government and powers of instruction. So they nominally filled the Principal's chair with the person of Judge Day, to choke off mere office-seekers, while they sought far and wide for the right man. They first looked westward: but no help came from that quarter. They then turned to the east for the wise man who should guide affairs; and —through the counsel of Sir Edmund Head—they laid hold of one who, though young, had already done good service in the cause of science and general education. The man was there; and his hour had come to step out from comparative obscurity into broader opportunity of usefulness and distinction.

John Wm. Dawson, M.A., was then Director of the new Normal School in Nova Scotia. Born in that Province—in 1820—he came of a family which, though Scottish in its immediate antecedents, was probably a branch of the sturdy Saxon Dawsons of Durham and Northumberland. Young Dawson began his scholastic training at the Pictou Academy: entering upon a course of study which, however deep it may have been, was at least broad enough in its range. Even thus early the sciences of living forms strongly attracted the young student. Having exhausted the resources of the local school, Mr. Dawson crossed the sea to the older Scotia of his fathers, and renewed his studies at Edinburgh University. Having graduated, he returned in 1841; and soon became associated with Sir Charles Lyell: working under his direction in the investigation of the geology of his native Province. This employment led to his being appointed Lecturer on Botany and Geology in Dalhousie College. Evidently this young prophet was *not* without honour in his own country. So, lecturing and writing on science, young Dawson worked on till 1850; when he was made Superintendent of Education for the Province. This function he fulfilled for three years: but it was not so congenial as the work of direct instruction; to which he returned in connection with the newly-established Normal Schools of Nova Scotia.

While thus quietly working, the call to Montreal came. The prospect was not very inviting, even for a man conscious of his powers and devoted to his work. It was almost a forlorn hope to lay hold of the moribund University, and expect to resuscitate it. But the invitation opened the possibility of a career before the young provincial, who was not without a certain ambition, and he accepted it. The first effort was to re-organize the Faculty of Arts, which was done with a fair measure of success; the lists shewing a steady upward tendency from the first. Gradually a few able men were brought together as professors and lecturers, who co-operated with the Principal to give McGill a name for sound scholarship: the present Professor of Classical Literature being among the earliest. At the same time, the Medical Faculty was not neglected, but rather strengthened and encouraged, and the Law School was particularly improved. Population was flowing into Canada: the youth of the country were demanding a more thorough training: men of wealth were induced to co-operate with the earnest man who was at the head of the University. Soon, the cloud of reproach that had rested on McGill was seen rolling away. All this time the Principal was getting himself a name outside Canadian boundaries by his scientific writings. He became fellow and member of several learned bodies; including the Royal Society of Great Britain. This foreign reputation was re-echoed at home; and acted favourably on the interests of the College: drawing attention to the increased capabilities of the institution. It would be tedious to trace all the ups and downs in the path of progress. Many difficulties were encountered. There were periods of financial depression, and the calamity of fire destroyed the college buildings. There was at one time a general disheartenment in regard to things colonial, and there was the want of status in the parent country for colonial graduates. All these have been met with; and have not all passed away; but it is not too much to say that a spirit of calm determination has carried on the work throughout all, and is still conducting it in the face of the obstacles which remain. The steady purpose of Dr. Dawson has been so to raise the standard of the University as to secure recognition for its degrees from the older bodies of the mother country. Hitherto, perhaps, this could not fairly have been demanded; but the time is not far distant when the claim may be advanced.

Other points of Dr. Dawson's labours remain to be touched upon. Although it had been found necessary to break the connection between McGill and the Divinity course, yet a way was found in which material help might be given to Theological students, as far as merely literary subjects were concerned. Arrangements were made for Schools of Divinity to affiliate themselves to the University, each school giving its own special instruction in Theology, but sending its students to McGill for Classics, Hebrew, Mathematics and the general subjects of an Arts course. By this arrangement the affiliated colleges are saved heavy expenditure for separate professors, and are thereby encouraged to locate themselves under the shadow of the University, swelling the number of its undergraduates, and adding to its general efficiency. Hitherto the arrangement has worked well. The religious bodies availing themselves of it have been enabled to give their ministerial candidates a broader and more generous culture than would otherwise have been possible to them; and there seems no good reason why the principle should not be still further carried out so as to embrace in the general course even Church History and Systematic Theology; leaving to the separate denominations simply the indoctrinating of their students in their peculiar systems of Church government, and a special pastoral training. One indirect effect of the arrangement has probably been to weaken the feeling of distance and separation between the denominational schools, and, it may be, to prepare the way for a future incorporation of sects which now hold themselves distinct.

Another point of importance in Dr. Dawson's administration of McGill University is the instituting of a Faculty of Practical Science. It need not be a matter of wonder that this should be the darling idea of a college Principal whose strength confessedly lies in that direction; but, apart from this, Dr. Dawson has discerned the special needs of a new country whose vast domain remains to be subdued, and whose material resources have scarcely begun to be exploited. Hence the great effort of later years has been the establishment and improvement of a school of Mining, Engineering, and Chemistry, which should attract the enterprising youth of the Dominion, and qualify them for the true conquest of Canada—the conquest of its material wealth to the uses and comfort of an enlarging population. The new school is little known as yet; but it is assuming respectable proportions. At present, Dr. Dawson's great effort is to procure the erection of a suitable building, with the best modern apparatus and appliances, so as to give a more distinctly practical character to the scientific work. It is to be hoped that the far-seeing and patriotic men of Montreal will give a willing help to this effort to increase the usefulness of an institution which is already their just pride.

Want of space forbids more than a passing reference to Dr. Dawson's efforts in connection with the Normal School. He has seen that the higher institutions of learning can only be raised by raising the foundation on which they rest: it is useless to add to the upper-stories. Through the Normal School he has aimed to assist the educational elevation of the whole people; knowing that the University must rise with them. And as the Doctor compares the list of the eighty names of last year's graduates with the twelve whom he found the year he came to Montreal, and compares the array of learned names upon the roll of Professors and Lecturers with the scanty provision of those earlier days, he must not only feel that he has not spent his life in vain, but must also be encouraged to hope for further advance during the many years which, it is hoped, may remain for him.

Dr. Dawson's position in the scientific world remains to be glanced at. As he is in his general character, so is he in science: cautious, conservative, but clear and decided. On the great questions which occupy the border-land of Science and Revelation, he approximates closely to orthodoxy. Of a deeply religious spirit, he resents the attempt to eliminate God from the universe; or to deprive Him of His attributes and personal operations as set forth in the Scriptures. He is willing to stretch the Bible chronology of man to square

with scientific facts, and to explain Creative Days as geologic periods; but he upholds the principle and the main details of Creation, as given in Genesis, against the doctrine of Evolution. He believes in successive and advancing types of being; but not in the self-development of the Ascidians into Man. He is a diligent and ardent geologist, but diffident in framing a cosmogony. His special scientific pet is the "Eozoön Canadensis," which has been the subject of much discussion. Dr. Dawson thinks that Canada can boast the oldest examples of life on this planet; and thinks he has found them in the shelly remains of huge masses of amorphous living jelly which once sucked in nourishment from the waters, and grew and flourished without distinct organs. It is only fair to say that both parts of the name are challenged: its right to be called a living creature at all, and its claim to be the earliest.

In personal appearance Dr. Dawson shows a stout square-built frame; solid, healthy, and well preserved. There is a slight stoop in those broad shoulders—probably caused by desk-work—but it is scarcely noticeable. His manner is quiet aud unassuming; though sufficiently dignified. His speech is calm and deliberate, and the words well chosen and pointed. Both his face and voice are familiar to the Montreal public; with whom he is a great favourite: whether presiding at a religious anniversary, or lecturing to Sunday-school teachers on their prospective "lessons." Ready for every good work, he does not disdain such tasks as these, which perhaps are a relaxation from the sterner duties of his office. It is pleasant to have the good Doctor for a guide and teacher in the summer excursion of the Natural History Society: where, in humble imitation of the "British Association," the members are taken over hill and dale in search of "antiquities," or of interesting objects, in either the geology or botany of the country round Montreal. *Graphite.*

THE SOCIALISTIC MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

The aim of the chief leaders of the revolution was, as we have seen, the unification of Germany and the establishment of a German parliament. After various committees had sat to arrange the manner of meeting and election, the new parliament of the German Empire met at Frankfort in a church which was decked out to look as like as possible to a Senate-house. The Emperor's crown had been offered to Frederick William in the name of twenty-eight of the states of Germany. But he felt that his position was too insecure in his own capital to enable him to run the risk attending the assumption of new dignities, nor would he be Emperor of Germany while Germany included Austria. Had Prussia then become mistress of Germany, the unity of the Empire might possibly have been accomplished. For a time the Germans tried to satisfy themselves with a shadowy semblance of their hearts' desire: Germany was, at all events, to be considered as a unit, and the administration of the imaginary state was given with all solemnity to John, the Archduke of Austria.

The Archduke John was a striking personage. He was now nearly seventy years old, but still vigorous and resolute. His personal popularity was very great: the valleys of the Tyrol resounded and still resound with songs which the peasants sang of the good Duke John, endeared to the people because he was estranged by his marriage with a *bourgeoise*, from his brother, the Emperor; and secondly because he was well known to be the personal enemy of Metternich. 'The Archduke John must fill this post,' said one of the liberals when the choice of an administrator was being discussed, 'not because of his royal birth, but in spite of it.' An anonymous political writer spoke of the hope and the fear that filled men's minds while the experiment of unity was being tried. 'We are half afraid,' he wrote, 'that the time has not yet come. Prussia, or rather the *coryphées* of her administration, may coquet with German unity—but the German is not as yet at one with his brother German. We shall soon learn that we ought to have ridded ourselves for ever of our idols.'

Soon indeed was the dream to pass away. While Prussia was loudly contemning the decrees of the so-called Parliament, she was by force of arms asserting the supremacy of her power. By vigorous marches and merciless chastisement she quashed, in one part of Germany after another, every democratic rising. She played with arms the game that Metternich had played of old by his counsels. That is to say, she taught sovereigns everywhere to set at defiance the constitutional demands of their people. Great was the terror that attached to the name of the Prussian army—who could think of the poor *Reichsverweser* John, who had no troops and no executive, as other than as a person bearing a courtesy title? Abroad his ministers were received with scant civility—who could show deference to the representatives, not of a nation, but merely of a Utopian scheme?

Thus the aim of the liberals failed. Unity was impossible, and they themselves, with their foolish differences on points of technical detail, soon brought the Parliament into disrepute. It was bidden to move from place to place, and the Rump that remained of it at last was ignominiously expelled from its sitting. So ended the reign of the poor Archduke, a veritable John Lackland, and with his fall the hopes of unity were shattered, one could not say for how long a time.

The democratic uprisings continued through Germany for about a year, but after March they were in every instance unsuccessful. The army was aristocratic in sympathies, and found keen pleasure in opposing the discontented masses; and the people soon listened to the voices which urged them with seeming unselfishness to submit to the old order of things, so that discord being removed from the gates, trade and pleasure might flourish as before. General Wrangel, in September, 1848, standing with his army before the gates of Berlin, which was again in the hands of the democratic party, spoke first with fierce threats of the sharp bayonets of his soldiery, and then too of the folly of desiring to maintain a struggle, the continuance of which implied material discomfort. Would you not rather Cæsar rule again, that you should live as you did of old on the fat of the land, than that Cæsar should be opposed, and beggary reside within your gates? It is curious to note that Wrangel made this appeal, and that it found ready listeners among the Prussian people. The same appeal, we shall find, could be made later for a very different issue.

In a very short time 'Reaction' asserted the supremacy of her strength all over Germany. The well-known utterance of the king, 'Soldiers are the only weapons against democrats,' was felt to be no idle threat, and Germany was too indolent, too disunited, and too timid to venture upon a second revolution. From the years 1849 to 1866 the history of Germany is briefly the history of the rivalry between Austria and Prussia, and the establishment and organisation of a tyranny rarely equalled in modern times.

To recount the history of the period between 1849 and 1866 would chiefly be to repeat in other words what we have had before to say of the period between 1820 and 1831. In some ways the old tyranny was less complete than the new one. Domiciliary visits were now attempted with a frequency and unreasonableness which were indeed original of their kind. To have been seen speaking to anyone who had taken part in the Barricade day was enough to ensure a visit from the police, and to give them ample excuse for dragging a man off to prison.

On one occasion a man against whom there was no shadow of suspicion of having been concerned in any political undertaking was reading Shakespeare in his own house with a party of friends. The police broke in, took the name of every person present, confiscated the volumes of Shakespeare in their hands, and then marched the host off to prison. Having kept him there for some hours, he was dismissed again, without ever learning why he had been arrested, and of course with no kind of redress.

But the bitterest persecution was reserved for those persons who, sickening of the unreasoning orthodoxy which the State was thrusting upon every church, every university, and every school, had established a so-called Free congregation. Once some members of this congregation, chiefly ladies, were listening to an open-air concert in a public garden at Berlin, when a body of police approached and arrested the whole company, taking them to prison and detaining them for some hours on no conceivable pretext. Another time the Sacristan of the congregation was arrested in his own house, dragged to prison in his night-shirt through drizzling rain, kept there all night, and only released late next day without redress and without explanation.

This *régime* continued, as we have said, for eighteen years (1848–1865). In 1863 the decrees of the Parliament went utterly unheeded, and the taxation of the State was apportioned to uses altogether different from those for which it had been voted. In that same year the liberty of the press was again almost destroyed, despite the powerful protest of Jacoby, who published side by side, without a word of comment, the oath of the new king on his coronation and these his new ordinances which were the expression of the violation of that oath. In the next year the tyranny showed itself in a new form. The civic officers who had been appointed by the corporations of the various towns, being distasteful to the Government, were removed from their posts, and their posts were filled with creatures of the all-reaching despotism.

When Germany in 1866 came nearer to unity, the government was relaxed, and an approach was made to constitutionalism. Since then progress has been made, but progress of so interrupted a nature that it is difficult to say what may be its real import. Ministers are still virtually irresponsible, and there is scant or rather no liberty of speech. At the recent elections some candidate was declaiming against the military system, which he declared was the ruin of all the real prosperity of the Vaterland. He was cut short by an official, who asserted that such remarks were treasonable (*Staatsbeleidigung*) and could not be allowed. The Government, in fact, is so strong that it has been able to array itself for pastime in the garb of liberty. The press has been made free because it can at any moment be again enslaved; the form of a constitutional government has been granted because its decisions can be controlled or even disregarded by the Executive.

(To be continued.)

EVIL OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

First, I beg you most solemnly to convince yourselves of the partly comfortable, partly formidable fact, that your prosperity is in your own hands. That only in a remote degree does it depend on external matters, and least of all on forms of government.

In all times of trouble the first thing to be done is to make the most of whatever forms of government by setting honest men to work them (the trouble, in all probability, having arisen only from the want of such) and for the rest you must in nowise concern yourselves about them; more particularly it will be lost time to do so at this moment, when whatever is popularly said about governments cannot but be absurd, for want of definition of terms. Consider, for instance, the ridiculousness of the division of parties into "Liberal" and "Conservative." There is no opposition whatever between these two kinds of men. There is opposition between Liberals and Illiberals; that is to say between people who desire liberty, and who dislike it. I am a violent Illiberal, but it does not follow that I must be a Conservative. A Conservative is a person who wants to keep things as they are; and he is opposed to a Destructive who wishes to destroy them, or to an Innovator who wishes to alter them. Now, though I am an Illiberal, there are many things I should like to destroy. I should like to destroy most of the railroads in England, and all the railroads in Wales. I should like to destroy and rebuild the Houses of Parliament, the National Gallery, and the East end of London; and to destroy, without rebuilding, the new town of Edinburgh, the north suburb of Geneva, and the City of New York. Thus in many things, I am the reverse of Conservative; nay, there are some long established things that I hope to see changed before I die; but I want still to keep the fields of England green, and her cheeks red; and that girls should be taught to curtsey, and boys to take their hats off, when a professor or otherwise dignified person passes by, and that kings should keep their crowns on their heads, and bishops their croziers in their hands, and should duly recognise the significance of the crown, and the use of the crook.

As you would find it impossible to class me justly in either party, so you would find it impossible to class any person whatever, who had clear and developed political opinions, and who could define them accurately.

Men only associate in parties by sacrificing their opinions, or by having none worth sacrificing; and the effect of party government is always to develop hostilities and hypocrisies and to extinguish ideas.—Ruskin's "*Fors Clavigera*," Letter i., pp. 6 and 7.

PRIZE QUESTIONS.

It is very gratifying to find the general interest awakened in the Historical Prize Questions now being published by the SPECTATOR. In reply to numerous enquiries, it may be stated that there is no necessity for sending in the answers weekly, as they may be forwarded at any time till the 21st of June. All the correct answers will be published in July.

A large number of questions of great interest have been sent in, having reference to local history and events, as for example :—

"When was the pillory abolished as a punishment in Montreal, and when was it taken down from its position near the old guard-house, which formerly stood opposite Nelson's Monument?"

"When was the eminence, called Citadel Hill, near Dalhousie Square, removed, and where was the earth deposited?"

The object of the historical questions is to suggest subjects of general interest, so that any one in any part of the Dominion may, by research, be able to answer them. These questions regarding Montreal will form the objects for competition at a future time.

There are many proverbs and words peculiar to Canada adopted as names for objects and circumstances unknown in older countries. Prizes will be offered for the largest number of words of peculiarly Canadian origin. These will be followed by prizes for the largest number of Canadian Legends. The proverbs of a country are a very good indication of the character of its people.

The 9th question of the last decade is repeated in this issue, as an old name was given for the River Mississippi.

9. Who was the first person who discovered the river called the Great River, Fine River or Mississippi?

"Beta" is informed that in important questions it is desirable to give the authorities for the facts.

Enquiries having been made relative to the term "Canada," whether it applies to the "Dominion," or the "Canada" of History. In questions regarding the discovery and settlement of Canada, it refers to the latter. When questions arise as to the "Dominion," it will be especially mentioned.

The offer of a prize by a correspondent for the best answerer now in connection with any of the city schools is very gratifying, and will be duly announced when received.

11. Name the first of the series of victories which led to the conquest of Canada by the British, and who commanded?
12. Name the two most heroic acts in Canadian History?
13. What is the origin of the name Labrador?
14. When did the first earthquake occur within historic times in Canada?
15. From what does Canada derive its name?
16. Give the name of the first newspaper printed in Canada, and the date of its publication; also the name of the oldest Canadian newspaper now in existence?
17. Where is lacrosse first mentioned, and where was the first public game played among white people?
18. What is the origin of the Legend "Chien d'Or" at Quebec?
19. When was the first coin issued by the Canadian Government?
20. When was the first bank-note issued in Canada?

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is distinctly to be borne in mind that we do not by inserting letters convey any opinion favourable to their contents. We open our columns to all without leaning to any; and thus supply a channel for the publication of opinions of all shades, to be found in no other journal in Canada.

No notice whatever will be taken of anonymous letters, nor can we undertake to return letters that are rejected.

Letters should be brief, and written on one side of the paper only. Those intended for insertion should be addressed to the Editor, 162 St. James Street, Montreal; those on matters of business to the Manager, at the same address.

"DENOMINATIONALISM AND DEEDS OF LOVE."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Your correspondent "W. F. C." in the last issue of your good journal, writes some things which are good and true. He says that we are commanded not to love "in word and in tongue," but "in deed and in truth." That is just what I contend for, and believe it to be quite compatible with our present denominationalism. There need be no antagonism. I rather like the idea expressed by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes at one of the Anniversary meetings. He looked upon the several denominations as so many regiments of one army, Christ being the great Captain and Leader, marching on against one common foe. Generally there is only one spirit in an army, although composed of different regiments. Why should it not be so in the church, which is a spiritual army? Surely such a thing is not impossible. There is indeed nothing to hinder it save the pride and selfishness of men, and Divine grace can destroy all that. In the present condition of things, and taking into consideration the constitution of the human mind—"free and independent"—it is difficult to see what could be substituted for denominationalism. If you destroyed it to-day it would rise up again to-morrow, and so continue until the "Golden Age" comes; and "W. F. C." I think would be among the first to form a new sect, and I for one would not blame him for it. All large ecclesiastical bodies become in time intolerant and oppressive, and inimical to freedom of thought and action: so that denominationalism is the natural offspring of our love of freedom and fair play.

DEEDS OF LOVE.

"W. F. C." asks—Will "Canadia" cite any deed of love performed by strong denominationalism? It is somewhat difficult to understand what he means by these terms. If Christianity has performed any deeds of love she has performed most of them, at any rate, for the last four centuries, through the instrumentality of "strong denominationalism." Take Methodism for example, or Congregationalism in England. Or take individual examples such as W. Carey, the great Missionary to India, and all that has resulted from his labours in translating the Scriptures and other books. Mr. Spurgeon also with his college, orphanage and other philanthropic works. Even "W. F. C." himself will not deny that these men performed their great deeds of love under the influence of "strong denominationalism"—both men being Baptists! Where will you find their equals "outside the church" in performing "deeds of love"? After all, I care nothing for denominations, only so far as they are useful to men and bring glory to God.

"TENT-MAKING."

"Tent-making," and the pastorate combined, "W. F. C." thinks the churches will not tolerate, at least he has found it so, in his own experience. But has the thing ever had a fair trial, generally, elsewhere, and by others? Varley of London, Lockhart of Liverpool, and others, have all found it to work well, and successfully. Paul made tents, and if there were more such independent tent-making preachers, it would be better for the churches, and better for the world. But Paul had no agreement with the churches for a fixed sum, as salary. He made tents, and trusted in God and the people, and received their voluntary contributions, with thankfulness; sometimes he "had all things, and abounded, and at other times he suffered need," but like "W. F. C." he never "complained." If all preachers of the Gospel had followed Paul's example, as I have already said, both the Church and the world would have been all the better for it to-day.

March 5th, 1879. *Canadia.*

"THE TRUE SUCCESSORS OF THE APOSTLES."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Your correspondent, with a somewhat pretentious *nom de plume*, "Hildebrensis," seems to be a little put about with regard to my remarks concerning the late installation of the Rev. Dean Bond at St. George's Church in this city. His logic, however, is something like the Episcopal doctrine of Apostolic succession—very thin, and hard to find. But perhaps he is a "young man," and consequently may be excused. His aim seems to have been to slay poor "Timothy." The main question he does not touch, but takes up your valuable space in playing about a few words, reminding one of a certain poor little winged insect flying about a candle—afraid of getting burnt. As you expect your correspondents to be as little wordy, and as brief as possible, I will merely repeat the questions asked in my former letter—Where in the New Testament do they find any example or precedent at the installation of a Bishop for such ceremonies, and suppers, as took place at St. George's Church and the Windsor at the installation of Bishop Bond?

Where in the New Testament do they find bishops designated "Right Reverend," "Lord," or "My Lord Bishop," &c.?

Can "Hildebrensis" give us any proof from the New Testament that his church and ministers are any more in the line of Apostolic succession than other churches and ministers? As he has taken up the gauntlet let him answer these plain questions in a straightforward manner. I do not know very much about High Church and Low Church, but it seems to me in this city at least, to be a distinction without a difference—no "presumption."

March 5th, 1879. *Timothy.*

"EDITORIAL EYES."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Our Toronto comic paper *(Grip)* is popularly supposed to be entirely devoted to humour. The solution of deep philosophical problems by the study of mental phenomena, one would hardly expect to come within the scope of the editor's intellectual *grip;* yet there is a problem solved in the last issue,—a problem over which many besides myself have "wasted much midnight oil," consumed in vain. *Grip* says:

"Chicago has a new paper called the *Editor's Eye*. The proprietor is probably a gentleman like Mr. Bray, and intends writing his articles in the first person."

When wisdom fails, see how wit's winged, yet flighty shaft hits the mark! The editorial "we" is explained by implication from the facts stated. It is evidently a graceful involuntary apology on the part of editors for that re-hash of *other people's* opinions collectively set forth as "we," which goes to make up the overwhelming majority of editorials in this favoured land. Few have that courage of opinion which, using the editor's eye to scrutinize for itself each subject, fears not to express it in an editorial *ego*. Individual thought, and the expression of it, is what we want to put down the egotism, the self-interest, which, as a "we," caters to a sect or class, sees with *their* eyes, hears with *their* ears, and, blinding its mental eyes, struggles from the "we" to promote the personal interests of the "I."

A neat short sentence that of *Grip's* truly, but full of meaning to editors and others.

Has the success of *a* "CANADIAN SPECTATOR," which uses its eyes, anything to do, I wonder, with the inception of the "*Editor's Eye*"? Echo answers "*Aye*".

Toronto, 3rd March, 1879.

"SINGING FROM NOTES."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—The conclusion of your article under this heading, suggests some more comments, for which I hope you will afford room. It is rather surprising to be told that it is not necessary for every member of a choir to be able to read music at sight, and then to be told, that with regular and systematic instruction in singing from notes, we would in a short time, have congregational singing worthy of the name, concerted music in our homes and private gatherings, and more intelligent and appreciative audiences at our public entertainments. The preponderance of solos in our musical gatherings, over duets and concerted pieces, is ascribed to the want of ability to read music, and the article finishes with a recommendation to all who are gifted with tolerably good voices to learn to read music, and to study concerted pieces as much as possible; rather different from what is said respecting members of choirs above referred to.

As to systems of instruction, it is a pity that those extant, which are sup-

posed by this writer, to be better than either the tonic sol-fa method, or Hullah's, should not be indicated, and the best one pointed out at once, as that would save the commissioners some trouble in finding out by repeated trials, which is the most practical and satisfactory. The allusion to the "good old times" when glees and madrigals were sung from notes by assembled guests, shows that, though now a comparatively lost art, it was, and of course, still is, possible to learn to sing at sight from the staff notation, without any introductory method. Were we like them, without the "fatal facility" of the piano-forte, to act so readily as a prompter, we should, no doubt, qualify ourselves also, by the requisite study and practice, to sing independently from notes, and probably surpass in our attainments in that respect, the people who lived in the "good old times."

This is, in fact, what is being done now to so great an extent in Great Britain, under the tonic sol-fa system, which eschews the piano, and requires the pupils, not, like Hullah's system, to accomplish the impossibility of acquiring the *absolute* pitch, but, what is possible and comparatively easy, to acquire the ability to sing any note of the scale when the pitch of the tonic is given.

The letter notation, as a means of indicating these notes of the scale, must be admitted by every one, upon the slightest inspection, to be immeasurably superior to the staff notation. The saving of mental labour in the process of learning to sing from notes which is effected by the use of this notation instead of the staff, is an enormous advantage in its favour. Nothing can do away with the necessity for practice if facility in either reading or playing is desired. But a well-devised method of proceeding, in which every step is a progressive one, is a desideratum in any study. Curwen's system, the result of years of study and practical experience on the part of Mr. Curwen, himself one of the best of teachers, assisted by the suggestions of a large staff of well-qualified co-operators, supplies this desideratum in respect of local music better than any other that has been devised as yet. It does not, however, furnish any *royal* road to the acquisition of a knowledge of the subject. Study and practice are still as necessary as ever; but, as in every other case when a good method is followed, the results of study and practice under this system are satisfactory. The substantial progress made encourages further effort. It is found that no artificial and imperfect substitute is necessary, but that the voices and ears of the pupils themselves furnish all that is requisite to insure perfect intonation.

M. H. S.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

SEWERAGE.

Paris.—All the streets in Paris are cleaned twice a day; the gutters are well washed, and all run into the sewers by gullies through which the rain-water passes, It is not lawful for the people at large to empty the contents of water-closets into the public sewers, though exceptions in favour of privileged individuals and public institutions have become numerous. The largest amount of the excreta is removed by the different systems in use. There are several companies charged with the disposal of the sewage matter. The sewage is used for irrigation over large fields below the city, and it is contemplated to extend the grand collector for this very purpose along the river Seine below Rouen, and discharge into the Channel la Manche the surplus sewage not used along the grand sewer for irrigation. It seems incredible, that in Paris, like in many other cities where the excretas are collected in pails and barrels and carefully carted away and not allowed to fall into the sewers, the sewage should contain so large a quantity of solid matter, both in solution and in suspension. Every 1,000 gallons of sewage contains, however, 18 pounds solid matter in suspension and 13 pounds in solution, or a total of 31 pounds solids. A committee was appointed a short time ago by the Agricultural Society of France to award a prize to the best occupier of a plot of ground around Paris which had been successfully managed by treatment with Paris street sewage. The prize was given to a Mr. Jolliclerc, who had taken up a barren spot of worthless sandy ground in 1869 and raised more market fruit on it than any other gardener in or around Paris. The average market-garden harvest has been, per acre, 20 tons carrots, 35 tons red beet-roots for salad, 6 tons French beans, 30 tons cabbage, four tons spinach, and forty heads of artichokes. Mr. Jolliclerc holds now 1,000 acres, and is making arrangements to rent another thousand acres.

Hamburg.—The sewerage system is one of the most improved and best working in Europe, but the sewage is emptied into the river Elbe, which they are now trying to remedy. All street sewers have been built in brick, laid in hydraulic cement, of various sizes, with flushing-gates not less than 500 feet apart, and man-holes of about equal distance. The street surface-water enters into the sewers through direct connection-gullies which have no traps, but are provided with iron grates, and about 135 feet apart; they serve at the same time as ventilators of the sewers. The largest or intercepting sewer is 6 by 7 feet, and its outlet is two feet above low water; the length is nearly four and a half miles. This sewer is tunnelled partly through ground forty-eight feet high in three places, over one mile in length, and at two places the sewer passes under the ship-canals which connect the Upper Alster River basin with the Elbe.

Milan.—Twenty million gallons is the average sewage from the city proper. The canal Vettabia is 17 miles in length, and empties under an angle of about 30 degrees in the little river Lambro on the south side of the city. The irrigation has been carried on for several hundred years very successfully, and yields large profits. The meadows are usually mown six times a year, and average a net revenue of $285 per acre the year.

THE APPROACHING CENSUS.

Since the Canadian Provinces have been confederated, only one enumeration of the population has been made,—that of the census of 1871. Two years hence the second counting will take place. The taking of the census at stated and regular times is always interesting. We are pleased to know that we are growing in numbers, as every human being has his commercial value, and as increase in population is growth in power and increase of wealth. There is a peculiar interest attaching to the approaching census, as it will be regarded as a test of the value of the Confederation in promoting the wealth, health and happiness of the inhabitants of the Dominion. It is hoped that the showing in 1881 will be a gratifying one notwithstanding there have been drawbacks, such as a falling off in immigration during the first half of the decade, stagnation in business, and depression in the important item of trade in lumber. The growth of population in the four original provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, since 1851 is as follows:—

Census of 1851	2,312,919
" 1861	3,090,561
" 1871	3,485,761

Since the last census a considerable territory has been added, and we may confidently hope that we shall have occasion to congratulate ourselves on a marked advance in the march of empire during the second decade of the Dominion.

THE SNOW SHOVELLERS OF PARIS.

The rapidity with which the snow is cleared away from the streets of Paris fixes attention on the little army of sweepers whom the city authorities employ for that purpose. In ordinary weather the services of 2,500 are required, who receive full wages. In exceptional weather, like that experienced of late, any further number of men may be taken on as the administration may think fit. No fewer than 7,000 men are, therefore, ready at a given moment to ply their brooms in every thoroughfare in the French capital, besides the chiefs of brigades and the inspectors. Each brigade includes 115 men. The ordinary full day's work begins at 3 in the morning and ends at 4 in the afternoon; the half-day's labour begins at 10 in the morning. The latter receive from 1 franc 20c. to 1 f. 75c., according to the work they have to do; the former are usually paid at the rate of 30c. 35c. and 40c. an hour. In urgent cases these men are called upon to work for 20 consecutive hours at a time, with no other rest than that afforded when they take their meals. During the late fall of snow no less than 60,000 days' work were needed to clear the main streets, and it has been reckoned that 300,000 days' work would be required to sweep away from every thoroughfare the snow accumulated in them by 12 hours' fall.

BRAZIL.

A letter from Rio Janeiro gives the following reasons as hindrances to prosperity in Brazil: "Within her own borders, however, the signs have not been so favourable. There has been a political change in the government which necessarily involved the substitution of new men and a new policy. There has been a devastating drought in the northern provinces, which has involved both the general and provincial governments in unusual expenditures to relieve their suffering inhabitants. There has been a period of financial distress in the national treasury caused by an insufficient revenue and an extended expenditure in behalf of various enterprises, resulting in an unwarranted expansion of the floating debt, for which and for the necessities caused by the drought an additional issue of sixty millions of milreis in paper money was made. There has been long threatening and is now imminent a crisis in the commercial state of the country, owing to the unwise system of long credits, which has placed legitimate business on an unsound footing, and has already occasioned many distressing failures; and there is an impending crisis in the labour question, caused by the gradual emancipation of the slaves and the uncertainty as to how their places in the ranks of labour can be supplied."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The general annual returns of the British Army for the year 1877, prepared for the information of the Secretary of State for War, and presented to Parliament by command, has just been issued. The effective strength of the rank and file of the service on January 1, 1878, is given as 166,396, and the establishment as 164,877, the difference being due to the number of supernumeraries. The effective strength of the rank and file of Household Cavalry was 1,019; of the Cavalry of the Line, 14,079; Royal Horse Artillery, 5,106; Royal Artillery, 25,589; Royal Engineers, 4,273; Foot Guards, 5,301; Infantry of the Line, 105,274; Colonial Corps, 1,960; Army Service Corps, 2,501; and Army Hospital Corps, 1,264. According to the latest returns received on the 1st January there were in England 70,058 of all arms; in Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, 1,862; in Scotland, 4,036; and in Ireland, 22,721. In the Colonies there were 27,942, and in the East Indies, 61,612, making up the total effective strength of all grades, including those on passage to and from India, 190,245.

The following P.S. to the letter of a correspondent to an "Exchange" speaks volumes:—

P.S.—I don't want you to forget to spell all my French and Latin words right. I put them in because it makes it look as if I knew more than I do—or less—but that's just as you think; and if any one don't know what they mean they can find them in the back part of the Dictionary; and the words I've underscored I want printed in italics, for it looks nice in a piece of prose, reminds one of raisins in mince-pie, so don't forget to put them in.

Voila tout J. J.

The wool clip of the United States for 1878 is estimated at 211,000,000 pounds, which is the largest in the history of the country. Colorado, New Mexico and Texas are rapidly increasing their production of wool. The total wool clip of the world in 1877 was about 1,497,500,000 pounds; worth $150,000,000. This, when secured, would yield about 852,000,000 pounds clean wool. The clip of 1878 was smaller by 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds. The clip of America reaches annually about 284,000,000 pounds; that of Buenos Ayres and the River Platte, 223,500,000 pounds.

Maple Sugar.—In making maple sugar, the season for which is at hand, it is of the first importance in the management of a sugar bush to preserve the trees from needless injury. Hence the old plan of hacking with an axe should be avoided. Use a half or three-quarter inch auger. There is no need for any further incision for the spile or spout. A pipe fitted to the auger-hole is all-sufficient. Sap is best boiled down in large shallow pans, arranged in such a manner that the sap flows gradually from point to point, and is boiled to the sugaring-off stage by the time it has reached the course of the pans.

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of

CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAILS

1878-9. Winter Arrangements. 1878-9.

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powerful, Clyde-built, Double-engine Iron Steamships :

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Commanders.*
Sardinian	4100	Lt. J. E. Dutton, R.N.R
Circassian	4300	Capt. James Wylie.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. Brown.
Sarmatian	3600	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Hibernian	3434	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian	3200	Capt. Trocks.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. Richardson.
Prussian	3000	Capt. R. S. Watts.
Austrian	2700	Capt. H. Wylie.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. Barclay.
Moravian	3650	Capt. Graham.
Peruvian	3600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Manitoban	2700	Capt. McDougall.
Nova Scotian	3200	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Canadian	2600	Capt. Niel McLean.
Corinthian	2400	Capt. Menzies.
Acadian	1350	Capt. Cabel.
Waldensian	2800	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Phœnician	2800	Capt. James Scott.
Lucerne	2800	Capt. Kerr.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylins.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE,

sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY (calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX :

Sarmatian	Saturday, Mar. 8
Caspian	Saturday, Mar. 15
Moravian	Saturday, Mar. 22

Rates of Passage from Montreal :

Cabin - - - - - - - - - - - - $67, $77 and $87
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate - - - - - - - - - - - - $45.00
Steerage - - - - - - - - - - - - 31.00

The S.S. Newfoundland will leave Halifax for St. John's, N.F., on the 18th February, 18th March and and 15th April; returning from St. John's on the 24th February, 24th March and 21st April.

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's :—

Cabin - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $20.00
Steerage - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6.00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
Berths not secured until paid for.
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H. & A. ALLAN,
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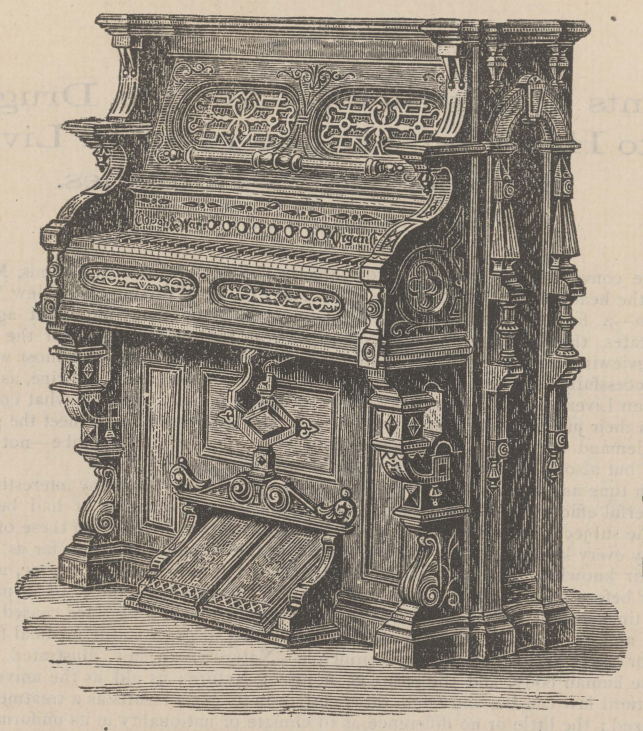

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Ale and Porter Brewers,

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Have always on hand the various kinds of

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SEE OUR WINDOW.

FOR SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

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Bleached pure Linen Damask Towels, reduced to 11c each.
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Splendid value Grey Cottons from 5c up.
Fast colour American Prints, 4½c per yard.
Beautiful Wrapper Cashmere, 12½c per yard.
All-wool Scarlet Flannel, 16c per yard.
This Spring we have imported about FOURTEEN HUNDRED pieces of English and French Prints, all of them the very latest novelties, and are decidedly the Handsomest Styles and Colourings we have ever seen.
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Price of English Prints range from 8c to 18c, and French Printed Cambrics from 18c to 25c.

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Hundreds of pieces of splendid makes of American White Cottons. A complete stock of the popular U. S. brand, the neatest make of White Cotton for Ladies' underwear that we know of.
Ladies wishing for what we consider the best White Cotton in the world, will please ask for the U. S. brand. It is made in three qualities. Price for best, 15½c; second, 14c; third, 13½c.
Try a few yards of the U. S. Brand American White Cotton, and you are sure to send for a full piece. It improves by washing.

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A very fair Buff	"	0.90 "
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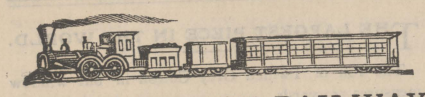
ONE OR TWO BRAND NEW SINGER SEWING MACHINES of the best pattern. Address, P. O. Box 350, Montreal.



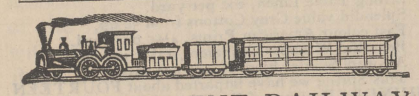
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE—SUMMER 1879.

The Local Train Service to Lachine, Vaudreuil, St. Anne's, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, and other places,
DURING THE ENSUING SEASON,
will be the same as last year.

The 5.00 p.m. Train to Lachine will be continued through the Autumn and Winter.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.



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SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA DEPOT as follows :—

Express Trains for Hull at 9.00 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Arrive at Hull at 1.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m.

Express Trains from Hull at 11.30 a.m. and 4.10 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga at 4.05 p.m, and 8.40 p.m.

Train for St. Jerome at - - - - - 5.00 p.m.
Train from St. Jerome at - - - - - 7.00 a.m.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

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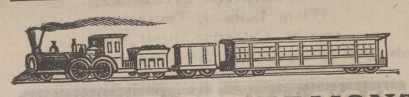

CENTRAL VERMONT *RAILWAY.*

On and after MONDAY, December 16th, DAY TRAINS for NEW YORK, with Drawing-room Cars attached, will leave Montreal at 7 a.m.,

ARRIVING AT

NEW YORK, via SPRINGFIELD, . . . at 11 p.m.

AND

Via RUTLAND and ALBANY, ... at 10 p.m.

DAY TRAIN for BOSTON leaves MONTREAL at 7 a.m.,

ARRIVING AT

BOSTON . . . . . at 8.05 p.m.

AFTERNOON TRAIN for NEW YORK and BOSTON, with Sleeping Cars attached, leaves MONTREAL at 4 p.m.,

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NEW YORK . . . . . at 7.15 a.m.

AND

BOSTON . . . . . at 8.35 a.m.

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S. W. CUMMINGS,
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St. Albans, Vt., Dec., 1878.

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DEPARTURE.

Agents Everywhere, "Not the Druggists," to Hereafter Sell the Holman Liver Pad Company's Remedies.

There convened, on the 8th day of January, 1879, (Prof. D. A. Loomis, M. D., Chairman), at the head office of the Holman Liver Pad Co., 93 William street, New York, a large delegation—a first general re-union—consisting of all the many important agents of the United States, the Canadas, and representatives from Europe and Asia, for the specific purpose of reviewing the *pros* and *cons* of the past practical workings of this most wonderful system of successfully treating disease by absorption, without the use of medicine, as illustrated in the Holman Liver Pad Co.'s remedies ; and in a united manner to decide what course in future should, in their judgment, be adopted as the best and speediest plan to meet the great and increasing demand that is daily manifested from every quarter of the globe—not only for the remedies, but also to learn the proper mode of utilizing them.

Much time and attention was faithfully given to hearing the many interesting reports of the wonderful efficacy found in this way of treating disease wherever it had been faithfully used. The subject took a wide and extended range. It was found from these official sources that nearly every kind of curable disease known to the human system, so far as it had come within their knowledge, had been successfully treated to a marvellous degree, and to an extent never before known in the history of medicine ; and that the number of its patrons during the short time since its introduction was unprecedented ; that it long since ceased to be an experiment, and its success should forever stand a burning disgrace to the medical faculty that it had not for ages past availed itself of a principle—Nature's own law, illustrated in every portion of the human body, and the entire economy of Nature ; as old as the universe, as fixed as any natural law can be, and unalterably certain in its good results as a treatment when properly utilized ; the little or no difference as to climate or nationality in its uniformity of action. What makes it more precious still is that its comparative small expense brings it within the reach of all. It is now attracting the attention and receiving the endorsement of every fair-minded physician wherever an opportunity is afforded for testing its practical workings. Added to this is the fact that many distinguished in their profession are now counted as co-workers ; also that an enormous army of enthusiastic friends, who have been made happy through the use of these simple remedies (a large proportion of whom have found everything else heretofore failing them), are working zealously among the afflicted, overcoming prejudice by living examples of cures ; or, what is better still, the successful *prevention* of disease. It was clearly demonstrated that where failures did occur, it was traceable to a want of proper knowledge how to use these remedies ; and that notwithstanding this Company had endeavoured through the druggists to faithfully do their part by the patients, yet it had been found that a great and fatal error, as a whole, had been committed in ever placing *these remedies* (*a treatment, as it is, distinct by itself*) in their hands for sale, by the side of drugs and patent nostrums. Because, first, the principle, absorption, is in direct opposition with their system, *drugs*. Because also that, to a certain extent, it is contrary (as they claim) to their business interests on account of its cheapness and rapid effect. And with rare exceptions it has been the studied efforts of druggists to decry their merits, to discourage their use, or a refusal to explain or answer inquiries ; also to encourage other remedies, or substitute an inferior article—a counterfeit, or imitations—some, a dangerous poison, others as passive and useless as so much sawdust : also to throw every obstacle in the way of local agents by under-quoting and under-selling, down to starvation prices, with the view of forcing them to abandon their blessed work. These and many other practices that are a dishonour to any profession have caused this Company and its many agents in convention to pass resolutions, unanimously adopted, to the effect that hereafter the Holman Liver Pad Co.'s remedies will he sold only by such agents as shall be found properly accredited by this Company. This decision opens up a large and wide field of usefulness to good and efficient persons everywhere, and on a basis of pecuniary results that warrant little or no risk in the enterprise ; the particulars of which can always be learned by making application to the office nearest them ; those having felt or seen the practical workings of these remedies always preferred.

This Company and its general agents mean by these acts to be understood that in the future as in the past, without fear or favour, they intend to disseminate useful knowledge, heretofore by nearly all medical schools designedly made dark and obscure ; and also in every manner within their power try to do the greatest good in the least possible time to suffering humanity everywhere ; and the public are earnestly cautioned to be on their guard, in simple justice and protection to themselves and this Company, to show a total discountenance and contempt for any and all combinations or individual adventurers (always sinister in their motives) who hereafter thrust any substitutes in opposition to, or in competition with our remedies, that have proved their efficiency by the severest test possible.

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MOUNTAINS OF AMERICA.

THE LAURENTIAN, APPALACHIAN AND CORDILLERAN SYSTEMS DESCRIBED

By Dr. Bailey, of the Provincial University, in a Lecture Before the Natural History Society on Jan. 2.

After referring briefly to the part which mountains play as elements in the earth's physiography, helping to determine climatic differences, the distribution of rain fall, the size and flow of rivers, the limitation of floral and faunal areas beside directly affecting human affairs by their influence on national characteristics, on religion, poetry and art, on wars and commerce, and finally as being the chief source of mineral wealth, Dr. Bailey went on to give a comparative description of the three great mountain systems of America: the Laurentian, the Appalachian and the Cordilleran, or Rocky Mountain, systems.

Of these the Laurentian was described as being at the same time the oldest and the lowest, including the belt of broken land which, in the form of a gigantic V, stretches from Labrador to Ontario, and thence to the Arctic, enclosing between its arms the depression of Hudson's Bay. It thus forms the backbone of this Canada of ours, and is especially interesting as being one of the earliest of the centres from which the continent began to grow, and as having been probably continuously above the ocean from the earliest times. Thus it has, through unnumbered ages, been the theatre of atmospheric denudation, and what we now see of it is but the remnant of what it once was. Indeed, a close study of its denuded folds and of the great faults or dislocations by which it has been affected, alike prove the extent of its degradation, and lead us to believe that originally the system may well have borne comparison with the loftiest of existing chains.

The Appalachian or Alleghany system was next referred to as stretching from Gaspe to the Carolinas, and forming the eastern wall of the continent. Though hardly so long as the Laurentian system, it embraces a far greater number of subordinate chains (such as the Shickshocks of Gaspe, the Notre Dame range of Quebec, the Green and White Mts. of New England, the Highlands of New York, the Blue Ridge of Virginia, etc.) and includes some much higher summits, such as Mt. Washington in New Hampshire. It is also more complex in structure, involving the results of many mountain-making movements, but not completing its history until after the deposition of the coal-beds, these (in Pennsylvania) being included in the folds and faults by which the region was raised into mountain form. Since that time their history, like that of the Laurentian, has been one of waste and removal.

Lastly we have the great Rocky Mountain system, better known as the Cordilleran system, for the Rockies proper form only one element in the system as a whole, the latter properly embracing all the high land lying between the region of the Great Plains and the Pacific coast. This region, nearly 1,000 miles in width, was somewhat minutely described as seen, first along the Union Pacific R. R., or 40th parallel, and secondly along the line of the C. P. R. In each case it was shown to embrace a number of approximately parallel chains, including basins or plateaus between, and each exhibiting features peculiar to itself. Thus, on the line of the 40th parallel, the eastern ranges, constituting the Rockies proper, were described as rising abruptly from the region of the Plains to heights of 10,000 to 14,000 feet; while upon their western side they look down, with almost equal abruptness, upon the Green River and Colorado Basins, the two being separated by the east and west chain of the Uintahs, and together making up what, from a geological point of view, has been well styled the Plateau Province. This name is suggested by the fact that everywhere around the borders of this relatively low and flat tract are found great masses of horizontal strata, arranged in steps or plateau, one above another, the descent from one to the other being often precipitous and hundreds or even thousands of feet in amount; while near the edge of the successive terraces are numerous outlying masses or buttes, which were evidently at one time continuous with the adjacent terraces, but have since been separated as the result of wear and removal. It was then shown that a similar removal of rock, to a thickness of nearly *two miles*, had taken place over an area of at least 100,000 square miles, the terraces or plateaus, representing successive formations of different ages and degrees of hardness, being only the remnants of what once covered the whole region. Further, in the centre of the basin, this process of erosion was described as finding still grander illustration in the great canon of the Colorado River, a profound trench cut by the river across the whole Plateau Province, and having a vertical depth, with nearly precipitous sides, from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. This canon was described as one of the greatest of nature's wonders and its history fully detailed, while increased interest was given to the descriptions by the exhibition of numerous plates and a large number of photographs taken by the various exploring expeditions sent out by the U. S. government. On the west the Plateau Province, embracing a large part of the State of Colorado, is again abruptly met and walled in by the lofty range of the Wahsatch Mts., separating the Colorado Basin from what, ever since Fremont's time, has been known as the "Great Basin." This is the flat, treeless and almost utterly desert tract, including the region around Great Salt Lake, which at one time proved such a barrier to the tide of westward emigration, and which is still uninhabitable except where, as at Salt Lake City, fertility has been partly restored by artificial irrigation. The waters of Great Salt Lake are so dense that the human body is sustained on them without exertion and becomes, after bathing, encrusted with salt. Several rivers such as the Humboldt, Carson and Truckee, traverse portions of the desert, being fed by melting snows from the mountains, but, unlike most streams, become smaller as we recede from their sources and are finally swallowed up in "sinks." So lakes, many square miles in surface, sometimes appear after heavy rain fall, and vanish a few hours after the latter has ceased.

This great desert is 100 miles wide, and on the west is again abruptly terminated by the lofty snow-clad range of the Sierra Nevadas, 500 miles distant from the Rockies, and rivalling the latter in elevation, as they exceed them in the grandeur and diversity of their scenery. Their greatest altitude is upon the eastern side, where they form an abrupt wall facing the Great Basin, and rise to a height of 14,000 feet. But to the west the slope is more gradual, descending slowly to the low land of California, which, however, is again separated from the Pacific by the chain of the Coast and Cascade ranges.

From the description of the physical features of the Cordilleran system the lecturer passed on to sketch its geological history, which is truly wonderful.

It was first pointed out that, alike in the Rockies, the Wahsatch and the Sierra Nevada ranges the core of the mountains is composed of the most ancient or Archæan rocks, and that these, prior to Cambrian times, formed a sort of semi-continent in the far west, the land being mostly of a mountainous character, and involving peaks and precipices miles in height, which, in magnitude, are now only rivalled by the topography of the moon.

In the Palæozoic ages which succeeded the Archæan, this lofty western land mass would seem to have slowly subsided until about 30,000 feet of sedimentary beds, of marine origin, had been deposited upon it, burying all but its highest summits. The immensely long period of time required for such deposition seems to have been unattended with any greater physical disturbances, but from its close and onward the evidences of such disturbances are frequent and upon a scale of unequalled magnitude. Thus, at the close of the Carboniferous period, or end of the Palæozoic ages, we find a movement occurring by which western Nevada, with portions of Oregon, previously dry, sink far below the sea level, while, simultaneously, eastern Nevada, western Utah and Idaho rise above it. The movements occurred along lines of fault, one of which, now forming the eastern wall of the Sierras, is 300 miles long, and marks a dislocation by which the Nevada country has been relatively dropped 3,000 to 10,000 feet.

The next great movement was at the close of the Jurassic era, and after 20,000 feet more of sedimentary beds had been deposited over the areas which were in a position to receive them. Again we find a change in the disposition of land and water. The Oregon-Nevada basin now dis-

QUARRELLED ABOUT SUGAR.

Why Lord and Lady Orford Lived and Died Apart.

[From London Truth.]

Lady Orford, who died in 1886, and spent the greater part of her life in Italy, and her receptions at Florence were a curious feature in that dolce far niente town for about thirty years. They commenced an hour after midnight and lasted until 4 or 5 a. m. The guests assembled in one very large room. At one end there was a table, with a plate or two of cut-up chicken and others of sandwiches. The wine was of the country. Lady Orford smoked incessantly, and so did most of her guests. She was witty and learned, and she could talk most European languages. More informal and less conventional parties I never knew.

Whilst both Lord and Lady Orford were exceedingly good company, they could not abide each other and separated soon after their marriage. Both explained to me the reason. It was all about a sugar basin. Shortly after their marriage, according to Lord Orford, her ladyship came down to breakfast without having washed her hands and took some lumps of sugar out of the bowl with her fingers, on which he requested her in future either to wash her hands or to use the sugar tongs. According to Lady Orford, his lordship protested against her taking so many lumps of sugar for her tea. As both are now dead, I am afraid that the exact merits and demerits of this matrimonial squabble will never be solved—in this world at least.

GROWTH OF THE HAIR.

[Chautauquan.]

The hair is not like plants. It is nothing more than unsensible threads of skin or rather papillæ, as they are called, which grow in their proper places under the same conditions as the nails on finger ends.

The hair papillæ do not lie on the sun face of the skin, but are sunk more or less deeply into it—more deeply as the hair is longer, so that long hairs adhere in a deep sac. The number of these hair papillæ of course varies considerably with different people, but for each individual is constant and unchangeable and cannot be increased any more than can the number of one's finger nails. The number of hairs depends on the papillæ; consequently if there are no papillæ there can be no hair. Moreover, the number of these papillæ is constant, so that the idea of increasing the number by clipping the hair must be abandoned. The growth of the hairs depends rather on the well being of all the papillæ, but they are constituent parts of skin and share its fate alike in both good and evil days.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson For the Week Beginning Jan. 6. Topic, The Laver.

SCRIPTURE READINGS.—Ex. xxx, 18, 21; John xv, 3; Titus iii, 5; Heb. x, 22.

Bodily cleanliness is the common Scriptural symbol of soul purity and righteousness. To appreciate its full religious significance we need to contrast the abounding filth of oriental streets and house and prevalent habits of uncleanness of the common people with the scrupulous neatness commanded in the Mosaic law. It is well in this connection to make an inductive study of the Bible teaching of purity, comparing the rules for bodily purification given in Exodus, Deuteronomy, Numbers, Leviticus, with the New Testament customs of the Jews described in Gospels, Acts and Epistles. The laver in the form of a huge bowl of brass mounted on a pedestal of the same metal stood conveniently in front of the tabernacle or holy tent and near to the brazen altar on which the sacrifices were burned. Water stood continually in the upper and probably also in a lower part, so that the priests could wash both hands and feet every time they came into the sacred inclosure. In the temple similar arrangements, but on a larger scale, were provided. Skillful mechanical contrivances filled the lavers with clean water and carried away the foul. These frequent washings were not only for the purpose of removing the blood and impurities unavoidable in handling the sacrifices and doing the service of the sanctuary with bare feet, but were a special object lesson in piety as a sign of the holiness of the God worshiped. Godliness was cleanness. It was a long remove from the pollutions of daily sinful life in principle, though in the very midst of the camp. They who bore the vessels of the Lord must be pure. Washed bodies and clean, white linen garments were a constant reminder to priests and people that God could not look with the least degree of allowance upon sin.

In the New Testament rite of baptism we have a continuation of the same thought. It is sacramental in that it is an outward and visible sign of the inner and spiritual grace which abides in the soul of every true child of God. It saves not in the sense of some unknowable operation, "not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the appeal of a good conscience toward God through the resurrection of Jesus Christ." We are to draw near to God "with a true heart in fullness of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience and our body washed with pure water."

The Heart of Religion.

This is found not in subtle philosophical distinctions in doctrine nor in exact observance of ritualistic forms and ceremonies, but in spiritual experience and vital personal piety. This is receiving large recognition by all branches of the Christian church. It is manifest in the character of the preaching of the present time, in the public prayers, addresses and testimonies of professing Christians. Consistent and pure practice in daily life is more than ever before insisted upon as a mark of real piety. Helpfulness to the poor and sinful is developing rapidly the energies of many of the young folks. If the rising generation have less of theory than former ones, they are surely displaying promise of greater practical activity and brotherhood.

The Parish Church at Epworth.

Like most of the ancient p... churches of England, the one at Epw... is of stone and is surrounded b... village cemetery. It stands on a s... eminence. An avenue shaded by t... on either hand leads up to it from the village which lies just below. The tombstones are well cared for, the grass kept closely cut and gravel walks in good repair, so that the churchyard in summer evenings when the twilight

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upon the young woman declared that it was "just too lovely."

"Who wrote it?" inquired the second man.

"Well," the girl replied, "it's translated from the French of a man named Mori r, and it's illustrated by a man named Whistler."

Gilbert Parker's new novel is called "The Seats of the Mighty."

Hall Caine's new story, "The Mahdi," has caught the English fancy to such an extent that an edition of 100,000 copies of the periodical containing the story was demanded, printed and sold.

EDWARD W. BOK.

SHE GOT IT.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

Witherby (who has brought Gilpin home with him on a little matter of business)—By the way, I forgot to mention it, but, of course, you'll stay to dinner.

Gilpin—Thanks, but I guess I'd better be getting along home.

Witherby—No, sir! Such as we have, I shall insist upon you sharing it with us. We are plain people, and coming so suddenly as we did, you may not get much of a meal, but I know you'll take things as you find them.

Gilpin—Oh, certainly. Don't put yourself out for me. But, really, I—

Witherby (briskly)—Won't hear of it. You've got to stay. Excuse me a moment, and I'll let my wife know. (Returning with Mrs. W.) My dear, this is Mr. Gilpin, and I've asked him to dine with us. I told him he would have to take us just as we are.

Mrs. Witherby—I am wholly unprepared, Mr. Gilpin, but (smiling), I am sure you are welcome to anything we have. Now, if you will excuse me, I'll have another plate set for you.

Gilpin—Certainly. I am afraid, my dear fellow, you are putting yourself to some inconvenience on my account.

Witherby—Not a bit, not a bit, if you will be lenient with what is set before you.

Mrs. Witherby (returning)—Dinner is ready, gentlemen. (They adjourn to the dining room. The table glitters with cut glass and silver.)

Witherby (raising his oyster fork)—Dear me, how tired one gets of Blue Points; but really, they are the only thing to begin any kind of a meal with. Have a taste of this sauterne?

Gilpin—Thanks. (Feels stunned as he looks around at the table, and this feeling grows on him as course af er course is revealed, from the consomme down through the fish, entree, meats, salads, game, ices, pastry, etc.)

Witherby (at Gilpin's departure)—I hope you made out enough, old man?

Gilpin—Oh, yes. I never ate so much in my life.

Mrs. Witherby—If we had only known, I might have had something more to your taste.

Gilpin—I assure you, I—

Witherby—Well, never mind. No excuses, my dear. I'll bring Gilpin out some other time. Good night. (As the door closes, turning to his wife.) Well, I see you got my telegram.

AN IMPORTANT IF

Regarding the British House of Lords.

If the veto of the House of Lords is abolished, in what a position will the sovereign be placed, without anything to interpose between the crown and the House of Commons? The royal prerogative would then be brought out into much sharper relief than is desirable; for that some check upon the momentary impulses of a democratic assembly must find a place in the constitution, all but a few extreme Radicals would allow. In almost every part of the world a second chamber has proved to be a necessity. The checks upon the popular assembly in the United States are three times as powerful as any which exist in England. The right of the Senate to reject measures is well established and generally respected, and behind the Senate is the President, with a real practical veto which he can exercise without control. France tried to do without a second chamber, but found it impossible. Both the Senate and the President of the republic are there clothed with real authority; and, in fact, a second chamber without real authority of some kind is a manifest absurdity, so much so, indeed, as a democratic assembly without a second chamber. It seems almost to be forgotten that the more the franchise is extended, and the more the House of Commons is divorced from those influences which told on the side of established institutions and individual rights and liberties, the more need there is, instead of less, for the existence of the House of Lords. When the House of Commons was a fairly faithful reflection of all classes in the country, and when no one among them possessed a predominating share of political power, there was less danger than there is now of social tyranny, under the guise of popular government. But this is a peril which has made itself very manifest in our own time, and will loom more largely in a no distant future. A second chamber, in fact, becomes more essential to both our political and social liberties every day that we live; and to talk of maintaining such an assembly and yet abolish its veto, is really childish. We can understand the embarrassing situation in which Lord Rosebery finds himself. Even if he knew his own mind he would be afraid to declare it, for fear either of his colleagues or his party. In these circumstances he may not have thought it worth while to pursue the subject through all its ramifications. The impression which his speeches convey is that he does not see his way through it at all. But the natural conclusion in that case is that he will do wisely to hold his tongue. He had better do it for his own sake, because the more he deals in words alone, without a scrap of meaning attaching to them, the more will his sincerity be doubted; and he had better do it for the sake of the public, to relieve them from a useful and artificial excitement, unfitting them for the quiet consideration of more needful, but less sensational, reforms.

CROSSED IN LOVE.

Why Marriage Is a Desirable Institution—Excusable Bachelors.

Probably nothing more wholly, more exclusively concerns the persons entering into it than their marriage. And yet, as a rule, all their associates and most of their acquaintances seem to feel as much interest in it as themselves, and talk far more about it. Their knowledge of the engagement and how it was brought about, with every minor detail, appears very much greater than the knowledge of the couple immediately involved.

The fact is that marriage, generally and particularly, is a subject of extreme interest to young people everywhere, especially to young women, and in all ranks of society, says a writer in Harper's *Bazar*. It is not strange, therefore, that it should furnish endless gossip and criticism, though these may be excessive, and are often mischievous. Many mortals may be in no case attractive, but when they are on the eve of marriage they become attractive by that circumstance alone.

The regard, the reverence, felt for wedlock is the root of civilization. Every truly enlightened person believes in it as an institution, as essential to the well-being of the state, whether he accepts or declines it on his own account. The union in America is so overwhelmingly in its favor that there is apt to be a prejudice, in minor towns especially, against any man who perseveres in bachelorhood. He is generally believed to have neglected one of his plainest duties, and to be in some way responsible to the public for neglect. But under this belief shoulders a half-formed conviction, notably among women, that he is not directly answerable for his celibacy. Indeed, the sentimental world is so entirely unmatrimonial as to hold that the unwedded have been unlucky in their wooing. They have been disappointed in their suit, or, as the common phrase is, have been crossed in love. It is always wondering why this man or that woman—[illegible] there are visible reasons for it—is not [illegible]er a certain amount of wonder- [illegible]t has solved the problem by con- [illegible]s or she has been crossed in love. [illegible]not be the slightest evidence or argu- [illegible]any such conclusion. But on the hypothesis—a violent one—that nobody would consciously if a partner were procurable, disappointment must be assumed. Excellent as marriage is in itself, all who embrace it may not share its benefits, especially those who are undiscriminating or precipitate in their choice. There are also persons of both sexes constitutionally unfitted for wedlock, and if conscious of their unfitness they deserve credit for refraining from it. So many couples make a serious mistake conjugially, and discover it too late, that it is fair to infer that many celibates are judicious as well as lucky to have remained such. Besides, hundreds of men in every community are bachelors from circumstances. They do not want to marry in cold blood, and, never having met a woman who appealed to them particularly, or aroused a tumult in their hearts, they have remained bachelors.

HOW THE HEAVENS MOVE.

This Problem Is One Astronomers Have Found Difficult to Explain.

[From the St. Louis Republic.]

According to the elder Struve the movement of the sun through space is at about the rate of five miles per second, but that calculation was made on the sup[illegible]ghtest of the fixed

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ST. JOHN CITY LOCAL TIME.

RAILWAYS.

Departures.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave Intercolonial station, Mill street, St. John, daily, as follows:

EXPRESS (except Sunday), for Bangor, Boston, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and points North, at 7.55 a. m.

MIXED (except Sunday) for Fredericton Junction and all intermediate points, at 5.20 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS (daily) for Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.; and (except Sunday) for St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, etc., at 9.35 p. m. This train has Pullman sleeper for Bangor.

FAST EXPRESS, via Short Line (except Sunday), for Fredericton, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and the West, at 4.35 p. m. This train has Canadian Pacific Sleeping Car to Montreal, also Colonist Sleeper and Buffet through to Montreal without change.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave Station, Mill street, St John, daily (except Sunday), as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, for Halifax and Campbellton and intermediate points, at 7.35 a. m. This train has Parlor Car to Halifax.

ACCOMMODATION for Moncton and intermediate points at 11.35 a. m.

FAST EXPRESS for Rothesay, Hampton, Norton, Sussex, Petitcodiac, Salisbury, Moncton, Memramcook, Dorchester, Sackville, Amherst, Spring Hill Junction, Londonderry, Truro and Halifax, at 2.25 p. m.

FAST EXPRESS for local points, Moncton, Point duChene, points North, Quebec and Montreal, at 5.05 p. m. Passengers for Quebec and Montreal take Sleeping Car at St. John. The train leaving St. John on Saturday runs through to Montreal on Sunday.

ACCOMMODATION for Moncton and intermediate points, at 10.55 p. m.

SHORE LINE RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave Station, Union street (West), daily (except Sunday), as follows:

EXPRESS for St. George, St. Stephen and intermediate points, at 8.29 a. m. Ferry steamer leaves East side at 8.09 a. m.

Arrivals.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains arrive at Intercolonial Station, Mill street, St. John, daily, as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS (daily), from Boston, Portland, Bangor and intermediate points, and (except Monday) from St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, etc., at 6.05 a. m.

MIXED (except Sunday), from Fredericton and intermediate points, at 10.05 a. m.

FAST EXPRESS (except Sunday), from Montreal, Boston, Portland, Bangor, Vanceboro and intermediate points, St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Fredericton, at 2.15 p. m.

EXPRESS (except Sunday), from Vanceboro, St. Stephen and intermediate points, Fredericton, Woodstock, Houlton and points North, at 7.00 p. m.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains arrive at Intercolonial Station, Mill street, St. John, daily, as follows:

EXPRESS (except Monday), from Montreal and Quebec, and daily from Moncton at 11.05 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION (except Sunday), from Moncton and intermediate points, at 3.20 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS (except Sunday), from Halifax and Campbellton and intermediate points, at 7.05 p. m.

FAST EXPRESS (except Sunday), from Halifax and intermediate points, at 4.35 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION from Moncton with Sleeper attached, at 12.35 a. m.

SHORE LINE RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains arrive at Station, Union street (West), daily (except Sunday), as follows

EXPRESS from St. Stephen, St. George and intermediate points, at 6.20 p. m. Ferry Steamer arrives at East side at 6.40 p. m.

STEAMERS.

Departures.

BAY OF FUNDY STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A Steamer of this line leaves pier, St. John street, St. John, for Digby and Annapolis, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7.30 o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers of this line leave pier, Reed's Point, St. John, at 7.35 a. m. as follows: Monday and Thursday for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

STEAMER FLUSHING

Leaves Turnbull's Pier, Ward street, St. John, for Grand Manan, via Eastport and Campobello, every Tuesday, at 9.30 a. m.

Arrivals.

BAY OF FUNDY STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamer City of Monticello arrives at pier, St John street, St. John, from Annapolis and Digby every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening about 6.30 o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

A steamer of this line arrives at pier, Reed's Point, St. John, about 3 p. m. as follows: Tuesday and Friday from Boston, Portland and Eastport.

STEAMER FLUSHING

Arrives at Turnbull's Pier, Ward street, St. John, from Grand Manan, Campobello and Eastport every Monday about 4 p. m.

CITY OF ST. JOHN FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

No.	Locality of Boxes.
2	No. 2 Engine House, King Sq.
3	No. 3 Engine House, Union St.
4	Cor. Garden and Sewell Sts.
5	Cor. Mill and Union Sts.
6	Parker Bros.' drug store, Market Sq.
7	Mechanics' Institute.
8	Cor. Mill and Pond Sts.
9	Foot Union St., East.
12	Cor. Peters and Waterloo Sts.
13	Cor. Patrick and Union Sts.
14	Cor. Brussels and Richmond Sts.
15	Everitt's foundry, Brussels St.
16	Cor. Brussels and Hanover Sts.
17	Cor. Erin and Brunswick Sts.
18	Cor. Union and Carmarthen Sts.
19	Cor. St. David and Courtenay Sts.
21	Waterloo, opposite Golden St.
23	Cor. Germain and Church Sts.
24	Cor. Princess and Charlotte Sts.
25	No. 1 Engine House, Charlotte St.
26	Cor. Prince William and Princess Sts.
27	Breeze's Corner, King Sq.
28	Cor. Duke and Prince William Sts.
31	Cor. King and Pitt Sts.
32	Cor. Duke and Sidney Sts.
34	Cor. Wentworth and Princess Sts.
35	Queen St., between Germain and Charlotte Sts.
36	Cor. Queen and Carmarthen Sts.
37	Cor. St. James and Sidney Sts.
38	Carmarthen St., between Orange and Duke Sts
41	Cor. St. James and Prince William Sts.
42	Cor. Wentworth and Duke Sts.
43	Cor. Main and Carmarthen Sts.
45	Cor. Britain and Charlotte Sts.
46	Cor. Pitt and St. James Sts.
47	Foot of Sydney st., opposite Exhibition Building
51	City Road, near Skating Rink.
52	Pond St., near Fleming's foundry.
58	Exmouth St.
61	Public Hospital, Waterloo St.
62	Courtenay Bay Cotton Mill.

Portland Boxes.

121	Stetson's Mill, Indiantown.
122	Cor. Main and Bridge Sts.
123	Horse Car Stables, Main Street.
124	Cor. Adelaide Road and Peel Sts.
125	Engine House No. 5, Main St.
126	Douglas Road, opposite Tapley's.
132	Strait Shore, opposite Hamilton's mill.
134	Strait Shore, Harris's Rolling Mill.
135	Cor. Sheriff St. and Strait Shore Road.
142	Cor. Portland and Camden Sts.
143	Main St., Police Station.
154	Main St., head Long Wharf.
213	Paradise Row, opposite Mission Church.
231	Engine House No. 4, City Road.
241	Cor. Stanley and Winter Sts.
253	Wright St., Schofield's Terrace.
312	Rockland Road, opposite head Millidge
321	Cor. Somerset and High Sts., Fort Howe.
412	Cor. City Road and Meadow St.
421	Marsh Bridge

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

—OF—

Foreign Literature, Science and Art.

"THE LITERATURE OF THE WORLD."

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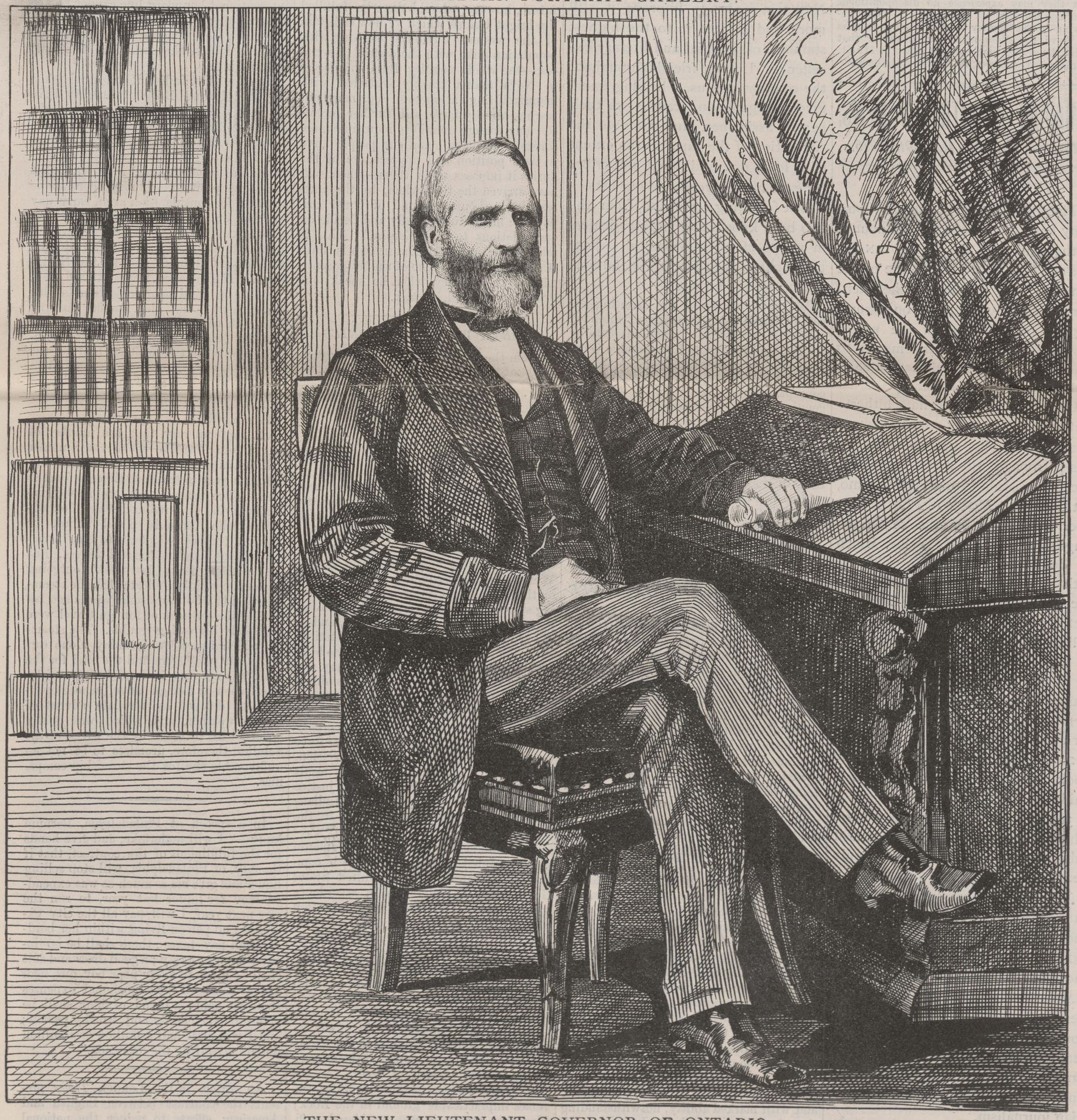
Canadian Illustrated News

Vol. XI.—No. 22. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875. { SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS. $4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



THE NEW LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO,

HON. DONALD A. MACDONALD.—From a Photograph by Topley.

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY issue the following periodicals, to all of which subscriptions are payable in advance:—The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, $4.00 per annum; THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, $2.00 per annum; L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, $3.00 per annum.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to "The General Manager, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal."

All correspondence of the Papers, literary contributions, and sketches to be addressed to "The Editor, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal."

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City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

REMOVALS.

City subscribers changing residences, are requested to notify us of their new address, so that they may experience no disappointment from non-delivery of their papers. Those removing to the Country for the summer months can have the *News* mailed to them for that period, by giving timely notice, either at 115 St. François Xavier Street, or 319 St. Antoine St.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 29th, 1875.

OUR PREMIUM CHROMO.

The BURLAND-DESBARATS Company have the pleasure to announce to the readers of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS and to the public generally that, pursuant to the intention which they declared on assuming the management of the paper, they are employing every means to place it on the most satisfactory basis and to make it the best family journal in Canada. Their efforts have hitherto met with satisfactory encouragement from the public, but to stimulate this patronage still more, they have decided on issuing a premium Chromo, entitled the YOUNG FISHERMAN after a painting by the celebrated English artist W. M. Wyllie, which in design and execution will vie with any production of the kind ever published in America. The subject is one of popular interest, and will be finished in the highest style of art. This premium Chromo will be forwarded *only* to the following classes of subscribers:

1st. To all new subscribers paying for one year in advance.

2nd. To all subscribers now on the books whose current subscription is paid.

3rd. To all subscribers in *arrears* who will pay up arrears, and current subscription, prior to the 1st July next.

This Chromo, whose market value can be ascertained by reference to the certificate of Messrs. PELL and SCOTT, given below, is therefore worth more than a year's subscription to the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and hence, those who comply with the conditions, on receiving the Chromo, really receive the paper for one year *gratis*. This is an inducement almost unprecedented in the annals of Canadian journalism.

The company are using every means to get rid entirely of the system of *long credit* which has been allowed to creep into Canada, and to introduce the healthy and mutually satisfactory system of prepayment. *A year's subscription is a trifle to each individual, but it is of the utmost importance to the publisher to receive it promptly, as it enables him better to conduct the paper.* If subscriptions fall in arrears, he loses by the delay as well as by the additional expense of collecting. The cash system is the best, and in order to stimulate it, the PREMIUM CHROMO is offered. All the money coming in from arrears as well as from paid-down subscriptions will be immediately turned into the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS in order to improve it still more, and elevate it to the highest standard of pictorial and literary excellence. Let our friends throughout the country lend us a helping hand, give our agents and canvassers their hearty assistance, and promote the circulation of the paper to the extent of at least one additional subscriber for each name already on our lists.

The following certificate from the two best known and largest dealers in works of art in Montreal, whose judgment in such matters is authoritative, speaks for itself:

We have examined the painting entitled "THE YOUNG FISHERMAN," intended to be "chromoed" as a premium plate by the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company, for the subscribers to the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and find it, both in conception and execution, a work of genuine merit. We certify that when reproduced in chromo according to the express intention of the Company, its commercial value will be, from five to six dollars, no subject in Prang's published lists, of similar character and size, being sold at less than six dollars.

A. J. PELL.
WM. SCOTT.

Montreal, May, 1875.

IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.

In the current number of the *Canadian Monthly*, there is a paper on this subject by MR. A. T. DRUMMOND, of our city. It has since been issued in pamphlet form and we have received a copy from the author. The question of confederation in all its phases has been frequently and amply discussed in these columns, as it is one upon which we have very decided opinions, but there is no occasion for our recurring to them to-day. We shall be doing better service by analyzing the pamphlet of MR. DRUMMOND who treats the subject with modesty, moderation, and prudence, while he goes over the whole ground with a thoroughness which betokens conscientious study.

The writer first discusses the idea of Imperial Confederation, or the representation of the Colonies in the British Parliament and their concurrent share in the foreign policy of the Empire. While admitting the splendor of the project and the desirability of its fulfilment, he groups around it a host of difficulties arising from conflicting commercial and financial interests, from diverse elements in the population, and from the distance of the different sections of the empire from one another and from the seat of the central government.

Each of these heads is fully amplified, and with marked ability, notwithstanding that there are several conclusions which appear to us a little hazarded. But we entirely agree with MR. DRUMMOND that it would be more feasible to have a General Council sitting at Westminster, in which the United Kingdom and the colonies would be represented, each section retaining its present constitution practically unaltered, and imposing its own customs' dues, and appropriating its own revenues; and the Council having only powers affecting the general interests of the different sections in their relations to one another and to the empire, and the interests of the empire in its relations to foreign powers.

Our author, we are glad to say, speaks unequivocally in favor of Colonial Confederation. We believe his sympathies are cast with the Reform Party of the country, but he is not prepared to follow in the wake of that section which advocates premature Independence. Having deliberately adopted a Colonial Confederation, he thinks the time which has since elapsed has been too short, and the results, even in that short time, too satisfactory to make us long for any change. "In the distant future, however, should there be fulfilled the bright visions which we now entertain of the western territories teeming with population alike with the eastern provinces,—the whole country from Vancouver to Nova Scotia thickly scattered with manufacturing enterprises; our merchant marine, already large, still further increased; our foreign relations requiring more constant attention; and our people alive to their position and appreciative of the duties it imposes upon them,—then will have arrived the time when, in the interests both of ourselves and of Great Britain, we must study deeply and decide on our relations to the Empire." This is satisfactory, and MR. DRUMMOND is only making himself the echo of the better sentiment of the country, when he speaks out thus wisely and eloquently.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

From the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, just received, we gather a few paragraphs of information concerning the North West Territories. It is stated that the Mounted Police was welcomed by the Indians as friends and benefactors, and its march through the Territory, as fully described in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, under the head of "Six Months in the Wilds of the North West," was satisfactory in more respects than one. A few ordinary magistrates have been appointed in the Territories, but they were not able to effect much in the way of punishing offenders. The North-West Council consequently strongly urged on the Government the necessity of appointing stipendiary magistrates at certain important points in the Territories, and as the Mounted Police force is fairly stationed in the country, this suggestion has been acted upon. Such a measure, it may reasonably be hoped, will go far to establish law and order, and to increase the security of life and property in those distant territories. To have appointed stipendiary magistrates there, when there was no force competent to carry out their decision, could hardly have had any other result than to make the administration of justice contemptible in the eyes of the Indians and of others hunting and trading in the North-West.

A commission under Captain Cameron was appointed in conjunction with commissioners named by the United States Government to determine, in accordance with the Second Article of the Convention of London of the 20th of October, 1818, the international boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the most north-west point of the Lake of the Woods due south to the parallel of forty-nine of north latitude, and thence westward to the Rocky-Mountains. Captain Cameron states that the whole of the international boundary line, with the exception of about nineteen miles at the western end, has been cleared of trees. As the line for this length of nineteen miles traverses impracticable ground in the Rocky Mountain ranges, it was considered sufficient to mark only two points, namely, the passage of Belly River and the crossing of Lake Waterloo. Along the south of the Province of Manitoba iron pillars have been placed at two miles intervals. West of the Province the line is indicated by cairns, generally about three miles apart; east of the Province to the Lake of the Woods, and thence northward to the north-west angle of said lake, iron pillars will be placed along the line on such available sites as the swampy character of the country will admit of. The Chief Astronomer on the Commission and his assistants, with six of the Royal Engineers, are now engaged at the seat of government in completing the maps and office work, generally, in connection with the survey. Frequent difficulties and disputes, which might have led to grave international complications, have within the last two or three years occurred in consequence of the uncertainty of the international boundary line in this region; and, in the interests of peace as well as on other grounds, the authoritative determination of the missing link in our international boundary line cannot but be a source of satisfaction to the Imperial and Dominion Governments, who have agreed to share equally the cost of this national undertaking.

The Canadian Indian Boards established in Manitoba and British Columbia have not been a success. This has arisen mainly from the fact that the Lieutenant-Governors of those Provinces regarded the principle on which the boards were constituted as placing them in a somewhat anomalous position. It may therefore be a matter for consideration at an early day whether an organization similar to that which exists in Ontario, with superintendents and agents, should not be adopted in British Columbia and in the North-West. The distance from Ottawa may, perhaps, be urged as an objection to this arrangement; but the Pacific Railway Telegraph will within a year or two connect the Capital with most of the principal points in the western half of the Dominion, consequently the aid of Indian Boards will not be so much required.

It is hardly to be expected says a New York contemporary, that the number of people going broad to spend the Summer will be as great this year as it generally was each year in the flush times before the panic. Too many people are now of necessity living on a reduced scale of expenditure who formerly could afford, or thought they could afford, to go traveling without counting the cost thereof. But the passenger lists of last week's outgoing steamers certainly indicate that the steamship agents who were some weeks ago bewailing the dullness of foreign travel were needlessly borrowing trouble. The steamers which sailed on Saturday alone carried 2,299 passengers, and the total for the week was not very far from 4,000 tourists. The season of foreign travel, whose opening was delayed by the late advent of Spring weather, and which was finally opened with ill omen by the wreck of the Schiller, therefore, promises to be not an unfavorable one for the steamship companies.

In a speech at Philadelphia, Barnum said:—"I will undertake, and give bonds for the fulfillment of the contract, that if the city of Philadelphia will stop selling liquor and give me as much as was expended here for liquor last year, to run the city next year, I will pay all the city expenses; no person living within her borders shall pay taxes; there shall be no insurance on property; a good dress and suit shall be given to every poor boy, girl, man and woman; all the educational expenses shall be paid; a barrel of flour shall be given to every needy and worthy person; and I will clear half a million or a million dollars myself by the operation."

An article in the London *Times* presents the contrast between English and American efforts to reduce the national debt. "We cannot but feel with regret," says the *Times*, "that the United States

in this respect shew more the high spirit of a nation conscious of a great destiny, and anxious, above all things, that no short-comings of the present generation shall interfere with the teachings their children have received."

A decree has been promulgated declaring the electoral period opened in Spain. During the time prescribed the Press is free to discuss all constitutional questions except that of monarchy, and public meetings of a political character may be held. The decree concludes by expressing the hopes of the Government for the re-establishment of a representative *régime*, without which there can be nothing but anarchy.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in an editorial referring to the course taken by the British Government during the recent war alarm, says: England by raising her voice in favor of peace has naturally recovered her just authority and influence in Continental affairs, and the present Ministry has acquired a degree ef strength and power which will procure for it the grateful respect of Europe.

Official despatches from the interior of Cuba state that Government troops attacked a body of insurgents, numbering 600 men, commanded by Ruloff, at Chario Agul, on the 14th inst., and again at Hayo De Manicaragua on the 16th. In the encounters nineteen of the insurgents were killed and ninety of their horses captured. The Government loss was five soldiers killed.

—Mr. Jefferson Davis, in an address to the Texas veterans of the Mexicain war at Houston lately, entreated them to be as loyal now to the Stars and Stripes as they were zealous and brave in defence of their first flag.

A despatch from St. Petersburgh says the Russian Government will await the replies of the several States to its communication in relation to the conference upon the usages of war.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE DOMINION.

II.—THE McGILL UNIVERSITY.

The McGill University has the honour of being the oldest in Canada proper, and the oldest but one in the Dominion—Kings College, Nova Scotia, having precedence by a number of years in the date of its Royal charter. McGill has also the credit of having developed its courses of study and public usefulness to a greater extent than any other of our Universities.

I

It numbers 38 Professors and other instructing officers, and these are distributed in three Professional Faculties or Departments as well as in the Faculty of Arts or College proper. The Faculty of Arts provides a wide and liberal course of study extending over four years. Connected with it, though constituting a separate branch, is the Department of Practical and Applied Science, including Schools of Civil Engineering, of Mining Engineering and Assaying and of Practical Chemistry. The Medical Faculty has long stood at the head of such Schools in Canada, and there is also a well equipped Faculty of Law. In addition to these branches of the University proper, the Morrin College, Quebec, as an affiliated College, sends students to the University examinations. There are in Montreal two large and flourishing affiliated Theological Colleges, the University not teaching theology directly, but affiliating with certain privileges such theological Colleges as may desire this benefit. The McGill Normal School which is the Provincial Institution for training Protestant teachers for Schools and Academies, is also affiliated to the University and under its immediate control.

The buildings of the University are plain and unpretending in exterior, but commodious and spacious, and their situation at the foot of Mount Royal with extensive grounds in front, is both beautiful and salubrious. The main building is occupied principally with the Class-rooms of the Faculty of Arts, while the Convocation Hall, Library, Museum, Laboratory and Residences occupy the wings and connecting buildings. The completion of these buildings by the erection of the West wing and the connecting buildings is due to the liberality of the late William Molson and in commemoration of which the west wing bears his name, and an inscription on a white marble slab in his honour. The medical Faculty occupies the large detached building at one extremity, and at the other is the Observatory, which is at present used wholly for meteorological observations, made in connection with the government system of telegraphy and storm signals. The Library now contains 12,000 volumes and is constantly being enlarged. It is open under liberal conditions to citizens as well as to members of the University. The museum is arranged with special reference to the use of students; and is especially remarkable as containing the collection of shells of Dr. P. P. Carpenter, one of the finest in its department on this continent. The apparatus is very good, and includes many of the best and most recent appliances for illustrating Physical Science. There are extensive and well-furnished chemical laboratories. The grounds in front afford space for cricket and lacrosse, and for the annual athletic sports of the students.

According to the last Report of the University, the number of students, was three hundred and there were besides one hundred and eighteen teachers in training in the Normal School. The University has now more than a thousand graduates in various parts of Canada, and many of them occupying the highest positions in Political and Professional life.

II

The following details as to the history of the University and the biography of its founder are mainly derived from articles and addresses by the present Principal, Dr. Dawson, and by the Chancellor the Hon. Mr. Justice Day.*

James McGill was born on the 6th October, 1744, in Glasgow, Scotland. He received his early training and education in that country, but of these little is known. He arrived in Canada before the American revolution, and appe rs, in the first place, to have engaged in the North-west fur trade, then one of the leading branches of business in Canada. Subsequently he settled in Montreal, and, in partnership with his brother, Andrew McGill, became one of the leading merchants in the little town of about nine thousand inhabitants which then represented our commercial metropolis. His settlement in Montreal, and his marriage with a lady of French parentage, the widow of a Canadian gentleman, occurred a little before the beginning of this century; and from that time till his death in December, 1813, he continued to be a prominent citizen of Montreal, diligent and prosperous in his business, frank and social in his habits, and distinguished for public spirit and exertion for the advancement of the city. His name appears in several commissions relating to city matters—for instance, that for removing the old walls of Montreal. He was Lieutenant-Colonel and subsequently Colonel of the Montreal City Militia; and in his old age, on the breaking out of the American war of 1812, he became Brigadier-General, and was prepared in that capacity to take the field in defence of his country. He represented for many years the West Ward of Montreal in the Provincial Legislature, and was afterwards a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils.

Mr. McGill's resolution to dispose of his property in endowing a college was not a hasty death-bed resolve, but a mature and deliberate decision. He had taken a lively interest in the measures then before the Government for the establishment of an educational system in the Province of Quebec, and had mentioned, many years before his death, his intention to give, during his lifetime, a sum of twenty thousand dollars in aid of a college, if these measures should be carried out by the Government. But many delays occurred. From 1802, when the act to establish the "Board of Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning" was passed, until the time of Mr. McGill's death, the persistent opposition on the part of the leaders of one section of the people to any system of governmental education, and the apathy of some of the members of the Council, had prevented the appointment of the Board, or the completion of the liberal grants of land and money for educational purpose which had been promised. Mr. McGill was apparently weary of these delays, and feared that he might be cut off by death before he could realize his intentions. He had also the sagacity to foresee that a private endowment might force the reluctant or tardy hands of the members of Government to action. Accordingly, in his will, prepared in 1811, more than two years before his death, he bequeathed his property of Burnside, and a sum of ten thousand pounds in money, to found a college in the contemplated Provincial University, under the management of the Board of Royal Institution; but on condition that such college and university should be established within ten years of his decease. Three leading citizens of Montreal, the Honorable James Richardson, James Reid, Esq., and James Dunlop, Esq., and the Rev. John Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Toronto, were appointed trustees under the will.

The will was contested, and with the exception of obtaining a Royal Charter in 1821, no action was taken upon it until 1829. The first step toward the establishment of a University was the organization in that year of the Faculty of Arts and the Medical Faculty. The former met with many difficulties and made little progress; but the latter, being a professional school and composed of men ranking the first in their profession, has been and still is sustained with admirable ability and vigor.

III

In 1835 increased efforts were made toward the establishment of the Faculty of Arts,—and after a further interval of some years it was formally opened, in September 1843, in the buildings erected for that purpose. The undertaking, however, was not successful. The College received no support, and at length its utterly prostrate condition attracted attention, and the Provincial Government was moved by a number of gentlemen to aid in an endeavour to place it on a better footing. A careful Report was prepared on the state of the University, and suggestions were made of the course which it was advisible to follow for its amelioration, which became the basis of much that has since been done.

A new Charter was applied for, and was received in August 1852, differing favorably from the former one in many of its most important provisions. Upon the reception of the Charter the newly-appointed Governors immediately entered upon the labors of their trust. They began by reforming the Statutes of the University, in a manner to introduce a more simple administration, and absolutely to do away with all religious tests and privileges. The College was involved in debt, and its income fell far short of its expenditure. Measures were at once taken to stop the increase of the debt, and in various ways to improve the financial condition of the College; but with only partial success. An appeal was consequently made, in December of the year 1856, to the Protestant population of Montreal, and was met, as such appeals always have been by its leading citizens, in a spirit of ready and unrestrained generosity. An Endowment Fund, amounting to £15,000, was subscribed by a number of gentlemen, not exceeding fifty. Of this sum £5000 were given by Messrs. Molson (the three brothers) for founding a Chair of English Literature, the remainder was made up in sums varying from £500 to £150. It will be gratifying to the subscribers of the fund to know that their help, both in money and moral support, came at a time of great need, and has been of incalculable benefit.

These subscriptions have been followed in subsequent years by others, and by large individual benefactions too numerous to be detailed here. Prominent among them are the following:—The Peter Redpath Chair of Natural Philosophy, the Logan Chair of Geology, the John Frothingham Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, each endowed with the sum of $20,000; the Henry Chapman, Prince of Wales, Anne Molson, Shakespeare, Logan, Elizabeth Torrance, Holmes and Earl of Dufferin Gold Medals; and the Scholarships and Exhibitions founded by Mrs. Redpath of Terrace Bank, Mr. W. C. McDonald, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. T. M. Taylor, the Board of Governors and the Caledonian Society of Montreal.

The wise liberality of a good man is often far more fruitful than he could have anticipated. Mr. McGill merely expressed a wish to found a college in connection with a university already provided by the generous grants of land promised by the British Government. But in Lower Canada these grants were not actually given; and eventually Mr. McGill's endowment became the sole dependence of the English population of Montreal for the establishment of a national university.

The value of the property bequeathed by Mr. McGill was estimated, at the time of his death, at £30,000: and it has since become much more valuable, owing to the growth of the city. The sum was not large in comparison with many other educational bequests; but it would be difficult to estimate its value to Canada in general, and to Montreal in particular. Gathering around it the gifts of other liberal men, it has sustained the McGill University, and carried it on to its present point of usefulness and success as a source of literary and scientific culture. Hundreds of professional men, in all parts of Canada bear testimony to its value; and the city derives from it much of its higher character as a centre of learning and practical science. Indirectly, it has benefited the cause of common and grammar-school education, through the action of the Royal Institution, through the services of students and graduates as teachers, and through the McGill Normal Schools, which, though supported by Government, would scarcely have been established but for the influence of the college. Those who have in these ways received its educational benefits are to be found in all parts of the country, contributing by superior skill and intelligence to the common good. If the future may be anticipated from the past, its utility will, in the time to come, go on increasing and widening, growing with the growth of our country, and pervading all departments of useful and honorable occupation. An endowment of this kind is, probably, of all investments of money, that which yields the richest returns and most surely advances the the welfare of mankind. The experience of older nations has shown that such endowments survive changes of religion, of dynasty, of social and political systems, and go on bearing fruit from age to age. It will, doubtless, be so here also, and the time will come when the original endowment of McGill will appear but as the little germ from which a great tree has sprung—the spring which gives birth to a mighty river.

Already, through Mr. McGill and those who have followed his example, as benefactors to this University, the English of Montreal may boast of having created a collegiate institution, second to none in the Dominion; and no one who knows them can doubt that, with God's blessing, they will carry their work forward in a degree commensurate with the growth of the city, and with the many demands of society for higher culture, more especially of those kinds, which can be made directly applicable to the spiritual, intellectual and material progress of mankind.

* Bernard's Journal of Education 1859, New Dominion Monthly, 1870, Proceedings at Inauguration of William Molson Hall, 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL, MONTREAL.

Whether the reputation of Mr. J. L. Toole, the English Comedian, was overwrought, or whether Montrealers expected from him more than his talents warranted, or whether, as some pretend, his star is on the wane, his visit to this city has resulted in a general feeling of disappointment. The prediction of one of our daily contemporaries has received partial fulfilment; and although the Theatre Royal was filled several evenings last week, if we are to believe the disparaging expressions uttered after the performances by some of those who were present, Mr. Toole did not appear to them the great comedian he had been represented to be. Some accuse him of vulgarity, some complain of his tameness.

This week, Miss Emily Soldene, and a company of 40 performers are announced for five nights in Opera Bouffe.

At the present time of going to press, we can briefly notice only the first evening's performance. Herve's beautiful comic opera "*Chilperic*" was, on Monday night, presented in most excellent form. The leading *rôles* were well interpreted, the choruses effective, the *mise en scène* very complete, and the instrumental music was rendered with precision and good taste by a numerous and well-trained orchestra. The company musters strong, and all the incidental and secondary parts are well filled. The young ladies who represented Chilperic's Eight Pages have all the personal attractiveness required to lend interest to their parts, and several of them dance and sing with good effect. We have neither time nor space to particularise in this issue the respective merits of the several performers. Miss Emily Soldene must be seen and heard to be appreciated. What a rollicking, good-natured, absurd King Chilperic she personifies! With what mobile expression, and rapid action she flies into a passion, or falls into love, or goes off into excentricities of reckless frolic! Her acting is just perfect, and her broad powerful voice has the faculty of being by turns comic or pathetic, at will. We anticipate a brilliant success for Miss Soldene and her company, during their brief visit to Montreal, and can assure our friends that no organisation so thorough and complete in the operatic line has visited us for years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GRAPE IN QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

DEAR SIR.—I have noticed two letters, one signed "H. L.," Coaticooke, and the other "Ottawa," referring to some statements [illegible] Scotown contained in a paper read at the [illegible] illustrated tural Conference in the District of I[illegible]erto unpubthe subject of the culture of the gr[illegible]AN open air. From the general tenor [illegible]o of Beaumarks made by these writers it [illegible]h he wrote an enough that there is room for diver[illegible]glish nobleman. between us respecting the relati[illegible] quotation, and is the different varieties of grape[illegible]s, the last of which attending their cultivation in [illegible]s! I gone, you will sonal experience in the matt[illegible]in order to leave you somewhat doubted by "Ot[illegible]s return to England continuous experience of a[illegible] novel of California life. the results stated in the [illegible]" was his first choice of namely, that the varieti[illegible]ublished under the better merated have been matu[illegible] Eden." Mr. Miller knows out failure, and if eith[illegible] which he is writing, and (whose skill I do not [illegible]at his subject. "Now there favour to visit my [illegible] Boston," the tale begins, "who September or Octob[illegible] in fact, he was one of those assured of th[illegible]men. A man who could talk in Canada for [illegible]n none. Perhaps he had some ment, and [illegible]In this wise the reader plunges in proper prot[illegible]ands himself in the turmoil of an election of the Easte[illegible]he Forks." ripen. I sh[illegible]'Cyclopedia of Costume" is being graphical err[illegible] by Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. grape is said in[illegible] British Costume," in Bohn's Library, is cured four years ag[illegible]his work is more extensive, since it will was the expression in[illegible]arto parts, each with a plate in colors, and [illegible]d cuts; and it differs also in plan, each [illegible]being found in its alphabetical place, so [illegible]or evolution, as it is nowadays more be directly traced. The dictionary [illegible], military, and regal dress, [illegible]to the reign of George [illegible]ous fashions on the Con[illegible]neral history of costume

I am, respectfully, [illegible]

Philipsburg, 15th May, 1875.

VARIETIES.

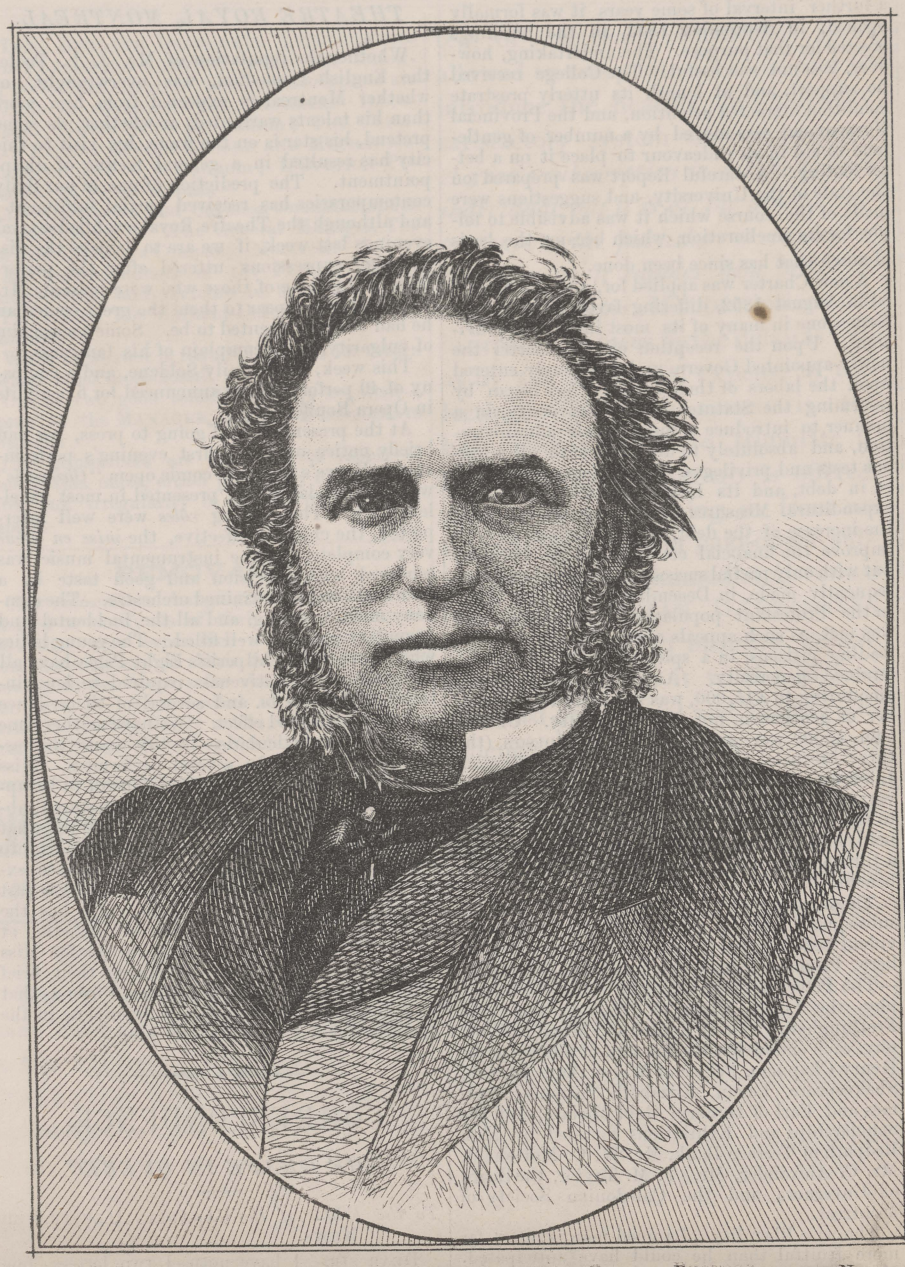
CASES of suicide are greatly [illegible] of Lord Houghton in the Prussian army, it is supposed [illegible]British Minister to Brazil, discipline. [illegible] It is supposed that he [illegible]enjamin Disraeli de- [illegible]re-entering the House [illegible]he broke down, sat [illegible]ponsible position under

THE Dover and Calais tunnel sc[illegible] abandoned, as the progress. The Chatham and Dover and [illegible]eafened his voice, Railway Companies have received per[illegible]d again in gaining apart £20,000 each towards ascertaining [illegible]w, but the time of boring the sub-oceanic strata from the [illegible]" R. Grant

A LIEUTENANT in the Russian navy [illegible] Legation, a device for quickly stopping holes made in [illegible] of the with mechanism by which it may be readily ajusted [illegible]ment the outside of the leaking surface. The Russian men-of-war are being supplied with it.

SOME interesting relics have just been brought to light at Chatham Dockyard, where the discovery has been made of a portion of the sails of Lord Nelson's flagship, the Victory. They were taken from that vessel immediately after the battle of Trafalgar, and have since lain unthought of in the sail loft at Chatham Dockyard. The most interesting of the relics discovered is the foretopsail, which is in a good state of preservation. The sail is riddled with shot holes, there being as many as 90 holes made by the shot. Another of the sails—the maintopsail, which is hardly complete, has still the label attached to it when the sail was stored away; and this states that when the maintopsail was removed from the Victory there were as many as 60 holes made by the shot to be counted in it. On the sails may still be seen painted the maker's name—"Miller, contractor, Portsmouth, 1805."

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



THE LATE JAMES O'REILLY, Q. C. OF KINGSTON.—From a Photograph by Notman

No. 244.—THE HON. JAMES McGILL, Founder of McGill College.

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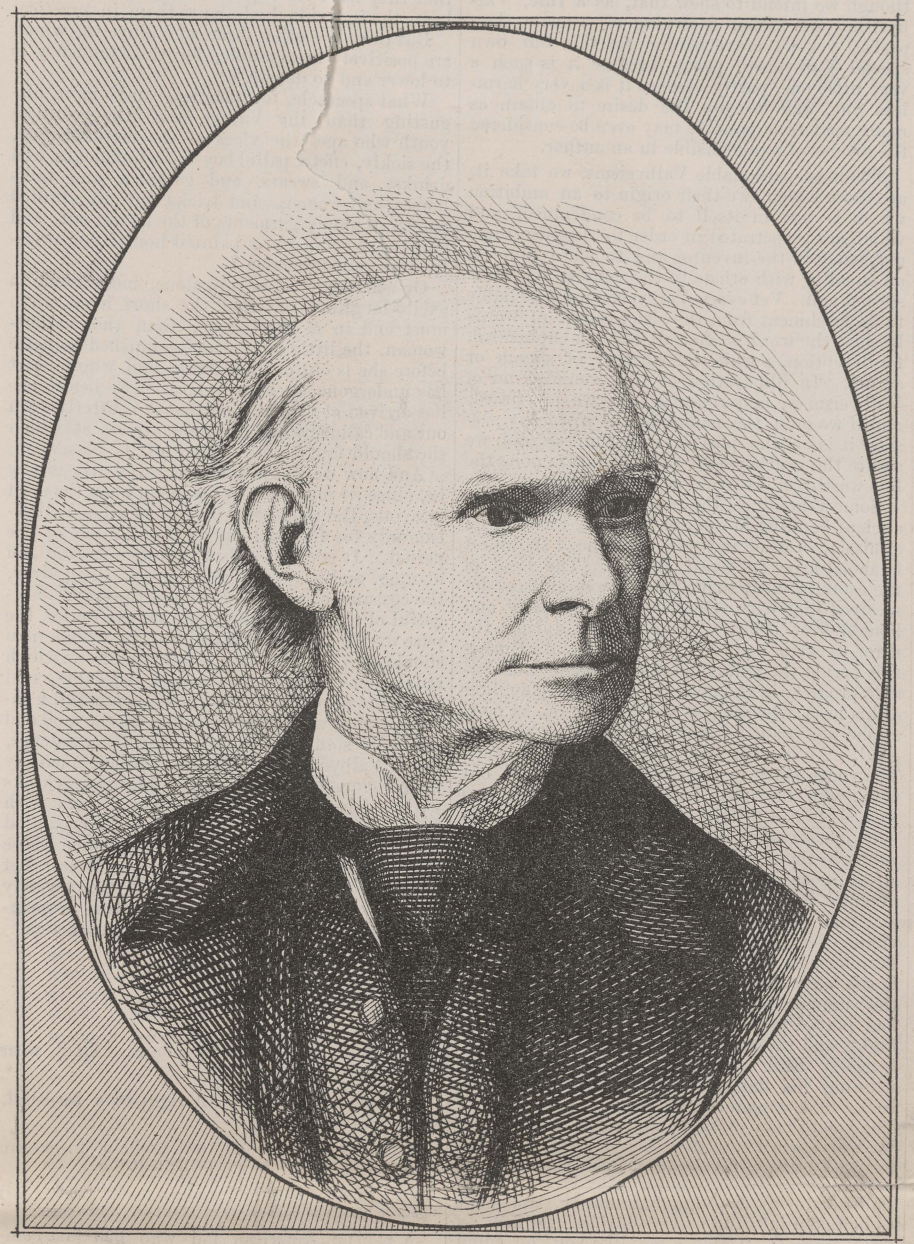
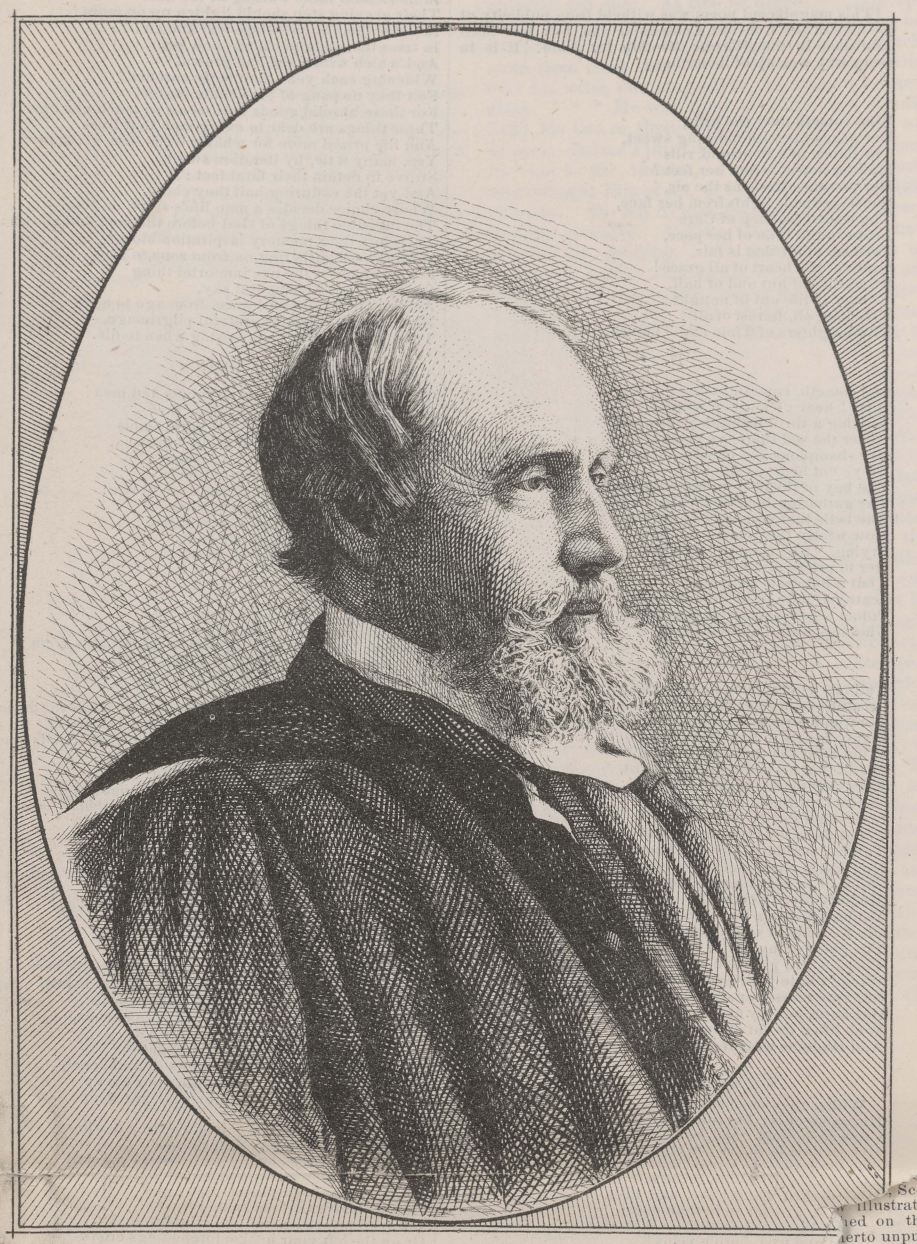
VENICE:—THE ITALIAN FLEET SALUTING THE EMPEROR FRANCIS-JOSEPH AT HIS DEPARTURE.

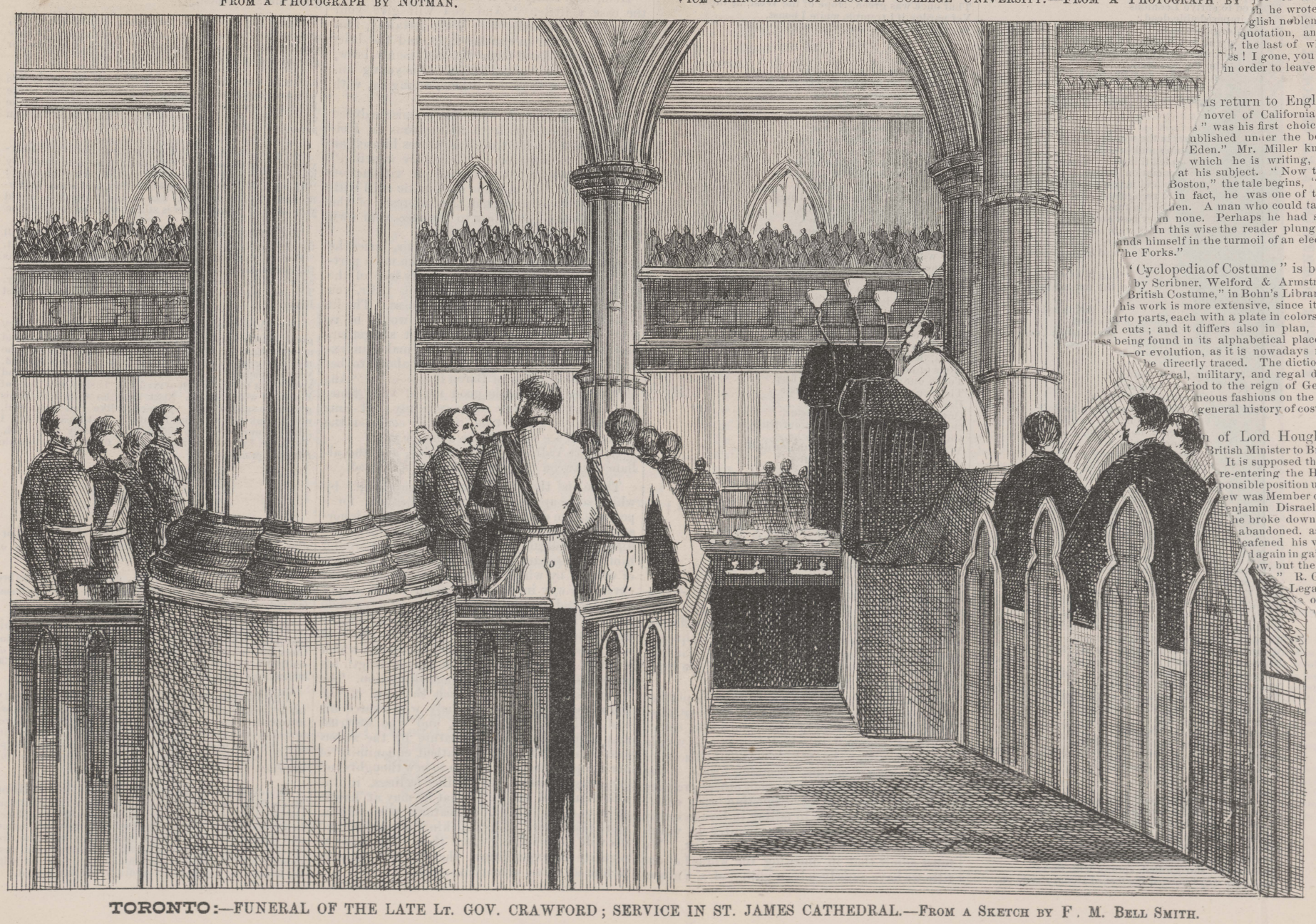
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



No. 245.—HON. C. D. DAY, LL.D., D.C.L., Chancellor of McGill College University. From a Photograph by Notman.



No. 246.—PROFESSOR J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Principal an[illegible] Vice-Chancellor of McGill College University.—From a Photograph by [illegible]



TORONTO:—FUNERAL OF THE LATE Lt. GOV. CRAWFORD; SERVICE IN ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.—From a Sketch by F. M. Bell Smith.

[illegible] Scot- [illegible] illustrated [illegible]ed on that [illegible]erto unpub-

[illegible]o of Beau- [illegible]h he wrote an [illegible]glish nobleman. [illegible] quotation, and is [illegible], the last of which [illegible]s ! I gone, you will [illegible] in order to leave you

[illegible]is return to England [illegible] novel of California life. [illegible]" was his first choice of [illegible]ublished under the better [illegible] Eden." Mr. Miller knows [illegible] which he is writing, and [illegible] at his subject. "Now there [illegible] Boston," the tale begins, "who [illegible] in fact, he was one of those [illegible]den. A man who could talk in [illegible]n none. Perhaps he had some [illegible] In this wise the reader plunges in [illegible]nds himself in the turmoil of an election [illegible]he Forks."

[illegible] 'Cyclopedia of Costume" is being [illegible] by Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. [illegible] British Costume," in Bohn's Library, is [illegible] his work is more extensive, since it will [illegible]arto parts, each with a plate in colors, and [illegible]d cuts; and it differs also in plan, each [illegible]ss being found in its alphabetical place, so [illegible]—or evolution, as it is nowadays more [illegible]be directly traced. The dictionary [illegible]cal, military, and regal dress, [illegible]riod to the reign of George [illegible]neous fashions on the Con- [illegible] general history of costume

[illegible]n of Lord Houghton [illegible] British Minister to Brazil, [illegible] It is supposed that he [illegible] re-entering the House [illegible]ponsible position under [illegible]ew was Member of the [illegible]enjamin Disraeli de- [illegible]he broke down, sat [illegible] abandoned, as the [illegible]eafened his voice, [illegible]d again in gaining [illegible]w, but the time [illegible]" R. Grant [illegible] Legation, [illegible] of the [illegible]ment

CENTENNIAL ODE.

Read at the Concord Celebration by James Russell Lowell.

[This magnificent poem was witheld from publicity at the time of the Concord Centennial and has just been published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June. It is in every way worthy of its author.]

Who cometh over the hills,
Her garments with morning sweet,
The dance of a thousand rills
Making music before her feet?
Her presence freshens the air,
Sunshine steals lights from her face,
The leaden footstep of Care
Leaps to the tune of her pace,
Fairness of all that is fair,
Grace at the heart of all grace!
Sweetener of hut and of hall,
Bringer of life out of naught,
Freedom, oh, fairest of all
The daughters of Time and Thought!

II.

She cometh, cometh to-day;
Hark! hear ye not her tread,
Sending a thrill through your clay,
Under the sod there, ye dead,
Her champions and chosen ones?
Do ye not hear, as she comes,
The bay of the deep-mouthed guns?
The gathering buzz of the drums?
The bells that called ye to prayer,
How wildly they clamor on her,
Crying, "She cometh! prepare
Her to praise and her to honor,
That a hundred years ago
Scattered here in blood and tears
Potent seeds wherefrom should grow
Gladness for a hundred years"?

III.

Tell me, young men, have ye seen
Creature of diviner mien,
For true hearts to long and cry for,
Manly hearts to live and die for?
What hath she that others want?
Brows that all endearments haunt,
Eyes that make it sweet to dare,
Smiles that glad untimely death,
Looks that fortify despair,
Tones more brave than trumpet's breath,
Tell me, maidens, have ye known
Household charm more sweetly rare?
Grace of woman ampler blown?
Modesty more debonair?
Younger heart with wit full-grown?
Oh, for an hour of my prime,
The pulse of my hotter years,
That I might praise in rhyme
Would tingle your eyelids to teare,
Our sweetness, our strength, and our star,
Our hope, our joy and our trust,
Who lifted us out of the dust
And made us whetever we are!

IV.

Whiter than moonshine upon snow
Her raiment is; but round the hem
Crimson-stained; and, as to and fro
Her sandals flash, we see on them,
And on her instep veined with blue,
Flecks of crimson—on those fair feet,
High-arched, Diana-like, and fleet,
no grosser stain than dew;
all them rather chrisms than stains,
d and from heroic veins!
the glory guarded pass,
ughty and far-shining head
red to shrive Leonidas
imperishable dead;
Morgarten saw,
Swiss lion fleshed his icy paw;
d Cromwell's quenchless star
rim Puritan tread
n, Naseby, and Dunbar;
t are dearer dyes
ooked on with unearful eyes.

V.

her in the woods
tates and broods
pled things
mmation brings
h and man's unstable moods;
t recognised,
thed in furs,
her bow sufficed,
es were hers;
te
and State;
than it knew,
e the uncertain stream of
in their need
t creed,
s word and deed.
to-day
of the plain
sent's loud highway.
l heart and seething brain?
? she was not faraway;
ouched it, not in vain,
immortal gain,
ondest memories stay;
pine-bemurmured ridge
our broad-browed poet sleeps,
Englands; hear him he
the ring of Canace;
er heart to rapture leaps
od that era-parting bridge,
h, with footfall still as dew,
Time passed into the New;
as your stealthy river creeps
whispers to his listening weeds
ales of sublimest homespun deeds;
Here English law and English thought
Against the might of England fought,
And here were men [co-equal with their fate]
Who did great things unconscious they were great,
They dreamed not what a die was cast
With that first answering shot: what then?
There was their duty; they were men
Long schooled the inward gospel to obey
Though leading to the lion's den;
They felt the habit hallowed word give way
Beneath their lives, and on went they,
Unhappy who was last;
When Buttrick gave the word,
That awful idol of the hallowed Past,
Strong in their love and in their lineage strong,
And crashing; if they heard it not,
Yet the earth heard.
Nor ever hath forgot
As on from startled throne to throne,
Where Superstition sate or conscious Wrong,
A shudder ran of some dread birth unknown.
Thrice-venerable spot!
River more fateful than the Rubicon!
O'er those red planks, to snatch her diadem,
Man's Hope, star-girdled, sprang with them,
And over ways untried the feet of Doom strode on.

VII.

Think you these felt no charms
In their gray homesteads and embowered farms,
In household faces waiting at the door
Their evening step should lighten up no more?
In fields their boyish steps had known?
In trees their fathers' hands had set
And which with them had grown,
Widening each year their leafy coronet?
Felt they no pang of passionate regret
For those unsolid goods that seems so much our own?
These things are dear to every man that lives
And life prized more for what it lends than gives;
Yea, many a tie, by iteration sweet,
Strove to detain their fatal feet:
And yet the enduring half they chose,
Whose choice decides a man life's slave or king—
The invisible things of God before the seen and known:
Therefore their memory inspiration blows
With echoes gathering on from zone to zone,
For manhood is the one immortal thing
Beneath Time's changeful sky,
And where it lightened once, from age to age
Men come to learn, in grateful pilgrimage,
That length of days is knowing when to die.

VIII.

What marvellous change of things and men!
She, a world-wandering orphan then,
So mighty now! Those are her streams
That whirl the myriad, myriad wheels
Of all that does and all that dreams,
Of all that thinks and all that feels
Through spaces stretched from sea to sea:
By idle tongues and busy brains,
By who doth right and who refrains,
Here are our losses and our gains,
Our maker and our victim she.

IX.

Maiden half mortal, half divine,
We triumphed in thy coming; to the brinks
Our hearts were filled with pride's tumultuous wine;
Better to-day who rather feels than thinks;
Yet, will some graver thoughts intrude
And cares of nobler mood;
They won thee: who shall keep thee? From the deeps
Where discrowned empires o'er their ruins brood,
And many a thwarted hope wrings its weak hands and weeps,
I hear the voice as of a mighty wind
From all heaven's caverns rushing unconfined.—
"I, Freedom, dwell with Knowledge; I abide
With men whom dust of faction cannot blind
To the slow tracings of the Eternal Mind;
With men, by culture trained and fortified,
Who bitter duty to sweet lusts prefer,
Fearless to counsel and obey;
Conscience my sceptre is, and law my sword,
Not to be drawn in passion or in play,
But terrible to punish and deter,
Implacable as God's word,
Like it a shepherd's crook to them that blindly err.
Your firm-pulsed sires, my martyrs and my saints,
Shoots of that only race whose patient sense
Hath known to mingle flux with permanence,
Rated my chaste denials and restraints
Above the moment's dear-paid paradise;
Beware lest, shifting with Time's gradual creep,
The light that guided shine into your eyes;
The envious powers of ill nor wink nor sleep;
Be therefore timely wise,
Nor laugh when this one steals or that one lies,
As if your luck could cheat those sleepless spies,
Till the deaf fury come your house to sweep!"
I hear the voice and unaffrighted bow;
Ye shall not be prophetic now,
Heralds of ill, that darkening fly
Between my vision and the rainbowed sky,
Or on the left your hoarse forebodings croak
From many a blasted bough
On Igdrasil's storm-sinewed oak,
That once was green, Hope of the West, as thou.
Yet pardon if I tremble while I boast,
For thee I love as those who pardon most.

X.

Away, ungrateful doubt, away!
At least she is our own to-day;
Break into rapture, my song,
Verses, leap forth in the sun,
Bearing the joyance along
Like a train of fire as ye run!
Pause not for choosing of words.
Let them but blossom and sing
Blithe as the orchards and birds
With the new coming of spring!
Dance in your jollity, bells,
Shout, cannon, cease not, ye drums,
Answer, ye hill-sides and dells,
Bow, all ye people, she comes,
Radiant, calm-fronted as when
She hallowed that April day;
Stay with us. Yes, thou shalt stay,
Softener and strengthener of men,
Freedom, not won by the vain,
Not to be courted in play,
Not to be kept without pain!
Stay with us! Yes, thou wilt stay,
Handmaid and mistress of all,
Kindler of deed and of thought,
Thou, that to hut and to hall
Equal deliverance brought!
Souls of her martyrs, draw near,
Touch our dull lips with your fire,
That we may praise without fear
Her, our delight, our desire,
Our faith's inextinguishable star,
Our hope, our remembrance, our trust,
Our present, our past, our to be,
Who will mingle her life with our dust
And make us deserve to be free!

[*For the* CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.]

VALBYEISM.

BY NED P. MAH.

There is, near Copenhagen, a little village called Valbye. Once upon a time, as the fairy tales say, some of its inhabitants were affected with Anglomania. Their clothes, equipages, houses, manners, must all be after English fashions. Hence arose the term Valbye Englænder—*pseudo Englishman*.

And thus the word Valbye, in this acceptation of *counterfeit*, became a prefix in frequent use, notably in the title of the comedietta called "Valbye Gaasen," in which two young people thrown together by the benevolent offices of matchmaking relations, becoming aware of the fact, act like simpletons in each others presence with the intention of disgusting each other, being naturally averse to falling in love to order.

Now it is not alone in the country in which this term originated that Valbyeisms exist. We must admit that in choosing the word for our title we have ourselves been guilty of a Valbyeism, since, had we used the plain English word Affectation, or Humbug, we should probably not have attracted the eyes of so many readers. And though we intend to shew that, as a rule, Valbyeisms are rather deserving of censure than praise, yet we crave pardon for this our own special Valbyeism, partly because it is such a very little one, partly because it is a very harmless one, and because the desire to obtain as many readers as possible may even be considered the reverse of reprehensible in an author.

The most pardonable Valbyeisms. we take it, are those which owe their origin to an ambition which is not in itself to be condemned, and which are perpetrated in order to disguise some deficiency in the inventor and to place him on an equality with others in the contest for some special end. Yet every Valbyeism must be liable to impeachment from the strict censor of words because the word is after all only an euphemism for deception, a white lie whether of speech or action. In illustration of this venial kind of Valbyeism we may repeat a story we once heard, and if we omit the names of the *dramatis personæ* it is on the plea of forgetfulness and we assure the gentle reader that the tale is none the less worthy of credence on that account.

Some years since, the confidential clerk of an ancient banking house, in Holland, was sent on a mission of some importance to one of the oldest financial firms in Great Britain. The head of the establishment to which he was ambassador received him with openhearted hospitality and housed him beneath his own roof during the three weeks or so of his stay in England. During this period the young gentleman made considerable progress in the good graces of the daughter of his host, who was, so the story goes, as good as she was beautiful and as beautiful as she was good. At length, the day of departure came. The youth stood in the study of the genial old man who imparted his last instructions and wished him a kindly Godspeed. Then, with with just so much of diffidence as is becoming in youth in the presence of venerable old age, the stripling suggested there was yet another matter of which he must crave his kind consideration, and then with the pride of conscious love and virtue overmastering the bashfulness of his few summers, he boldly demanded the hand of his host's only daughter in marriage. Then were the summer lightning of the soul which had had played upon the old man's visage put to flight, and the thunders of his wrath awoke. A beggarly bank clerk, abusing his hospitality, winning his daughter's confidence behind his back, and demanding her hand in marriage! The young man allowed the storm to have its way, and when the grey haired banker paused for want of breath, raised his gentle voice in mild extenuation. Now mark the Valbyeism. "But," said the downy lipped ambassador, "I am about to be taken into the partnership by the firm *on equal terms.*" "You, a boy like you, on equal terms, nonsense." "It is true, nevertheless."

Hem, well really such prospects, might alter the case a little. "And you will give your consent conditionally?" Well, certainly, that places the matter in another light, and the brief fury of anger passed from the old man's brow, and he extended cordial hands to his young antagonist. "On those conditions, young sir, with all my heart."

Our young hopeful, with this promise reduced to writing, speeds back to his patrons in Holland, delivers up his trust and proves himself an exemplary ambassador. "Terms are wanting," says the manager, "to express our satisfaction at your expedition and the diplomatic skill with which you have protected the interests of the firm. We shall be happy to advance your own prospects as occasion may permit."

"You can advance them at once, sir," cries the confidential clerk, "you must make me a partner, out of hand." The pink, puffy face of the sleek superior grew purple with rage. "Sir, you forget yourself, you abuse our kindness. The fit reward of your presumption, Sir, would be to kick you out of the establishment altogether, and make an example of you, Sir, make an example of you!" "But, Sir, I am about to become the son-in-law of Baron R———." "Ah, ah! young dog! made good use of your time, eh? That alters the case, certainly. If your statement is really true, we will consider the matter and see what can be done for you."

In short Valbyeism wins the day, and the alliance between the two old houses is effected.

There is the Valbyeism of knowledge, by which some applicant assumes competency for a position, the duties of which he is totally ignorant, and then by dint of natural shrewdness and diligent application, picks up from those around him the necessary information. The Valbyeism of wealth, by which the poor man exists and recovers his way into a society from which empty pockets and a threadbare coat would exclude him. The Valbyeism of goodness, by which the aged roué creeps back like a wolf into the fold which he is at least powerless to harm and which we trust may so influence him that at length his goodness may cease to be a mere affectation. The Valbyeism of love, by which the man of the world woos and wins the lady who shares his roof, and bed, and fortune, and who we trust may soften the hardened nature by the sweetness of her smile, and the patient equanimity of her temper, may so win him to new thoughts and generous impulses and kindlier feelings, in the new dignity of paternity, that he may at length grow to regard his fellow creatures as something more than mere money making machines, and his wife as something more than a machine to regulate his expenditure, that affection may be to him no sham, charity no stranger.

Now of all these species of Valbyeism, whatever may be said against them, at least this can be said in their favor, that they aim upward and that they have for object to raise and not to debase the individual who puts them in practice.

But there are other forms of Valbyeism which are positively inexcusable, for their tendency is to lower and to debase.

What spectacle, for instance, can be more disgusting than the Valbye-man, the beardless youth who apes the vices of the matured roué, the sickly, effete, pallid boy-fop who smokes, and drinks, and swears, and gambles, and talks horses and women, and tricks out his stunted person in gaudy garments of the fastest cut, and affects the company of painted houris and prize-fighters and stablemen?

Or what sight more ridiculous, more prone to excite laughter, but that the short lived mirth must end in a heart ache, than the Valbye-woman, the little minx who is a finished coquette before she is out of short frocks and whose heart has undergone so many experiences before she has arrived at womanhood that it is utterly worn out and callous when the time arrives at which she should first be fully aware of its possession.

And now we would touch as reverently as may be, since we must speak of women, upon the most grievous, the saddest Valbyeism of all, a Valbyeism only too frequent among the damsels of the period. It is a Valbyeism that apes in word, in manner, and in dress, the language, the gesture, the costume of the degraded and the frail. Forgetful of the duties, the aims, the attributes, the pure dignity of true womanhood in which man should find all that makes him noblest, which strenghtens him for good and gives meaning and life to his resolves, which exercises a refining influence, and wins back his soul from the moil and toil and sordid cares of a worldly existence, these Valbye-hetairæ seek to enslave men by meretricious arts, flush their bloodless cheeks with a false bloom, bleach their tresses with poisonous chemicals, and debauch their painted lips with a refinement of grossness which those they stoop to imitate would blush to utter. Let none cry out that the picture is too severely drawn. It is because we venerate true womanhood that we denounce these traitorous sisters.

HUMOUROUS.

ALL the girls are vegetarians.—They wear *turn-up* hats.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT.—A right to a husband, if she can get one.

THE way for a desolate old bachelor to secure better quarters is to take a "better half."

IF you wish to cure a scolding wife, never fail to smile until she ceases—then kiss her. Sure cure.

A LITTLE American lad who had just commenced reading the newspapers, asked his father if the word "Hon." prefixed to the name of a member of Congress, meant "honest."

"MY DEAR," said a husband, in startled tones, after waking his wife in the middle of the night, "I have swallowed a dose of strychnine?" "Well, then, do for goodness sake lie still, or it may come up."

A CRUEL joke at the expense of those ladies who are perpetually striving to gain a hearing in the Press has been going the round of literary circles, to the effect "that they look much better in muslin than in *print*."

A LADY who had been teaching her little four-year-old the elements of arithmetic was astounded by his running and propounding the following preblem: "Mamma, if you had three butterflies, and each butterfly had a bug in his ear, how many butterflies would you have?" The mother is still at work on the problem

A CITIZEN who met an old acquaintance on the street recently asked why he wore a weed on his hat. "For my poor wife who has passed over the river," was the melancholy reply. "Well, can't she come back—aren't the ferry boats running?" was the surprised query. The man had to explain that he did not refer to the East River.

AN Aberdeenshine laird, who kept a very good poultry yard, strangely enough could not command a fresh egg for his breakfast. One day, however he met his grieve's wife going toward the market, and, very suspiciously, with a nice basket. On passing and speaking a word, he discovered the basket was full of beautiful white eggs. Next time he talked with his grieve he said to him. "James, I like you very well, and I think you serve me faithfully, but I cannot say I admire your wife." To which the cool reply was: "Oh, 'deed, sir, I'm not surprised at that, for I dinna muckle admire her mysel'."

ARTISTIC.

A STATUE of Christopher Columbus, by Cordier, a French sculptor, is to be erected in the City of Mexico.

THE picture of Gérome, called "The Sabre Dance," has been sold for 4,700 guineas. The purchaser is a lady.

THE Paris Salon this year contains 2,019 oil paintings, 809 drawings, water-colours, chalks, miniatures and enamels on china and copper, 620 pieces of sculpture, 46 medals, &c., 105 architectural designs, 230 engravings, and 34 lithographs.

THE Italian newspapers announce the discovery the other day at Pompeii of a painting said to be of more importance than any hitherto brought to light. It represents Laocoon according to the description given by Virgil. Its state of preservation is such as to warrant a hope that it may be found possible to remove it to the museum.

WILKIE'S original sketch for the "Blind Man's Buff" was recently bequeathed to the National Gallery by Miss Bredel, and it will shortly be placed before the public. It is signed with the painter's name, and dated "1811." It appears to have been the first work produced in the comparatively magnificent residence which the modest Scotchman had, together with his friends the Coppards, ventured on at this period.

HOUSEHOLD THOUGHTS.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS.—Peaceful valleys, green and flowery, sleeping in loveliness, have been up-heaved, and piled in sombre, jagged masses against the sky, by the fingering of an earthquake; and gentle, loving, trusting hearts, over whose altars brooded the white-winged messengers of God's peace, have been as suddenly transformed, by a manifestation of selfishness and injustice, into gloomy haunts of misanthropy.

WELL DONE.—A man was once hotly persued by his enemies; while they were in full sight upon the descent of a mountain in the rear, the girth of his saddle broke; he coolly dismounted and repaired the breach, then in an instant throwing himself into the saddle he shot across the plain and escaped his pursuers. Had he attempted to push on with the broken girth, for want of time to mend it, he would doubtless have been thrown from his horse and captured. Remember then, this rule: The more thorough, the greater speed!

FLOWERS.—How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed round the cradle, the marriage altar, and the tomb. The Persian in the far East delights in their perfume, and writes his love in nosegays; while the Indian child of the far West clasps his hands with glee, as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated scripture of the prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoos tipped his arrows with flowers; and orange-buds are the bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar, and they hang in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine.

WHAT YOU DO, DO WELL.—This is a lesson which cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the young, Even the eldest may profit by heeding it. No person of experience but knows the ill policy of poorly done work, and yet the world is filled with botching. It is labour going to its tasks slip-shod, caring not for permanent accomplishment, but only to provide for the moment's emergency. Half the world's work has to be mended almost as soon as done, the half-doing and mending (producing at best only wretched, slovenly results) costing more than would, with greater care and patience, have done every thing well.

ENGAGING MANNERS.—There are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways, which every person may put on, without running the risk of being deemed either affected or foppish. The sweet smile, the quiet, cordial bow, the earnest movement in addre sing a friend, or more especially a stranger, whom one may recommend to our good regards, the inquiring glance, the graceful attention which is so captivating when united with self-possession—these will ensure us the good regards of even a churl. Above all, there is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty.

FRIGHTENING CHILDREN.—Nothing can be worse for a child than to be frightened. The effect of the scare it is slow to recover from; it remains sometimes until maturity, as is shown by many instances of morbid sensitiveness and excessive nervousness. Not unfrequently, fear is employed as a means of discipline. Children are controlled by being made to believe that something terrible will happen to them and punished by being shut up in dark rooms, or by being put in places they stand in dread of. No one, without vivid memory of his own childhood, can comprehend how entirely cruel such things are. We have often heard grown persons tell of the suffering they have endured, as children, under like circumstances, and recount the irreparable injury which they are sure they then received. No parent, no nurse, capable of alarming the young, is fitted for her position. Children as near as possible, should be trained not to know the sense of fear, which, above everything else, is to be feared in their education, early and late.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.—Dear children, I want to say a few words to you on a subject of which I have just been thinking much, viz: The intercourse of children with each other, and the rules which should govern their conduct at all times. All of you, or nearly all, are sometimes, if not daily, brought in contact with others besides your brothers and sisters. You meet in social life—you meet in your places of instruction. All are not lovely in their character or conduct. You may teach them, by your manners and habits, to do better. Some are placed in very different circumstances from yourselves. Now, I will give you a few simple rules, which, if you will try to remember and be governed by, you will be happier for it, and do good:

1. Be gentle and kind to all.
2. Be slow to believe an ill report of any one.
3. Never repeat an unkind remark made in regard to any one. Never be a tale bearer.
4. If any of your mates have a bodily defect, such as the loss of an eye, a lame foot, a disfigured face or limb, from accident, never injure their feelings by alluding to it in the presence of another person.
5. If any of your mates are so unfortunate as to have an intemperate parent, never allude to it, or in any way let them know that you are aware of it.
6. Never repeat, at your own home, the history of any unpleasant occurrences in your school during the day, which may have involved any of your mates in difficulties, or resulted in their punishment.
7. Relieve the wants of all needy children, as far as in your power.
8. "Do unto others as you would that others should do to you."

THE FLANEUR.

A wild fellow, a regular prodigal son, went away from home one morning, and was absent for the trifling space of six months. Having acquired sufficient experience of the world to last him for a spell, he thought he would return. He was received with every demonstration of joy. At dinner, there was a great feast, pies, fruit, candies, wines and towering over all, the only flesh meat on the table, an immense knuckle of veal!

"Have a slice, Charlie?" asked the enraptured father.

The boy twigged the paternal joke and ate himself sick to show his appreciation thereof.

In a late number of TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE, there is an interesting article on the Poetry of the Pike, wherein the author, quoting some Irish Rebel songs, says: "Dr. Drennan is the one rebel bard of the time who soars above the literature of the pavement. His pithy words:

Cord, or axe, or guillotin,
Makes the sentence—not the sin,

Crystallize the whole gospel of Irish disaffection." I may point out that the lines are neither original, nor Irish, as one Thomas Corneille had long since written:

"Le crime fait la honte et non pas l'échafaud."

A friend of mine, lately connected with the *Herald*, has a splendid Newfoundland called Duke, perhaps the finest and largest dog of his breed in Canada. When Oliver Dowd Byron was last here, he honored him with a special "gag" on the stage. His owner, after many months of heroic parsimony, having saved enough to buy him a collar, naturally desired to have said collar graced with an apt motto. A classic friend suggested:

Duc quo vadis.

which, I am sorry to say, my friend had not the wit to accept.

This reminds me of another inscription on the collar of an old St. Bernard, who bore the melancholy name of Heraclitus, possibly on account of the torment he endured from insects in summer. It was simply a transcript of the well-known line,

"Heraclite! Fleas; misero sic convenit aevo."

At an elegant party, on the Mountain side, the other evening, some gentlemen were lingering over their walnuts and their wine, when one of the guests, a handsome young widow, happened to pass through the room. Of course, there was a flutter, smiles, gazes, and other mild indications of pleasure.

"Beware of widders!" said the host to a particularly old bachelor.

"Always excepting Madame Clicquot," responded the latter with a bow.

And he drained his glass.

Hawkins has been jilted. You are at liberty to imagine that he was broken-hearted, disgusted and the rest of it. I was inclined to think so too, and called upon him last Saturday, with a view to a little cold comfort. I found him sitting before his lighted grate in bonnet, dressing gown, carpet shoes, with a glass of brandy on one side and a long pipe dangling from his fingers.

"What are you doing here?"
"Practising resignation, my boy."
"I always took you for a hero."
"Hero?"
"Yes, resignation is heroism in slippers!"

Hawkins, however, is not the man to return a compliment. He has not heroism enough for that. Last night, he came to my rooms, and found me in pretty much the same attitude as he had assumed a few evenings previous. I was lounging lazily on my sofa, languidly pulling at an Intimidad.

"Coming to the theatre, to-night?"
"Not much."
"Tom King plays at De Bar's."
"Oh! I am satiated with Tom King."
"Poor invalid!"
"Invalid?"
"Yes, the satiated man is the invalid of idleness!"

A Montrealer was showing the city to a newly imported Englishman, a jolly Bohemian who had travelled a good deal and was quite able to appreciate what is good, but who, using the Britisher's privilege of grumbling, determined to find fault with something.

"I do n't like these religious names to your streets. Why all these saints' names?"
"We venerate the saints."
"I do n't."
"Not one?"
"Not a single, solitary one."
"I'll bet you do."
"Done. Which is it?"
"St. Julien!"

This was too much for John Bull. They both turned into Freeman's and had a bottle.

Two newspaper critics converse. One is tall, the other diminutive.

Minor.—Been to see Maffit's pantomime at the Royal?

Major.—Not I.

Minor.—First-rate, I can tell you. I laughed to split my waist-band.

Major.—I confess these pantomimes are played out for me. They are meant only for babies.

Minor.—Big babies or little babies? (chuckling.)

Major.—Little babies, of course, my dear. (Laying his paw on Minor's shoulder and smiling grandly from an altitude of six feet).

ALMAVIVA.

THE GLEANER.

THE Esquimaux fishers who fringe the Arctic sea-coast down to Kotzebue Sound adopt a somewhat curious and crafty method for killing the polar bear. The hunters bend pieces of stiff whalebone and freeze each into a ball of blubber; then they entice the bear to pursue them, dropping in his path the frozen balls, which he stops to swallow. When the blubber-balls thaw, the whalebones spring open, and put an end to the hapless beast.

THE Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes, and above all of musk. Her dressing-room at Malmaison was filled with it in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Many years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison has had the wall of that dressing-room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, nor aquafortis, nor paint has been sufficient to remove the smell of the good Empress's musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

OF all the ornamental and decorative stones, the marbles are the most abundant and varied, and at the same time the most extensively employed. Any rock susceptible of a fine polish is termed "marble" by the stonecutter; hence we hear of "Connemara marble," which is a true serpentine, and of "Sicilian marble," which is often a brecciated lava. The term, however, should be, and is, Mr. Page tells us, restricted by geologists to limestones capable of receiving a polish, and frequently exhibiting a variety of colours in veins and blotches.

MR. SAM WARD is a philosopher as well as a poet, and his great resource is a dinner with everything good, and a single dish of transcendental, almost supernatural perfection. Over such Apician feasts Mr. Sam Ward presides; and, "if I give them a ham," he says, "I soak it four days in water, changing it four times a day; then I boil it five hours in cider, with a wisp of new hay; then I baste it with brandy, sherry, or claret, according to the weather, and when they have tasted a slice of that ham why they would pass anything I wanted in Congress."

THE elder Dumas has furnished the text for many an amusing tale of inadvertence in respect of money matters. The following is the latest. He was at the railway-station, just starting to rejoin his yacht at Marseilles. Several friends had accompanied him to say good-bye. Suddenly he was informed that he had a hundred and fifty kilogrammes excess of luggage—a mere bagatelle when it is remembered that on foreign lines nearly all luggage is charged for. "Ho, ho!" cried Dumas. "How many kilogrammes are allowed?" "Thirty for each person," was the reply. Silently he made a mental calculation, and then in a tone of triumph bade his secretary take places for five. "In that way," he explained, "we shall have no excess."

THE best Latakia tobacco is cultivated in the most northern and elevated parts of the Ansariych Mountains, Syria. Great care is bestowed thereon by the mountaineers, who depend upon it for their chief support. The small strips of land near their houses are carefully prepared, the earth being well pulverised and manured, and the seeds planted. The beds are afterwards thinned, the young plants pricked out, and watered once when put into the ground. The tobacco harvest is in October in the mountains, and earlier in the lower ranges. The leaves are gathered and strung upon strings of goats' hair, and then let to dry in the shade, after which they are hung to the rafters of the houses for fumigation or otherwise, and thus left till the tax-gatherer comes. They are sold in loads of one hundred or one hundred and fifty strings. The very best kind of Latakia is known by the name of "abou riah," or father of scent, but of this a very small quantity is annually raised.

The long-talked-of monument to Edgar A. Poe will be ereeted early in the Summer over the poet's grave in Westminster Cemetery, Baltimore. The column will be of the finest Maryland marble, of a simple, but chaste and elegant design. On one side will be a medallion portrait of Poe; on each of the other sides there will be appropriate verses, selected from the poet's writings. The whole will be surmounted by a marble effigy of a raven. The base of the monument will contain the following simple inscription: "Edgar A. Poe, born Jan. 19, 1811. Died Oct. 7, 1849. Author of 'The Raven.' My tantalized spirit here blandly reposes." No stone has ever marked the spot where the poet is buried. Within a year of his death a tombstone was prepared' but it was accidentally broken only a few days before it was to be erected. Now, more than a quarter of a century later, his long-neglected and almost unknown grave will be adorned by a monument erected by the public school teachers of Baltimore.

In rating risks, in every locality, the "Stadacona" Fire Insurance Company, office: No. 13 Place d'Armes, Montreal, takes into consideration the ready means of putting out conflagrations, the fire apparatus efficiency and the more or less abundant supply of water.

This explains why the "Stadacona" cannot accept as a fixed rule the narrow stipulations of the foreign companies tariff.

HOW GOETHE WORKED.

Here is an account of Goethe's days at Weimar, according to Mr. G. H. Lewes. He rose at seven. Till eleven he worked without interruption. A cup of chocolate was then brought, and he worked on again till one. At two he dined. "His appetite was immense. Even on the days when he complained of not being hungry he ate much more than most men. * * * He sat a long while over his wine, chatting gayly, for he never dined alone. * * * He was fond of wine, and drank daily his two or three bottles." There was no dessert—Balzac's principal meal—or coffee. Then he went to the theatre, where a glass of punch was brought him at six, or else he received friends at home. By ten o'clock he was in bed, where he slept soundly. "Like Thorwaldsen, he had a talent for sleeping." No man of business or dictionary maker could make a more healthy arrangement of his hours. Some men need active influences as their form of mental stimulus. Alfieri found or made his ideas while listening to music or galloping on horseback. Instances are common in every-day life of men who cannot think to good purpose when shut up in a room with a pen, and who find their best inspiration in wandering about the streets and hearing what they want in the rattle of cabs aud the seething of life around them, like the scholar of Padua, whose conditions of work are given by Montaigne as a curiosity. "I lately found one of the most learned men in France * * * studying in the corner of a room cut off by a screen, surrounded by a lot of riotous servants. He told me—and Seneca says much the same of himself—that he worked all the better for this uproar, as though, overpowered by noise, he was obliged to withdraw all the more closely into himself for contemplation, while the storm of voices drove his thoughts inward. When at Padua he had lodged so long over the clattering of the traffic and the tumult of the street that he had been trained not only to be indifferent to noise but even to require it for the prosecution of his studies." The fellow instance of imaginative work triumphantly caried on under the most admirably healthy conditions is that of Scott. He used to finish the principal part of his day's work before breakfast, and when even busiest seldom worked as late as noon. And the end of that apparently most admirably healthy working life we also know. "Ivanhoe" and the "Bride of Lammermoor" were dictated under the terrible stimulus of physical pain, which wrung groans from him between the words.

LITERARY.

MR, SWINBURNE is engaged studying the old ballads, preparatory to writing something about them.

THE centennial of the birth of Leyden, the early friend of Scott, and himself a distinguished poet and Oriental scholar, will be celebrated at Hawick, Scotland, on the 8th of next September. A new illustrated centary edition of his works will be published on that day, containing a portrait of the poet hitherto unpublished.

CHARLES LAMB'S copy of the folio of Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, from which he wrote an Elia Essay, is in the possession of an English nobleman. It has Lamb's marks on passages for quotation, and is full of manuscript notes by Coleridge, the last of which is: "I shall not be long here, Charles! I gone, you will not mind my having spoiled a book in order to leave you a relic. S. T. C., Oct. 1811."

JOAQUIN MILLER, since his return to England from Italy, has been busy on a novel of California life. "First Families in the Sierras" was his first choice of title, but the book will be published under the better name of "In a California Eden." Mr. Miller knows something of the life of which he is writing, and wastes no time in getting at his subject. "Now there was young Deboon from Boston," the tale begins, "who was a very learned man; in fact, he was one of those fearfully learned young men. A man who could talk in all tongues and think in none. Perhaps he had some time been a waiter." In this wise the reader plunges in *medias res*, and finds himself in the turmoil of an election for Judge at "The Forks."

PLANCHE'S "Cyclopedia of Costume" is being issued on this side by Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. His "History of British Costume," in Bohn's Library, is well known. This work is more extensive, since it will comprise 24 quarto parts, each with a plate in colors, and numerous wood cuts; and it differs also in plan, each article of dress being found in its alphabetical place, so that the changes—or evolution, as it is nowadays more proper to say—may be directly traced. The dictionary includes civil, ecclesiastical, military, and regal dress, from the earliest English period to the reign of George III, with notices of cotemporaneous fashions on the Continent, and it is prefaced by a general history of costume in Europe.

MR. MATHEW, a cousin of Lord Houghton (Mr. Monckton Milnes) and late British Minister to Brazil, is in New York on his way home. It is supposed that he has been recalled with a view to re-entering the House of Commons or assuming some responsible position under the Home Government. Mr. Mathew was Member of the House over 30 years ago, when Benjamin Disraeli delivered the famous speech in which he broke down, sat beside Mr. Disraeli, when he finally abandoned, as the hooting and jeering of the House deafened his voice, only to exclaim at last, when he succeeded again in gaining their ears: "You will not listen to me now, but the time will come when I shall make you hear me." R. Grant Watson, for some time attached to the British Legation, Washington, is likely to succeed to the charge of the Legation in Rio Janeiro. He has served his Government already in India, Persia and Greece.

A VERY interesting discovery has lately been made on the Esquiline Hill, Rome. Not far from the walls of Rome, at the period of the kings, the workmen have uncovered a solid wall covered with votive inscriptions, in which an allusion is made to the worship of Jupiter, hitherto unknown, and the name of a city is mentioned unheard of before. The greater part of these votive inscriptions appear to have been made by soldiers of the Fifth and Sixth Legion, who were probably encamped in the "Castrum Pretorium," Other inscriptions appear to belong to native citizens of Dalmatia. The excavations will continue till this wall, probably forming part of a temple to Jupiter, shall have been completely exposed. These inscriptions, for the most part well preserved, will be placed in the museum of the Capitol. A small statuette of Jupiter, without head, has also been found.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE DOMINION.

II.—McGILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS:—VIEW OF MOUNT ORFORD, AND PART OF LAKE.—From a Photograph by Henderson.

W. Scheuer, Del.

MY MOTHER'S HANDS.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're neither white nor small;
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they were fair to all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be;
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands
Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
Though heart were weary and sad,
These patient hands kept toiling on,
That the children might be glad;
I always weep, as looking back
To childhood's distant day,
I think how those hands rested not,
When mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're growing feeble now,
For time and pain have left their mark
On hands, and heart, and brow.
Alas! alas! the nearing time,
And the sad, sad day to me,
When 'neath the daisies, out of sight,
These hands will folded be.

But oh, beyond this shadow-land,
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well these dear old hands
Will palms of victory bear;
Where crystal streams through endless years,
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again,
I'll clasp my mother's hands!

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO.

On Saturday, the 22nd inst., the Hon. DONALD A. MACDONALD, M.P., for Glengarry, and ex-Post-master-General, was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Not many months ago, we published a portrait and biography of the Hon. gentleman, but out of deference for his high office, we produce another portrait, and, instead of repeating our former history, we cull a few extracts from an eloquent article in the Ottawa *Citizen*.

The new Lieut.-Governor is a younger brother of the late SANDFIELD MACDONALD, the first Premier of Ontario, and one who was a leading character in the political history of Canada from from the time of Responsible Government. He was born at St. Raphaels, in Glengarry, Ont., being the son of a Scotch Roman Catholic, who settled in that township in 1786. Mr. MACDONALD'S education was superintended by the late Hon. and Right Reverend ALEXANDER MACDONALD, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Kingston. Early in life he applied himself to the practical details of contracting and soon became prominently connected with various enterprises, having been a contractor on the Grand Trunk Railway and constructed the aqueduct for the Montreal Water Works; for some years he was registrar of Glengarry and Warden of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Some years ago he was commissioned as Lieut.-Colonel commanding the Glengarry reserve militia, and also became a leading spirit in several railroad enterprises. Mr. MACDONALD was married twice, his first wife, the eldest daughter of the late DUNCAN MCDONELL, dying in 1844, a few months after her marriage, and his second, the daughter of the late Hon. Col. ALEX FRASER, dying in 1869. He entered the political arena in 1857, as a candidate for Glengarry, the county having up to that time been represented by his brother SANDFIELD MACDONALD, who selected to offer for Cornwall, a constituency which the lamented statesman represented up to the day of his death. Mr. D. A. MACDONALD'S candidature was received with considerable enthusiasm, although opposed by Mr. ALEX. FRASER, son of the Hon. ALEX. FRASER, of the Legislative Council, whom he defeated by a majority of 1,300. In 1861, 1863, and 1867, he was elected by acclamation, and in 1872, opposed by Mr. HUGH MACDONALD, a merchant of Lochiel, but returned by a majority of over 1,000. In 1871, it is understood that he had an offer of the Treasurership of Ontario, but deemed proper to decline it. In November 1873, upon the accession of his party to power, the member for Glengarry was appointed Postmaster-General, and returned by acclamation. Upon the dissolution of Parliament in 1874, he again appealed to his constituents and was returned over Mr. A. J. GRANT by a majority of 612 — holding his seat and controlling the postal department up to the present time. After eighteen years active life as a parliamentary representative of the people, he has now been elevated to the highest office in the gift of the Government, and will be in a position, it is to be hoped, to enjoy that rest which for many months has been deemed gravely necessary.

THE HON. CHARLES DEWEY DAY, LL.D., D.C.L.,

is the Chancellor of McGill University and the President of the Board of Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, Governors of McGill College. He has occupied this position since the re-organisation of the University under its new charter in 1852, and has been much more than a merely official head, taking a leading and active part in the management of its affairs, and being foremost in all the efforts made for its extension. The high functions he has held, his administrative ability, the public confidence in his sound judgment and integrity, and his known zeal for the promotion of education have eminently fitted him for this pre-eminent position in connection with the higher education. He was called to bar in 1827. In 1837, he was created a Queen's Counsel and in the following year Judge Advocate. In 1839, he became Solicitor General and in the following year was summoned to the Executive Council, and was elected as member for the County of Ottawa. He remained, however, but a short time in political life, accepting a judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, in 1842. In 1849, he was transferred to the Superior Court, and ten years afterward he retired from the Bench to occupy the most important and laborious position of Commissioner for the Codification of the Laws. This great work was satisfactorily completed in 1867. Since that time he has remained in private life, spending much of his time at his charming retreat of Glenburk, on Lake Memphramagog, and occasionally called upon to take part in important legal commissions; but always maintaining his interest in the University and cheerfully giving his time and thought to the promotion of its interests. Judge Day furnishes an instance, rare in this country, of a man of mental power and culture, leaving public for the enjoyment of a literary leisure along with the earnest advocacy of those higher educational interests of the University, which so much need the labour and influence of such men. Independently of his other public services, the Province of Quebec will ever owe him a debt of gratitude for his enlightening and public spirited labours in the cause of education.

DR. JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON,

Principal and Vice Chancellor of McGill University, received his academical education in the College of Pictou, Nova Scotia and in the University of Edinburgh. He is a Master of Arts of Edinburgh and LL. D. of McGill. He early devoted himself to the pursuit of Natural Science, and at the age of twenty three had already contributed papers to the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh and the Geological Society of London. In 1849 he delivered his first course of Lectures on Natural History, in Dalhousie College, Halifax; and in 1850 received the appointment of superintendent of education for the Province of Nova Scotia, in connection with which he reorganised the schools of that Province, was instrumental in the establishment of a Provincial Normal School, and acted as one of the Commissioners on the affairs of the University of New Brunswick: but in the midst of these educational employments he still steadily pursued his geological investigations and continued to publish their results, more especially in the Proceedings of the Geological Society, devoting much attention also to the bearing of Geological facts on the Mineral and Agricultural ressources of the country. In 1855 he was appointed Principal of McGill University, with the chair of Natural History.

Though perhaps most extensively known in this country through his success in the organisation and management of Educational Institutions, his reputation abroad rests mainly on his geological discoveries and investigations especially in relation to the Carboniferous and Post-Pliocene formations, and to Fossil Plants, and the Fossils of the Laurentian Rocks. On these subjects he is the author of a large number of memoirs in the Proceedings of various learned Societies and in Scientific Journals, and also in Official Reports. In addition to these, his principal works are "Acadian Geology", a well illustrated volume of 700 pages, in which he sums up his researches in the Maritime Provinces of British America; "Archaia" or studies of the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures; "The Story of the Earth and Man," a popular summary of the Geological History, and "Nature and the Bible" a course of lectures delivered in connection with the Union Theological Seminary of New York. He has now in the press a work entitled the "Dawn of Life," and more especially relating to the earliest known fossil remains, and to the discovery and nature of the now celebrated *Eozoon Canadense*.

Dr. Dawson is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the Geological Society of London, of the Edinburgh Geological Society, of the Boston Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and an honorary member of the Natural History Society of Boston, of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, and of the Maryland Academy of Sciences; and a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Lyceum of Natural History, New York, and of several other Scientific Societies. At the last meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, he was elected one of two vice-presidents and chairman of section B.

From the titles of works above referred to, it will be seen that Dr. Dawson has taken a prominent place in the discussions, recently so animated, of the relations between Science and Religion, and in these he is known as combining the position of an advanced Geological discoverer and thinker with that of an earnest believer in Holy Scripture. As a writer and speaker on scientific subjects, his leading characteristic is a clear and distinct presentation of facts and principles, and to this he largely owes his success as a teacher and public lecturer. Altogether, Dr. Dawson takes rank as one of the most eminent of living Canadians, and his reputation abroad is second to that of none of our prominent men. He is still in the full vigor of life, and we may look to him for many years of usefulness in the domain of original scientific research, and in the noble cause of education.

THE LATE JAMES O'REILLY. Q. C.

This distinguished man whose sudden death, on the evening of the 15th, was a cause of so much of surprise and sorrow to his numerous friends, was born at Westport, County of Mayo, on the 16th September, 1823. In 1842 JAMES O'REILLY commenced the study of the law, being that year admitted a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada. He first entered the law office of Mr. CHARLES OTIS BENSON, then a prominent Barrister in Belleville, where a short time before he had completed his education under the direction of the late Mr. WM. HUTTON, the head of the Grammar School of the County of Hastings. Mr. O'REILLY remained only a short time with Mr. BENSON, when he entered the office of the Hon. JOHN ROSS, Q. C., subsequently Attorney General for Upper Canada. He remained in Mr. ROSS' office until a few months before he was called to the Bar when he went to Toronto and completed his law studies in the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & HAGARTY, the late Lieut.-Governor, and the present Chef Justice of the Common Pleas. He was called to the bar on the 9th August, 1847, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in the City of Kingston. He soon rose to the highest rank, and ultimately became one of the first criminalists of Ontario. He will be always remembered in connection with the trial of Whelan, the murderer of poor D'Arcy McGee. The learned gentleman served in the Council of Kingston as an alderman for many years, being elected almost unanimously after a residence of one year and a half in Kingston. He was often urged to enter political life, particularly during the local general elections of 1867. In 1864 he was appointed a Queen's Counsel and succeeded the late Mr. A. J. MACDONNELL as Recorder of Kingston, which office he continued to fill until it was abolished in 1869 by the Local Government of Ontario. He was Bencher of the Law Society, and in 1869 was called to the Bar of Quebec. For many years he was President of the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston. His full length portrait was presented to him by the Corporation at the time of the "Trent" affair when he raised a company of volunteers. In 1872, Mr. O'REILLY was elected to the Dominion Parliament for South Renfrew and sat during the short life of the second Parliament. Upon the dissolution of 1874 he refused to again enter political life, determining to adhere to his profession.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT.-GOVERNOR CRAWFORD.

The remains of the late Hon. John Crawford, Lieutenant-Governor, were interred on Tuesday, the 18th inst., with all the pomp and ceremony of a state funeral in the cemetery of St. James' Cathedral. The proclamation of the Mayor was generally observed, and the citizens closed their houses. Vast crowds of persons of every class, many wearing deep mourning, congregated in the neighbourhood of the Government House, while those intending to take part in the procession gathered, according to order, in the grounds of the Upper Canada College. The body of the late Lieutenant-Governor had lain in state from ten o'clock to one p m, and a considerable number of the citizens availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of taking a last look at the features of the deceased. The procession was immense, including representatives, official or otherwise, of every class.

The hearse was drawn by four horses fully housed, and the pall bearers were the Hon A McKellar, Hon Attorney-General Mowat, Chief Justice Hagarty, Hon F. Smith, Hon W P Howland, Hon D Christie, Mr. G Crombie, Hon M C Cameron, M. P P. Following the hoarse came the carriages of the chief mourners and then a long line of carriages containing the chiefest portion of the citizens. The Dominion Government was represented by the Hon M De St. Just. Rev. Dean Grasett headed the procession and read the impressive words of the funeral service. The coffin was brought up the centre aisle of the Cathedral, and placed near the pulpit. Rev Canon Baldwin gave out the 54th Hymn, "Great God, what do I hear and see?" which was sung by the choir. Canon Baldwin then read the 39th and 90th Psalms. After which the special anthem of the day, the 21st and 22nd verses of the 38th Psalm, arranged to the music of the Dead March, was sung by the choir. Dean Grasett then read the 15th chapter of Corinthians.

The service being at an end the procession once more set out in the same order as before to the Cemetery. Here the last portion of the office for the burial of the dead was said by the Very Rev Dean Grasett. The coffin, which was adorned with some beautiful wreaths of flowers, was then deposited in the vault. The vast assemblage around the Cemetery then slowly dispersed.

IN THE LATIN QUARTER.

A writer in the last *Scribner* says:—The Latin Quarter of Paris is thus called because, several hundred years ago, the pupil was ordered to speak Latin as soon as he entered the Sorbonne or any of the other colleges situated therein. In class and out of class his duty was to talk Latin; first incongruous Latin, then ameliorated Latin, otherwise called congruous. His Latin went with him into the street and the cabaret. A common language was necessary to the University, embracing several colleges, where students came from different parts of the civilized world,—and it was Latin. In the beginning it was kitchen Latin, and in time it was purified to the requirements of the professor. * * *

One of the ancient streets is the Ecole de Médecine, which is a specimen of what the entire Pays Latin was twenty years ago—a tortuous way lined with tall houses of many stories and low ground floors. This is the home of S. V. P. Over the lodge of the concierge and at each story of the dwelling one reads: "Parlez au Concierge, S. V. P.;" "Essuyez vos pieds, S. V. P.;" "Tournez le bouton, S. V. P.," etc. Here is the hôtel garni of the student of limited resources. A somber stairway with a rope for banister leads to the upper stories. In a long-low room of the first floor the table is spread for dinner—un pottage, trois plats au choix, un dessert et un carafon de vin—violet, for one franc and a-half. Stout young women serve, with red hands not over-clean. The most nourishing part of the repast is the bread at discretion, and the diners eat of it accordingly. Here are grisettes, bare-headed and bonnetted, free of speech and gesture, and on familiar terms with students in neglected costumes, long hair, and eccentric garments. Here they usually remain to take their coffee and little glass, not comprised in the price of the dinner.

Sometimes wandering musicians enter to scrape the violin or twang the harp, to render the "Canotiers de la Seine," and sing with a nasal tone:

Laissez les roses au rosiers.'

afterward handing around the hat. Cheap candles are stuck in leaden candlesticks, the table-cloth is spotted here and there with wine or coffee, and the napkins, used several times, are put into wooden rings; for under no circumstances will the Gaul forego the luxury of a napkin.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MAY 17.—The city of Peshawur, Afghanistan, has been half destroyed by fire.

The principal of the late conspiracy against Bismarck has been arrested.

The very latest will and testament of James Lick, of San Francisco, has been made public.

The Comte de Chambord still clings to the hope that monarchy will eventually be established in France.

In the appeal case of Count Von Arnim against his sentence, hearing has been fixed for the 15th of July.

The Rio National Bank promises payment in full of all its creditors' claims, with interest. The failure created quite a panic for a time.

A deputation of nine Sioux Chiefs, under Major Bingham, the Cheyenne Indian agent have arrived at Washington in connection with the Black Hills territory.

MAY 18.—The Pope will shortly convene another Vatican Council, to discuss ecclesiastical reforms.

A formal demand from the Papal Nuncio has been made to the Spanish Governement for the restoration of Catholic unity in that country, to which the Government have declared their intention of maintaining liberty of worship.

As Missouri is threatened with a grass-hopper plague, failure of crops, great distress and possible famine, the Governor of that State has appointed June the 3rd as a day of humiliation and supplication for Divine relief and protection.

MAY 19:—The Alfonsist troops have gained an important victory over the Carlists.

The strong easterly wind at present prevailing in that region is closing in the ice again on the Cape Breton ports.

Senor Sagasta announces his retirement from politics pending an opportunity of submitting the acts of his party to public opinion.

The Brazilian Government are comtemplating measures for the immediate relief of the community in the financial crisis at present existing in that country.

The remains of the late Governor Crawford were interred at St. James' cemetery, Toronto, yesterday. The funeral procession is said to have been one of the most impressive sights ever witnessed in that city.

An important bill was submitted to the French Assembly by Mr. Dufaure, for the regulation of relations between public bodies. The Minister's motion to refer the bill to the Committee of Thirty was lost.

The origin of recent warlike rumors in Europe, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was a circular despatch from Bismarck, which described the measure passed by the Versailles Assembly, in connection with the French army, as calculated to endanger the peace of Europe.

MAY 20.—Small-pox has broken out among the Carlist ranks.

Hon. Mr. Holton is to enter the Cabinet as Postmaster-General.

The widow of Abraham Lincoln has been adjudged insane, on petition of her son, and will accordingly be removed to an hospital.

The trial of the election petition of Mr. Moore against the return of the late John Mitchell for Tipperary commenced at Clonmel yesterday.

Twenty-one members of the Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly have resigned. Elections will be held to fill up the vacancies thus created.

The statement in the *Pall Mall Gazette* relative to the origin of the warlike rumors lately prevalent thoroughout Europe is semi-officially denied by the Berlin press.

Despatches from interior points in Cuba announce two engagements between Government troops and the insurgents, in which the former had the best of it.

MAY 21.—Mr. T. M. Daly, ex-M. P. P. for North Perth, is to oppose Mr. John Macdonald in Toronto Centre.

Upwards of 1,000 laborers in the New Jersey cement quarries are on strike for a rise in wages from $1.25 to $1.60 per day.

Sharkey escaped from his custodians at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, the steamer having put in at that port for coal.

A meeting was held in the Cooper Institute, New York yesterday, for the purpose of forming an organization for the protection of fish and game.

A temperance deputation yesterday waited on the Reform candidate for Centre Toronto, but that gentleman utterly declined to bind himself by any pledges as to his future course.

MAY 22.—Judge Keough has decided that the late Jno. Mitchell was disqualified from sitting in Parliament.

The London *Examiner* gives currency to a rumor that Mr. Disraeli will resign at the close of the session.

Hon. D. A. Macdonald was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario yesterday, with the usual ceremonies.

The nomination for Centre Toronto was held yesterday, and Mr Jno. Macdonald, the Liberal candidate, elected by acclamation.

It is reported that the Provincial Government have fixed a day for the general elections, and that proclamation dissolving the present House will be issued to-day.

A despatch from Rome states that the Italian Government has ordered the removal of all Bishops, whose appointment has not received the King's endorsement. An Archbishop has already been notified to leave his See.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE JUNE ATTLANTIC opens with a poem by Aldrich, and closes with one by Lowell, which we reproduce elswhere. Robert Dale Owen tells a remarkable piece of secret history under the title "Political Results from the Varioloid." President Eliot, of Harvard, has an article on "Wise and Unwise Economy in Schools," and there are narrative papers, on "The California Ranch," by Stephen Powers; another on the "Cruise of the Rappahannock in Calais Harbor;" and an amusing number of Mark Twain's "Old Times on the Mississippi." Henry James, Jr.'s novel, "Roderick Hudson," grows in interest. And there are shorter stories by Mrs. Launt Thompson ("Benjamin Jacques"), and one called "Boring for Oil." Besides the two poems named above, there are others by Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Piatt, Edgar Fawcett, and Mrs. Moulton. The editorial departments of Recent Literature, Art, Music and Education are increased by one on the Drama, containing a notice by the Editor of Mr. Raymond as Colonel Sellers.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR JUNE. Opens with one of the most charming frontispieces that have yet appeared in the magazine, illustrating a fanciful poem by Rachel Pomeroy, about a little giant-girl, who is certainly unlike any other of her race with whom we are acquainted.

Stories of adventure have by this time come to be a fixed fact with the boys who read ST. NICHOLAS, and they will fully appreciate those of this number. The poem of "The Fays"—beautiful in itself—is illustrated most exquisitely by Jessie Curtis, who has no superior in the dainty and graceful execution of drawings of this delicate order. The illustrations generally are admirably drawn and engraved; and the various departments are, as usual, full of information, anecdote, and humor.

SCRIBNER FOR JUNE contains an admirable story by James T. McKay, "Birds ll of Mapleton." Albert Rhode's description of "The Latin Quarter" gives a pretty good idea of a certain phase of Parisian Bohemianism. Col. Waring's paper on Dutch Farming appeals forcibly to the agricultural districts. Mr. A. B. Johnson, secretary of the late Mr. Sumner, tells some characteristic anecdotes about the Senator. As for Mr. Cook's household paper, with its tasteful and pretty illustrations,—this is one of the most amusing and interesting papers in the number. There is a generous installment of "The Mysterious Island," which the Editors seem to be boiling down to the very last point. Mr. Munger's article on "Maxims" presents views on the subject which will be new to many readers. The most stricking poetic feature of the number is "The Power of Prayer," a darkey dialect poem by Sidney and Clifford Lanier. Dr. Holland discusses "Instruction from Outside," "The Shrinkage of Values," and "The Music of the Church." The Old Cabinet contains "Some Suggestions Concerning the Art of Conversation." The new department of "The World's Work" is quite full.

THE June number of LIPPINCOTT'S has the concluding paper descriptive of a trip "Up the Parana and in Paraguay." It is well written and finely illustrated. C. Grenville Murray gives a vivid and touching description of the way Henri Derbley, a sensitive French boy, became a soldier during the days of the Conscription. "The Symphony," by Sidney Lanier, is a poem far above the ordinary level of even our best magazine poetry. Wirt Sikes gives a free and very readable account of the French Blousards at their mask balls and various places of questionable resort. "Eight Hundred Miles in an Ambulance," by Laura Winthrop Johnson, is a pleasing description of a wagon-ride across our western prairies. Robert Wilson contributes a vivid sketch of a storm at sea. Sarah B. Wister tells us how a person without art-education is apt to feel in visiting the great art-galleries of Europe. "By the Lake" is a short love-story, by Ita Aniol Prokop. T. Adolphus Trollope contributes a paper on "A Scene in the Campagna." "Three Feathers," by William Black, reaches a happy conclusion.

Titus Munson Coan is making a reputation as a magazine writer. In his Complaint of Printing, in the June number of the GALAXY, he says some very smart, quaint, and true things about newspapers. Another readable paper in this number is "The Murats of Florida," giving an account of the American life of Achille, eldest son of King Murat, and fuller particulars about his amiable princess. Richard Grant White has another of his acute, but poorly written papers on the Science and the Philosophy of Music. Every thing that R. G. White writes is worth reading. The serials of the number are capital—"Dear Lady Disdain," by Justin McCarthy and "Leah," by Mrs. Annie Edwards. Drift Wood is, as usual, clever and entertaining, while the Current Literature, Scientific Miscellany, and Nebulae are in the best vein of this popular Monthly.

THE CANADIAN MONTHLY for May has an article on the late Hon. Joseph Howe. Unfortunately it is not concluded. We think that a pity, as anecdotical papers on prominent men should be compressed within the limits of a magazine paper. An article on Imperial and Colonial Confederation is noticed more at length in our editorial columns. The whole number is very creditable, indeed, and we are pleased to find that the article on Current Events has been curtailed. We can only repeat that this national magazine of ours should be generously supported, and along with the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS ought to be in every Canadian home.

Canadian students of science cannot do better than receive the POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY of the Appletons. It is a distinctive publication, admirably edited and printed, every number of which is stored with rich material. The June number contains Toadstools and their Kindred, an illustrated paper of rare merit. The Conservative Design of Organic Disease is another useful and acute article. The Microscope and its Misinterpretations should be read by all students of Physics. Max Muller has a curious question of Horses' Ribs. The Geographical work of 1874 is an admirable summary, while Woods' Discoveries at Ephesus are very entertaining. The Miscellany and Notes would fill a small magazine by themselves.

HYPNOLOGY.

Frank Buckland, the naturalist, writes :—

The human frame cannot do without sleep. I believe the reason is that the mysterious property —for want of a better name we call it "vital energy" — gradually leaks out during the day. During sleep the machinery of the body, especially the brain, becomes recharged with it. The cause of not being able to sleep — I write now of people in good health and hard workers with their brains is that the brain cannot, so to speak "go down," but it continues to act, more or less. My father when writing the "Bridgewater Treatise," had his own way of working. He was an excessively busy man during the day, and had only the night hours in which he could write. He generally dined at 7 o'clock, and immediately after dinner went to sleep for two or three hours. He then got up and worked on until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Just before retiring he took some light pudding or a sandwich, with cocoa or milk. Thus he always slept well, as the blood was diverted from the brain to the stomach.

I have no hesitation in saying that the proper thing to do is to go to sleep immediately (or at least very soon) after the meal of the day. All animals always go to sleep, if they are not disturbed, after eating. This is especially noticeable in dogs, and the great John Hunter showed by an experiment that digestion went on during sleep more than when the animal was awaked and going about. This is his experiment: He took two dogs and gave them both the same quantity of food. One of them was then allowed to go to sleep; the other was taken out hunting. At the end of three or four hours he killed both these dogs. The food in the stomach of the dog which had been asleep was quite digested; in that of the one which had been hunting the food was not digested at all.

This fact, I think, shows the advisability of going to sleep immediately after eating. This ignored fact always occurs to my memory when I see old gentlemen nodding over their wine. Nature says to them "Go to bed." They will not go to bed, but still nature will not allow her law to be broken, so she sends them to sleep sitting in the chairs. People, therefore, who feel sleepy after dinner ought to dine late, and go straight to bed when a sleepy feeling comes over them.

Most good folks, however, do the worst possible thing imaginable; they retire altogether into the drawing room, and then, to make matters worse, they drink tea and coffee. Now I regard tea and coffee, when taken at night, to be poison to certain constitutions. It is very well in the morning, but it is very bad at night. The reason why tea and coffee should not be taken at night is that the one contains an alkaloid called theine, and the other contains an alkaloid called caffein. These two alkaloids taken into the system stimulate the brain, and do not allow it to go to rest. I speak of this matter from experience. If I take thoughtlessly a cup of tea or coffee after 5 o'clock in the evening, going to bed about 11 o'clock, I cannot go to sleep; and if the brain does fall asleep, the alkaloid will wake it up in about an hour or two. Sleeplessness, therefore, is usually caused by tea or coffee, though, strange to say, tea and coffee actually send some people into sound slumber.

I well recollect the late Dr. Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford, telling my father, then most actively engaged as Dean of Westminster, of his patient way of going to sleep. It is better than the old-fashioned prescription of watching sheep jumping through a hedge one after another, ships sailing out to sea, &c. The Bishop's prescription was to repeat very slowly the vowels A E I O. In doing this, they were to be faintly pronounced with each inspiration and expiration. It will be found easy to do this without moving the lips, but the vowel U must not be pronounced, for to do this the muscular action of the lips necessarily takes place, and sleep comes not. I advise my readers to try this plan.

I once heard a midshipman who complained that he could not sleep at night because there were no waves dashing against the sides of the ship. To this noise he had so many months been accustomed that he could not sleep without the familiar sound. He asked his mother to dash pails of water against his bedroom door till he went to sleep. I was once told, when on a salmon inspection, that a certain miller could sleep so long as the continued whirr of the mill wheel was going on, but directly after the noise stopped he awoke.

The deepest sleep is always just before dawn. It is, I believe, probable that some change takes place at this time in the atmospheric condition, as the hour just before dawn is selected by savages to make their attack, and it is at this time also, I believe, that a great proportion of children are born. I venture to suggest a new but simple remedy for want of sleep. Opiates in any form, even the *liquor opii sedat.*, and chloroform, will leave traces of their influence the next morning. I therefore prescribe for myself — and have frequently done so for others — onions; simply common onion raw, but Spanish onions stewed will do. Everybody knows the taste of onions; this is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I am sure, highly soporific powers. In my own case they never fail. If I am much pressed with work, and feel I shall not sleep, I eat two or three small onions, and the effect is magical. Onions are also excellent things to eat when much exposed to intense cold. Mr. Parnaby, Troutdale Fishery, Keswick, informs me that, when collecting salmon and trout eggs in the winter, he finds that common raw onions enable him and his men to bear the ice and cold of the semi-frozen water much better than spirits, beer, &c. The Arctic expedition, just now about to start, should therefore take a good stock of onions. Finally, if a person cannot sleep, it is because the blood is in the brain, not in his stomach; the remedy, therefore, is obvious; call the blood down from the brain to the stomach. This is to be done by eating a biscuit, a hard-boiled egg, a bit of bread and cheese, or something. Follow this up with a glass of wine or milk, or even water, and you will fall asleep, and will, I trust, bless the name of the writer.

SCIENTIFIC.

A GENTLEMAN who died recently in England bequeathed five hundred dollars to Dr. John Stenhouse, F. R. S., in recognition of the service he has rendered to mankind in discovering the utility of charcoal as a filter for air.

IN a lecture on tides delivered before the Royal Institution a short time ago, Professor P. Martin Duncan referred to the existing traces of ancient tidal action on the earth's surface as evidence of the great antiquity of our moon.

A BOILING lake, two miles in circumference, and situated on a mountain at a height of twenty-five hundred feet above the level of the sea, is said to have been recently discovered in the West Indian Island of Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles.

THE introduction of American shad into British waters is strongly advocated by many fish culturists, although an attempt to introduce them in Germany failed, on account of the time necessarily occupied in transporting the young fish to that country. The English scientific journal, *Nature*, thinks that no greater boon could be conferred upon Great Britain than the transfer of the shad, together with the allied American fish known as the alewife, into its waters.

THE practice of cleansing bottles with leaden shot is objectionable on account of the danger that the acid may poison the liquid they receive. No such objection applies to iron wire clippings, which are recommended by M. Fordos, the French author, for the same purpose. In regard to the subject of lead-poisoning, we also notice that Professor Henry E. Roscoe, the well-known and able English chemist, has lately said that there can be little doubt that water drawn from leaden hot-water cisterns would be contaminated with lead.

TO OBTAIN soap bubbles that will show the changing colors of the rainbow the directions are as follows: Take half a pint of water that has been boiled and become cold, and put into it a quarter of an ounce of Castile soap, cut up fine. Put this in a pint bottle, and set it in hot water in a saucepan on the fire; there let it remain an hour or so, now and then giving it a good shaking till the soap is dissolved. Let the fluid stand quiet for the impurities and coloring matter of the soap to settle; then pour off the fluid and add to it three or four ounces of glycerine, and your soap bubble solution is ready. In an ordinary way you may blow the bubbles easy with a tobacco pipe, but if you wish to attain scientific perfection, you had better employ a glass pipe. By adding a large quantity of glycerine you may make these bubbles so strong that you can play battledore with them.

BALLOONING, for scientific purposes, has recently been prosecuted with extraordinary vigor in France. The long voyage of the balloon *Zenith*, from Paris, three hundred miles to the vicinity of Bordeaux, has been mentioned. Subsequently the *Saturn*, under the charge of M. Godard, made a trip from Bayonne, in France, to a town near Pampeluna, in Spain, being thus the first balloon that ever crossed the Pyrenees; and still later the *Zenith* was the vehicle of the extraordinary ascent—without a parallel in the history of ballooning—which resulted in the death of two of three aeronauts, MM. Sivel and Croce-Spinelli, in consequence of the extreme rarefaction of the air at the immense height to which they ascended. The barometer, held in their hands even in death, indicated that they must have risen eight miles above the surface of the earth. A height of about seven miles is believed to have been reached by the English aeronauts Glaisher and Coxwell, in their famous ascent from Wolverhampton in 1862. Coxwell became senseless, but Glaisher, although he lost the use of his arms for the time being, preserved sufficient presence of mind to pull the valve-rope with his teeth. This act saved his life and that of his companion, for the balloon at once began to descend.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

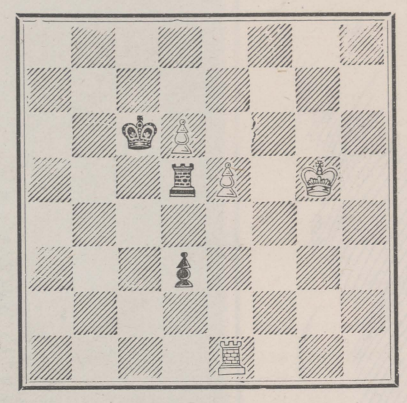
☞ *Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rosencrantz.—Solution of Problem No. 19. Correct. Solution to No. 18, not the shortest road to victory. See Solution in Chess Column.

During the last month, Mr. Blackburne, the noted English Chess player, undertook to play at the City of London Chess Club, ten games simultaneously without seeing board or men, against as many strong players of the Club. In about five or six moves several of the opponents of Mr. Blackburne were beginning to acknowledge defeat, and in two hours more only three remained. Two of those soon afterwards relinquished the board, and the remaining one won his game. It will thus be seen that in this encounter Mr. Blackburne had not overrated his strength, although it must be acknowledge that he had an extraordinary feat to perform.

PROBLEM No. 21.
By Sarratt.
BLACK.



WHITE.

Black having the move, takes King's Pawn with Rook in the expectation of pushing his Pawn to Queen. What ought White to play?

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 19.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 5th	1. K takes Kt (dis ch) or (A)
2. P to Q 4th (dis ch) Mate.	
(A)	
	1. K takes Q B P (dis ch) or (B)
2. B to Q 4th Checkmate.	
(B)	
	1. B moves
2. Kt to Q B 2nd Checkmate.	

Solution of Problem for Young Players,

No. 18.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 8 [ch]	1. K takes Q.
2. Kt to K R 6th Checkmate.	

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.—No. 19.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R sq	K at K R 3rd
Q at Q Kt sq	Q at K Kt 6th
R at K B 4th	R at K Kt 3rd
Pawn at K R 4th.	B at K 3rd
	Kt at K B 3rd
	Kt at K Kt 5th
	Pawn at K R 4th

White having the move, draws the game. A position occurring in actual play.

GAME 26th.

Played in London, Eng., between the Rev. Mr. Mac Donald and Mr. Maude.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

Rev. Mr. MacDonald. WHITE.	Mr. Maude. BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt
7. B to Q B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th
8. B takes P (ch)	K to K sq [a]
9. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K R 4th
11. Q to Q 3rd [b]	B to Q Kt 5th [c]
12. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
13. Q takes B	P takes B
14. Kt takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd
15. Q to Q Kt 5th	R to K B sq
16. Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	Q takes Kt
17. Q takes K Kt ch)	Q to K B 2nd
18. Q takes Q [ch]	R takes Q
19. P to Q B 3rd [d]	P to K R 4th
20. Castles	P to B 6th
21. B to K Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd
22. P takes P	P takes P
23. Q R to K sq	B to K Kt 5th
24. P to K 5th	Kt to K 2nd
25. P to Q B 4th	R to Q B sq
26. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
27. P to Q 5th	P takes Q B P
28. P to Q 6th	P takes Q Kt P [e]
29. P to K 6th [f]	B takes K P
30. R takes B	P to Kt 7th
31. B takes Kt	K to Q 2nd
32. R to K 3rd	R to Q B 8th
33. R to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q B 7th
34. R to Kt 7th [ch]	K to K 3rd
35. P to Q 7th	R to K Kt 2nd [ch]
36. B to Kt 5th [g]	R takes P
37. B to Q Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd
38. R to Q Kt sq	R to K Kt 7th [ch]
39. K to B sq	R to K R 7th
40. Q R takes Kt P	P to B 7th
41. R to K 2nd [ch]	K to Q 4th.

And White, after a series of checks, forced checkmate.

NOTES.

[a] This is better than K to Kt 2nd, in answer to which White could take Q Kt P with B.

[b] Threatening both to advance the K P and to take Kt P with B. If in the latter case B takes B., White checks with Q or Q Kt 5th, winning K Kt.

[c] An inconsiderate move, P to Q B 3rd was the correct play. Suppose:

WHITE	BLACK.
10.	P to Q B 3rd
11. P to K 5th (best)	P takes B
12. Q to Kt 6th [ch]	K to K 2nd
13. Q takes Kt [best]	B to K 3rd
14. B takes P	Q to K sq
15. B to Kt 5th [ch]	K to Q 2nd

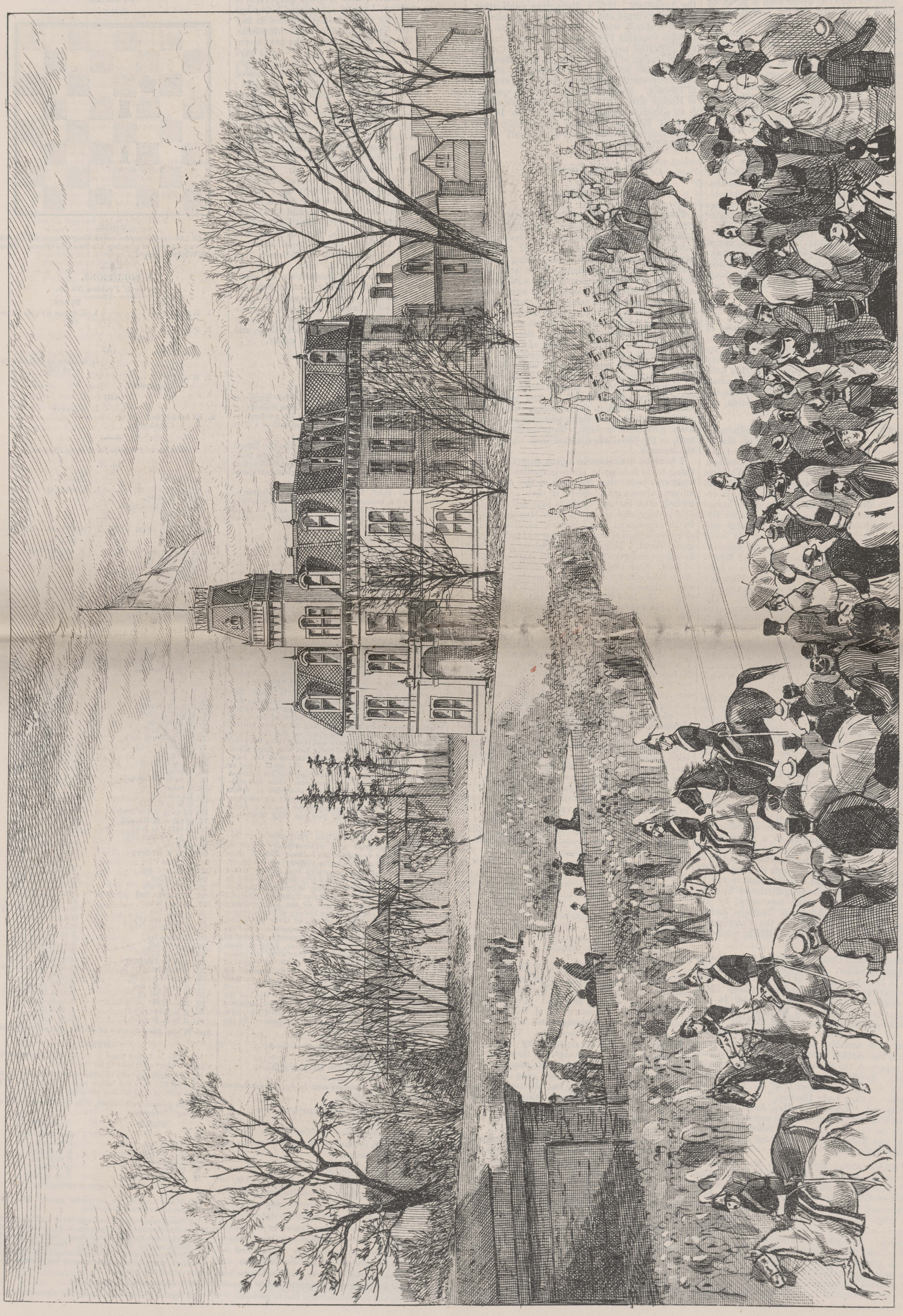
And Black's game is preferable.

[d] White has now an excellent game. The Pawns in the centre are very powerful.

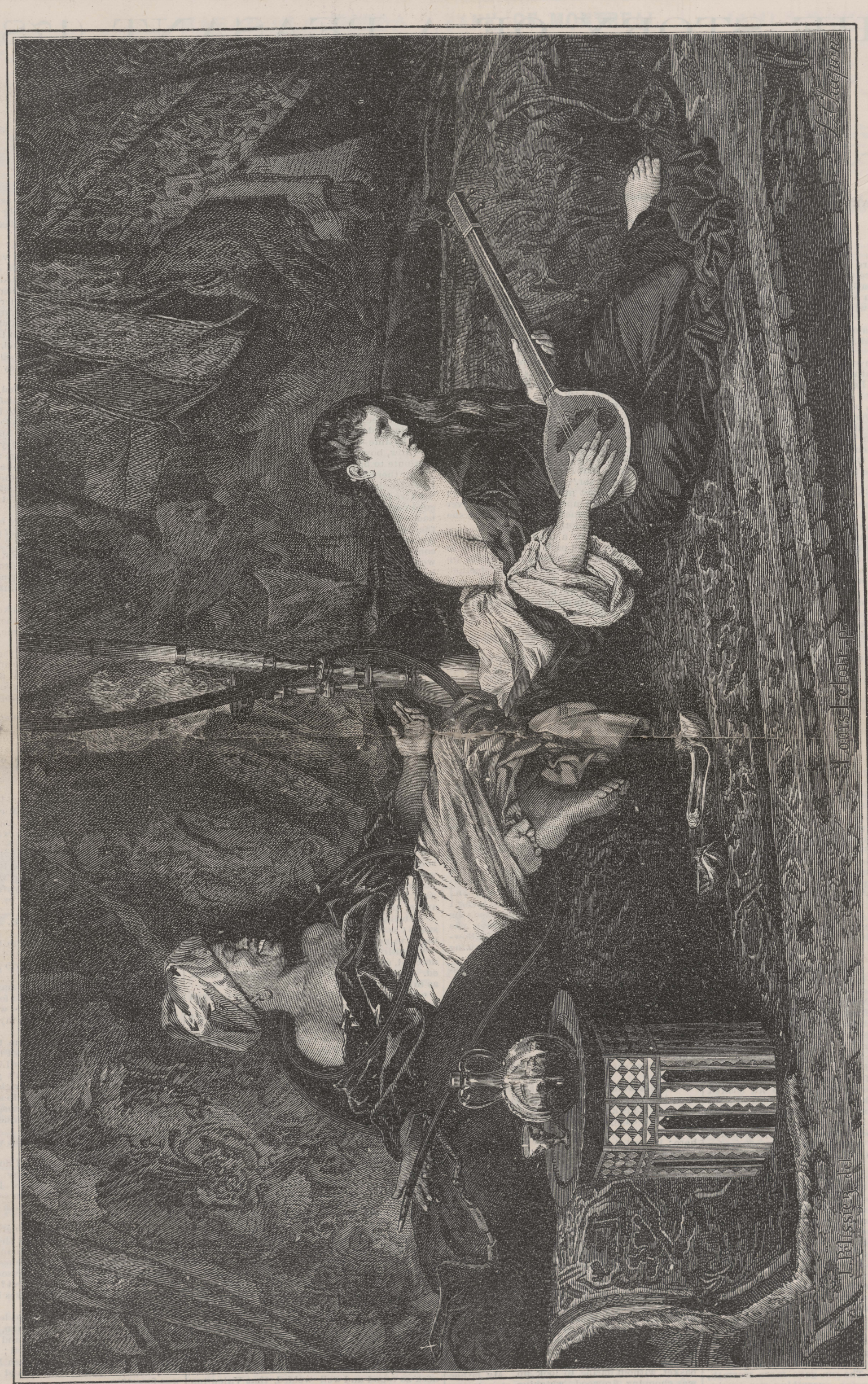
[e] Desperate, indeed, but was there anything better? White threatened to advance the K P., and the onward march of those Pawns would have become irresistible had Black moved the Kt away. We think, therefore, that Black acted wisely in abandoning the Knight at this juncture, trying to make the most of his Pawns on the other side of the board.

[f] Undoubtedly the best move.

[g] Again the best move under the circumstances.



TORONTO:—FUNERAL OF THE LATE LT. GOV. CRAWFORD; THE PROCESSION LEAVING GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—From a Sketch by W. M. Bell Smith.



PARIS SALON 1875. THE SLAVE.—FROM THE PAINTING BY LOUIS LELOIR.

THE STORY OF A PEASANT (1789.)

OR

THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BY MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN,

AUTHORS OF "MADAME THERESE," "THE CONSCRIPT," "THE BLOCKADE," &c.

PART THE FIRST.

1789.

XII.

"Well, you are a fool, and this girl is a greater fool than you are to take a fancy to you. What are we in comparison with them?"

She was green with anger. I looked at her very quietly, without replying. My father said—

"Let Michel alone—don't call out so loud."

But she would listen to nothing, and went on—

"Did any one ever see such an idiot? For the last six months I have been coaxing that great hag of a Letumier to come here for the sake of that boy; an old miser, who can only talk of her land, her hemp-field, and her cows! I put up with everything. I take patience, and then, when it is all settled, when he has only to close, this beggar refuses! Perhaps he thinks himself a seigneur, he fancies they ought to run after him. Good heavens! why should I have such people id my family? It makes me shudder!"

I wanted to reply, but she said—

"Hold your tongue; you will die on a dung-hill, and so we shall all."

As I said nothing, she went on—

"Yes, this gentleman refuses. Spend your life, indeed, in bringing up Nicolases and Michels, vagabonds who get kidnapped here and there; there is no want of bad girls in the country! Since he refuses, probably he likes some one else better."

She turned round with her broom in her hand, and looked at me over her shoulder. I would hear no more, and looking very pale, I went up the ladder. Since Claude left, Etienne and I slept above under the thatch. I was in despair; mother called after me—

"So you take yourself off. I see it plain enough, don't I you bad boy? You dare not stay!"

I was choking with shame. I threw myself down in the great box, with my hands over my face, thinking—

"My God! is this possible?"

And I could hear my mother calling louder and louder—

"The beggar! the idiot!"

My father tried to quiet her. That lasted a long time. My face was wet with tears. About one, everything was at last quiet in the hut, but I could not sleep, I was too unhappy. I thought to myself—

"There! for ten years you have been at work; the others leave home. You stay behind you pay the family debts, you give up your last liard for the support of the old people, and because you will not marry this girl for the sake of what she has got, because you will not marry the hemp-field, you are no longer good for anything—you are only Nicolas, a fool, and a beggar!"

I became more and more indignant. Little Etienne slept calmly by my side. I could not close my eyes. From thinking and thinking over these things I was wet with perspiration. I was smothered in this garret. I wanted air.

At last, about four, I rose and went down. My father was not asleep; he asked me—

"Is that you, Michel?—are you going out?"

"Yes, father, I am going out."

I wished much to talk to him; he was as good and as honest a man as any. But what could I say to him? My mother was not asleep either; her eyes shone in the obscurity; she said nothing, and I went out. Out of doors the fog was rising from the valley. I took the sheep-path under the rocks. The fog soaked through my frock, and cooled my blood. I went straight on. What I was thinking about now, God only knows! I wanted to leave Baraques and go to Saverne, to Quatre-Vents; a journeyman blacksmith never wants work. The idea of abandoning my father, Marceline, and little Etienne wrung my heart, but I knew my mother would never get the lands of the Letumiers out of her head, and she would eternally reproach me about them. So many ideas pass through one's brain at such a moment, one thinks no more about them, one tries not to do so, and one forgets them.

All I now recollect is, that about five o'clock, after the dew had fallen, there was a beautiful sunrise, a spring sun. The coolness did me good; I cried to myself—

"Michel, you must stay and put up with it. You cannot abandon your father, no, nor, Etienne, nor your little sister. It is your duty to support them; let your mother scold, you must stay."

And with these ideas in my head I turned back to the village, through the orchards and gardens which lie along the slope. I screwed up my courage. The sun gave more warmth, the birds were singing, everything was bright, the dew hung at the edges of the leaves. I saw, too, the white smoke from our forge slowly rising against the sky. Valentine was up.

I hurried along, and just as I came to the village, I suddenly heard some one digging on the other side of the hedge which bordered the path. I looked; it was Margaret, behind their house, planting potatoes in a corner of their orchard. I was surprised when I recollected how late she had returned the evening before; I stood against the hedge for some time looking at her; the more I looked at her the more I admired her.

There she was, brave and busy, in a short petticoat and heavy sabots, thinking of nothing but her work; and I then saw for the first time that her cheeks were brown and round, her forehead small, with beautiful brown hair growing near her eyebrows and on her temples; she was very like her father; she clenched her teeth, and her sabot pressed the spade which broke up the roots in the ground. The sun shone through the apple-trees in flower upon her, with the flickering shadows of the leaves; the earth steamed, everything shone; one felt already it would be very hot.

After looking at Margaret for a long time, my mother's words came into my mind—"He loves another;" and I said to myself, "It is true, he does love another! This one possesses neither fields, meadows, nor cows, but she has courage; she shall be my wife! We shall have the rest in time. But I must first win her, and I will work to win her."

From that moment my ideas were changed; I respected Margaret more than before; I never for a moment entertained the thought that she could be the wife of another.

Having thus come to a resolution, as people were coming down the path to go to work in the fields, I left the spot, having fully made up my mind, full of courage, and even satisfaction. I came into the street; Valentine had been waiting a moment for me before the forge, his shirt-sleeves tucked up on his long, lean arms, his breast and neck bare.

"What beautiful weather, Michel!" as he saw me coming. "If it was only Sunday we could take a turn in the wood."

"Yes," I answered, taking off my frock; "but it happens to be Monday, Papa la Ramée. What have you got to do this morning?"

"Old Rantzan brought us last evening two dozen axes to be put to rights, for Harberg, and Christopher Besme's cart wants a new nave."

"Well, then, let us begin."

I never felt so fit for work. The iron was in the fire; Valentine took the tongs and the small hammer, I the sledge, and we began.

Each time in my life that I have seen distinctly what I wanted, and when, instead of star-gazing and going on day after day as usual, I have fixed on anything difficult, and which required both attention and courage, then my good-humour would return to me. I sang, whistled, and wielded my hammer like an old workman. The greatest trouble is to have no fixed idea; now I had one which pleased me immensely.

The evening of that day, when about to return to our cottage, I set off without dread, determined to hear all my mother had to say, and to make no reply. As I came near the house I met my father, very pale and frightened; he beckoned me into a deep lane between the orchards, where we could not be seen. I followed him, and the poor man said to me, trembling all the time—

"Your mother made disturbance enough yesterday, my boy; how dreadful it is! Now, what are you going to do? Are you going away?"

He looked at me, quite pale. I saw he was in a state of great anxiety, and I replied—

"No, father, no! How could I leave you, little Etienne, and Marceline? It is not to be done!"

Happiness shone in his face—he seemed to revive.

"That is well," said he. "I knew you would stay, Michel. Yes, yes, I am so glad I spoke to you. She is all in the wrong; she loses her temper too easily. Ah, I have suffered enough in my life-time, but it is all right; you stay here; it is all right."

He held me by the hand, and I felt very much affected.

"Yes," said I, "I will stay, father, and if my mother cries out again—why, she is my mother; I shall listen to her without replying."

Then he was reassured.

"That is right, said he. "But listen one minute; you must wait here an instant or two. I will go home alone, for if your mother saw us together I should have a hard time of it. Do you see?"

"Yes, father. Go on."

He then left the lane, and some minutes after I quietly followed him, and went in. My mother was spinning on the hearth, with her mouth shut. She thought, no doubt, that I was going to say something to her—tell her I was going away. Her eyes followed me about, and she seemed preparing to curse me. Little Marceline and Etienne at her feet were plaiting a basket, without daring to look up. My father was chopping firewood, watching me all the while; but I looked as usual, and I only said—

"Good evening, father; good evening mother. I am very tired. We have had hard work at the forge to-day."

I went up the ladder. No one replied. I lay down, satisfied with what I had done. I slept well.

XIII.

The nex day on going to work early I found the Three Pigeons full of people already; they were coming all along the road, some in carts, the others on foot. The news was soon spread that the memorial of our complaints and grievances was nearly finished, and it was to be conveyed to Nancy to be incorporated with those of the other bailiwicks.

Since the election-day many of the deputies to the bailiwick had sent for their wives and children to Lixheim; they were now on their road home, well satisfied to get back to their nests.

They called out as they went by—

"It is finished. The rest are coming this evening; it is all settled."

Valentine and I were well pleased at soon seeing Maître Jean back at the forge. After working ten years together, it is very dull to remain three weeks alone, and not to see the good-natured fat face which called out from time to time—

"Now, boys, get on!" or, "Stop, let us have a minute to breathe!"

Yes, there is something wanting; one is quite bewildered.

So we hung up our jackets, and talked of the good news, while looking at the crowd which had stopped at the inn, Nicole, and Dame Catherine, who went out with chairs to help the women to get down from their carts, and then compliments and greetings, for all these women were acquaintances, and since their husbands had been named deputies, they were much more ceremonious and called one another "madame."

Valntine laughed heartily.

"Look here, Michel," said he, "here is the Countess Gros-Jacques, or the Baroness Jarnique! Look, this is just the time to learn good manners."

He was not deficient in wit when he ridiculed those who were not noble; on the contrary, when he saw the bows they made, he laughed till he cried, and always ended by saying—

"That is as becoming to them as lace to Finaude, Father Benedict's donkey! Oh, the beggers! To think that this sort should dare to revolt against his majesty, the queen, and the highest authorities! Fancy their asking for their rights! I would give you your rights—that I would—I would send you packing, and if you were not satisfied I would double my Swiss guards and my gendarmerie."

He discoursed in this way in a low tone, while he blew the bellows and held the iron in the tongs. I knew all his thoughts, for he was obliged to talk aloud to understand himself; it did me good.

We had begun to work again. The anvil had been heard for three hours, sparks flew, and we were busy with our work, when a shadow was thrown on the little door; I turned round; it was Margaret! She had something in her apron, and said to us—

"I bring you some work; I have broken my spade; could you mend it for me by this evening or to-morrow morning?"

Valentine took the spade, which was all notched, and the socket broken. I was delighted. Margaret looked at me, and I smiled at her as much as to say—

"Be easy; I will do it for you properly; you shall see how I work."

She smiled in return, seeing how pleased I was to do her this little service.

"By this evening or to-morrow morning it is not possible," said Valentine, "but if you could come to-morrow evening——"

"Nonsense," cried I, it is nothing to do. 'Tis true we are very busy, but Margaret's spade must be done first."

"You are very welcome to it." said he; "only it will take more time than you think, and we are very busy.

Margaret laughed.

"So I may reckon on its being done, Michel?"

"Yes, yes, Margaret, you shall have it this evening."

She went away, and I fitted the small anvil on its block directly, I put the old iron part in the fire, and I took hold of the bellows-handle. Valentine looked at me with surprise; my eagerness astonished him; he said nothing, but I felt my ears were getting red as well as my cheeks. So I began to sing.

And he as usual followed me in the plaintive manner of the old journeymen smiths. Our hammers struck in time, and while thinking I was working for Margaret, my heart overflowed with satisfaction. I do not think I ever worked better in my life; my hammer left the anvil quicker than it fell; the iron was spread out as easily as pasté.

I hammered my spade first hot, then cold; I made it square, rather long, the rib well in the middle, the blade like the tail of a swallow, the neck so round and well welded, that Valentine stopped from time to time to admire my work, and I heard him mutter to himself—

"Every man has his own line. Maître Jean has no equal for making horseshoes, I am best at fellies and tires. Yes, it's a gift from Heaven, no one can deny it. He is best at spades, pick-axes, and ploughshares; in that he excels; it is the gift of the Lord."

He came and he went, came again, and sometimes asked me if he should help me.

"No," cried I, proud and pleased to see my work get on so well.

Then I began singing again.

At last, about five, my spade was finished. It shone like a silver plate, and sounded like a bell. Valentine took it, weighed it in his hand for a long time, and then looking at me, said—

"Old Rebstock, of Ribeaupierre, who sells scythes, spades, and ploughshares, even down to the farthest part of Switzerland, old Rebstock himself would put his big R on this spade, and say, 'I made this.' Yes, Michel, the Chauvels may be proud of having a good spade, which will last, maybe, as long as they will. This is your masterpiece."

You may believe I was satisfied, for Valentine was a good judge, but the satisfaction arising from his praise was nothing to the pleasure I should have in carrying the spade back to Margaret, but it wanted a handle, and I wanted a new one of ash. Without delay I ran to our neighbour, the old turner, Rigaud. who set to work and made me such a handle as I required, light and strong at the same time. I paid him for it at once, and I went back and put the spade behind the door till the day's work was over.

At seven, while washing my face, neck and hands at the pump in front of the forge, and chancing to look up the street, I saw Margaret sitting on the bench at their door, peeling potatoes. I showed her the spade from a distance, and I walked up to her quite content saying—

"Here it is; what do you think of that Margaret?"

She took the spade, and looked at it in admiration. I could hardly breathe.

"Ah," said she, looking at me, "Valentine made this."

I answered her, quite red in the face—

"So you think I cannot make anything?"

"Oh no! but this is so well made. Do you know, Michel, you will make a good workman?"

She smiled, and I was very happy again when she said—

"But this will cost dear; what do I owe you for it?"

When I heard that I came down from the clouds, and said to her almost angrily—

"Margaret, you want to vex me. What! I work for you; I make you a present of a spade; I am happy to do you a service, and you ask me what it costs!"

Seeing my piteous face, she said—

"But you are unreasonable, Michel; all work is worth its pay; and then there is Maître Jean's coke, and your time, which you owe him."

She was right, and I felt it; but it did not prevent my saying, "No, no, it is not that!" and even to lose my temper, when suddenly the father Chauvel in his grey frock, with his stick in his hand, took me by the arm and said—

"What is all this? what is it, Michel? what are you two disputing about?"

He had just come back from Lixheim, and looked at me good humouredly; as for me, I could hardly speak; I was terribly embarrassed.

"Why," said Margaret, "he has mended my spade, and now he won't be paid for doing it."

"Nonsense," said Chauvel; "why?"

A happy idea just came into my head, and I answered—

"No, you must not make me take a denier, Monsieur Chauvel; have you not lent me books often? did you not get my sister Lisbeth a place at Wasselonne? and now don't you help the whole country to recover its rights? When I work for you it is for friendship sake, in gratitune; I should think myself a beggar if I said to you, 'That costs so and so much.'" It is contrary to my nature."

He looked at me a moment with his little quick eyes, and said—

"That is all very well, but I do not do these things either that I may not pay people. If I had done so from such a motive I also should think myself a begger. Do you see Michel?"

Then, as I did not know what to say, I was ready to cry, and I said—

"Ah, Monsieur Chauvel, you give me pain."

And he, no doubt touched by that, replied—

"No, Michel, I have no such intention, for I look on you as a brave and honest boy, and to prove it to you I accept your present. We both of us accept it, don't we Margaret?"

"Yes," said she, "since it gives him so much pleasure, we cannot refuse it."

Chauvel then looked at the spade, and praised it, saying I was a good workman, at that later he hoped to see me a master, and doing a good business. I had become tranquil; and when he went into his house, and when Margaret had said, "Good night, Michel, and thanks," all was forgetten.

I was pleased at having answered so well, for Chauvel's glance, while I was speaking, had disturbed me, and if my reasons had not been so good he might well have suspected something. I took this as a warning to be prudent, and to conceal my projects about Margaret till the time came for asking her in marriage.

(To be continued.)

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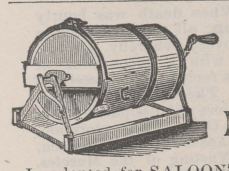

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506 COMMERCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA
11-21-8-153

PROVIDENT MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE!!!

The Directors of this Society have determined to make a NEW ISSUE OF STOCK on the following basis:

1. The Shares to represent $200 each.
2. The Entrance Fee is 10 cents per share.
3. The Subscription 10 cents per share per week.
4. Members may hold from five to thirty shares on one account.

The Subscription Book is now open at the Office of the undersigned.

No. 5 COURT OFFICES, UNION BUILDINGS ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.,

And on MONDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9, at UNION HALL, (PERRY'S), 712½ *CRAIG ST.*

W. TURNER, Sec.-Treas.
May 14th, 1875. 11-21-2-154

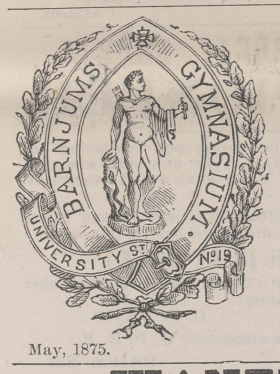
BLACK DIAMOND COAL.

The undersigned is prepared to contract for the delivery of this Celebrated Coal, EITHER AT

Montreal or F.O.B. at Pictou.

F. W. HENSHAW,
GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE NOVA SCOTIA COAL CO., **6 Hospital Street.** 11-21-6-155



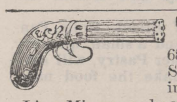
MR. BARNUM Begs to say, in reply to numerous enquiries, that he has **Not the Slightest Intention** of giving up his GYMNASIUM.

May, 1875. 11-21-157.

WANTED.

An active and intelligent CANVAS ER for the advertising in *L'OPINION PUBLIQUE.* This paper has THREE TIMES the circulation of any other French Paper in Canada, and should command an extensive patronage among English as well as French Business Houses. Party applying must have good references, speak English and French fluently, and possess a good address.

Apply to GEORGE E. DESBARATS, 319, St. Antoine Street, Montreal.



T. REEVES & Co., 687 Craig St. Revolvers, Rifles, Shot Guns, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods of all kinds.
Live Minnows always on hand. 11-19-13-140

McMILLAN & CO., **MERCHANT TAILORS,**
252, St. James Street,
(Next door West Ottawa Hotel,)

Are now in receipt of a full stock of SPRING OVERCOATINGS, heavy and medium weight Scotch and West of England Tweeds, for early Spring Suitings. All from the most celebrated manufacturers. 11-19-13-144.

PAPER HANGINGS
WINDOW SHADES, WIRE SCREENS, BANNERS, RUSTIC BLINDS and SCENERY.
GEO. C. DeZOUCHE,
351 NOTRE DAME STREET.
11-16-13-127.

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Varnishes & Japans,
IMPORTERS OF
Oils, Paints, Colors, Spts. of Turpentine, &c.,
3 Corn Exchange, 6 St. John St., Montreal.
11-18-9-25

OFFICES TO LET.

Two or three nice ROOMS. Corner of Craig and Bleury Streets.

— ALSO —

One first-rate *flat*, commodious and well lighted, very suitable for any light manufacturing business.

Apply to G. B. BURLAND, 46, St. John Street.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON, having the EXCLUSIVE Supply of this UNRIVALLED COCOA invite Comparison with any other Cocoa, for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate Aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

For further favourable Opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest HOMŒOPATHIC advice, aided bp the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree, the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the FRESH NUT.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE

MADE IN ONE MINUTE WITHOUT BOILING

THE ABOVE ARTICLES are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest Manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—TAYLOR BROTHERS'

celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. STEAM MILLS, BRICK LANE, LONDON. EXPORT CHICORY MILLS, BRUGES, BELGIUM.
11-20-26-148

JOSEPH LUCKWELL,
BUILDER & JOINER
35½ ST. ANTOINE STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-20-52-32

North British & Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Head Office for Canada:
No. 72 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all classes of Risks.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Ninety per Cent of Profits Divided among Policies of Participating Scale.

MANAGING DIRECTORS AND GENERAL AGENTS:
D. L. MacDOUGALL and THOS. DAVIDSON.
WM. EWING, INSPECTOR.
G. H. ROBERTSON and P. R. FAUTEUX,
SUB-AGTS. FOR MONTREAL.
Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns. 10-20-52-24

To Merchants, Manufacturers, &c.

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADINGS, MEMORANDA, BUSINESS CARDS, SHOW CARDS, PRICE LISTS, BILLS OF LADING, CHEQUES, DRAFTS, CIRCULARS, &c., produced to order, at short notice, and moderate prices, from stone or type. Special designs engraved and kept for use of customers requiring them.

We can suit you in Time, Style, and Price.

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS COMPANY,
115 St. François-Xavier St., and 311 to 319 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A DIVIDEND OF

SEVEN PER CENT.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after

TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY of JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st MAY, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of JUNE next.

Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock p.m.

(By order of the Board.)

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.
Montreal, 23rd April, 1875. 11-18-7 138.

Metropolitan Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

upon the paid up capital Stock of the Bank has this day been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this City on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting

of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the BANK on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of JUNE next. The Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Board.

A. S. HINCKS,
Cashier.
Montreal, April 28th, 1875. 11-19-4-141

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

Four per Cent.

on the paid up Capital of La Banque Jacques Cartier has been declared for the current half year, and will be payable at the Bank on and after the FIRST day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. COTTÉ,
Cashier.
Montreal, 29th April, 1875. 11-19-4-142

L. J. FORGET,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
104, St. Francois Xavier St., (Exchange Bank Building.)
11-19-52-146.

RELIEF, COMFORT, AND CURE.
Artificial Limbs, Trusses, Supporters, Braces, Instruments for Deformities, Weak Ankles, &c., fitted to every case by Dr. J. ENEAS, at the Victoria Truss Factory, corner of Bleury and Craig Streets. 11-19 26-136.

I. L. BANCS & CO.,

783 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.
Gravel Roofs repaired at short Notice.
Prepared Roofing Felt, Roofing Composition, Gravel, Wood Varnish for Painting Shingles. 11-7-52-94.

GASALIERS

NEW, ELEGANT, CHEAP DESIGNS
RICHARD PATTON,
11-19-52-145 745 Craig Street, Montrea

OTTAWA, KINGSTON, AND LONDON DEBENTURES,

$180,600, SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

Messrs. DRUMMOND, CASSELS & CO., Montreal, are authorised to receive, on or before the 2nd day of June next, Tenders for $180,600 of *Debentures* of the Cities of *Ottawa, Kingston* and *London, Ont.*

Tenders may be for any portion of the above Debentures, from $100 upwards, and are to be at a rate per dollar, to which will be added accrued interest up to date of payment.

Ottawa Debentures $35,000.—These bear date 1st March, 1872, and mature 1st November, 1891. Principal and Interest are payable in Ottawa—the Interest, at 6 per cent, half-yearly, on 1st March and 1st November.

The population of the City is now 24,253. Its debt, excluding the Water Works Liability, which is itself reproductive, is $736,808. Against this there are, all absolutely liable for the payment of these debentures, assessed property $11,574,495; Corporation property, excluding Water Works, $233 099, and the Sinking Fund for the above debt, already amounting to $189,157.

Kingston Debentures, $75,900.—These bear date 31st December, 1872, but mature annually, as per schedule, in different amounts, from 1879 to 1901. Principal and Interest are payable in Kingston—the Interest semi-annually at 6 p. c., on the first days of January and July. The Interest Coupons, payable 1st July next, are attached.

The total debt of Kingston is $470,000, and the assessed value of property, all of which is absolutely liable for the payment of these Debentures, is $5,168,490.

In cases of more than one tender for the same Debenture or Debentures, preference will be given to the highest tender, and Debentures of similar amount, or less, of the next nearest dates of maturity, will be allotted to the tenderers in order, unless in their tenders they mention a preference for other Debentures.

London Debentures $69,700.—These are all twenty year Debentures, maturing, as per schedule, chiefly on 1st June, 1895. Principal and Interest are payable, the Interest half-yearly, chiefly at 7 p. c., in London, Ont.

The population of London is 18,413, and, with its suburbs, is nearly 30,000. Its debts amount to $1,097,937, but, besides a total assessed value of property, amounting to $8,092,660, and real property, belonging to the Corporation, to a very large amount within the City, all of which is absolutely liable for this debt, the Corporation holds First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and other interests in the London and Port Stanley Railway, amounting to $1,111,529, from which an annual revenue is derived, under the lease to the Great Western Railway.

All of these Debentures form securities of the very highest character. To indicate the esteem in which Canadian Municipal Securities are held in England, it may be mentioned that Ottawa Six per cent. Debentures sold, on 23rd April last, on the London Stock Exchange, at 7 per cent. Premium.

The awards will be made to the highest tenderers, to whom advice will be promptly sent; but the right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion only of any bid. The Debentures will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards.

Payments to be exchanged at Montreal for the Debentures, may be made through the Bank of Montreal.

Detailed Schedule of the Debentures, with form of tender, can be obtained at the different Branches and Agencies of the Bank of Montreal, or from Messrs. DRUMMOND, CASSELS & CO., Montreal.

Montreal, May 13th, 1875. 11-21-2-156

JAMES WRIGHT,
MANUFACTURER OF
Church, Bank, Store and Office Fittings,
Parquet Floors, Wooden Carpetings & Fancy Wainscots,
2 TO 15 ST. ANTOINE STREET, & 801 CRAIG STREET.
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Box 943½. 11-9-52-107.

CANADA BOILER WORKS,
771 Craig Street, Montreal.
PETER HIGGINS, manufacturer of Marine and Land Boilers, Tanks, Fire-Proof Chambers, Wrought Iron Beams, Iron Bridge Girders, Iron Boats, &c. For all kinds of above works, Plans, Specifications and Estimates given if required. Repairs promptly attended to.
11-9-52-103

CANCER CURE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, BY DR. WOOD. Cure warranted without the use of the knife, and almost painless. 11-3-52-83

C. KIRBY,
MERCHANT TAILOR, 378 Yonge St., Toronto
(A few doors South of Gerrard St.)
A Stylish Cut and Fit Guaranteed. 11-11-52-119.

DR. PROUDFOOT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON (graduate McGill College), 37 Beaver Hall. Special attention given to diseases to the EYE & EAR. 11-7-52-93.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
For Style, Fit, and Workmanship, call on J. D. DRESSER & CO., 433 Notre Dame St.
11-16-52-131.

GET YOUR PICTURES FRAMED AT
G. H. HUDSON & CO'S,
Corner Craig and St. Peter Streets, Montreal.
11-9-52-105

HATS THAT R HATS.
DEVLIN'S HAT AND FUR DEPOT,
416 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL. 11-13-52-123.

HOPKINS & WILY,
ARCHITECTS AND VALUERS,
235 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
11-8-52-99

JOHN DATE,
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
Coppersmith, Brass Founder, Finisher and Manufacturer of Diving Apparatus.
657 AND 659 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.
11-8-52-102

JOSEPH GOULD,
Importer of PIANO-FORTES AND CABINET ORGANS,
211 St. James Street, Montreal. 11-7-52-98.

JUST received a large Stock of reversible CLOTHES HORSES, light, strong and compact. Also on hand, Bunnel's WASHING MACHINE, Bailey's CLOTHES WRINGERS, Mrs. Pott's SAD IRONS, &c.
MEILLEUR & CO.,
11-4-52-87. 526 Craig, near Bleury Street.

J. V. MORGAN, 75 ST. JAMES STREET,
Agent for the SILICATED CARBON FILTER COMPANY, also the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY, BATHERSEA, LONDON. 10-25-52-65

MERCHANTS—SEND TO HICKS FOR **SHOW CARDS**
11-6-52-88. of every kind—Montreal.

MR. PARKS, PHOTOGRAPER, HAS RECEIVED a very fine collection of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of Yosemite Valley, Seranavada Mountain & Niagara Falls.
11-8-52-101

PATENTS!
F. H. REYNOLDS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
235 St. James Street, Montreal.
11-8-52-100

P. KEARNEY, GILDER, MANUFACTURER OF Mirror, Portrait and Picture Frames, 69 St. Antoine Street Montreal. ☞Old Frames regilt equal to New.
11-9-52-104

RUFUS SKINNER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, and all kinds of Canned Goods, &c., Corner Yonge & Walton Streets, Toronto, Ont. 11-9-52-106

THE CANADA SELF-ACTING
BRICK MACHINES!
Descriptive Circulars sent on application. Also, HAND LEVER BRICK MACHINES.
244 Parthenais St., Montreal.
11-12-52-122. BULMER & SHEPPARD.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine. 10-21-52-36.

W. P. WILLIAMS. FRUITERER, CONFECTIONER, and Dealer in Canned Goods of all descriptions. 134 Queen Street East, bet. George & Sherbourne Sts., Toronto, Ont. 11-9-52-110

$500 PER MONTH TO LIVE MEN. SEND $5 for Agents' outfit which will sell for $10 or money refunded.
A. D. CABLE,
10-21-52-39. 568 Craig Street, Montreal.

THE FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALE
Stands side by side with the mower, the reaper, and the cotton gin, as tributary to the material progress of the world. 10-25-52-68

$5 to $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address J. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 10-18-52-20.

To Architects, Draftsmen and Surveyors.

PLANS, DIAGRAMS, ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS, DETAIL CHARTS, PERSPECTIVE VIEWS, DESIGNS, MAPS, &c., &c., reproduced from Original Drawings, or tracings on Linen or Paper, FAC-SIMILE, and enlarged or reduced to order, at short notice, and moderate prices, by PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, TRANSFER TRACING, OR ENGRAVING, to suit Customers.

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS COMPANY,
115 St. Francois Xavier St., and 311 to 319 St. Antoine St. MONTREAL.

ROBERT MILLER.

Publisher, Book-binder, Manufacturing and
WHOLESALE STATIONER,
IMPORTER OF
Wall Papers, Window Shades and SCHOOL BOOKS,
397 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
10-19-52-os-30.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

NORTON'S PILLS

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

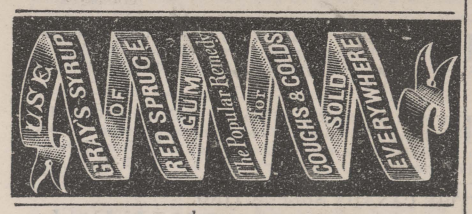
To he Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.
10-14-19-e2w-8.

LAWLOR'S
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES,
365 Notre Dame Sreeet,
11-7-52-96. MONTREAL.

PARLOR BOOT & SHOE STORE,
375 Notre Dame Street,
One door East of John Aitken & Co.

Have always on hand a choice selection of LADIES' WHITE GOODS, in Satin, Kid and Jean.
10-25-52-61 E. & A. PERRY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
W. GRANT & CO., 249 St. James Street.
Collars, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas.
SAMPLES OF SHIRTING MAILED.
11-17-13-133



GRAVEL ROOFING. R. ALEXANDER, 41 ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL.
os-10-21-52-38.

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12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance ever offered agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of $1. Sell fer $3 in an hour. Try a Chromo agency, it is the best paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys pictures. We have work and moneyfor all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or travelling. Inclose $1 in a letter. Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Penholder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single package with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

BEST Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch; English rolled Gold plated; sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance; Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from $60 to $100. It sells and trades readily, for from $25 to $60. If you want a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price $17 only. We will send this watch **C. O. D.** subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL CAN make splendid pay selling our goods. We have other novelties which are as staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue
Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.
11-20-52-149

J. DALE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE MILLINERS & DRESSMAKERS,
No. 584 Yonge Street,
11-10-52-113 TORONTO.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Co'y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $6,000,000
CASH ASSETS, OVER - - - $1,031,000

—:o:—

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. F. SINCENNES, Vice President "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OSTELL, Director "The New City Gas Co'y."
ANDREW WILSON, Director "The New City Gas" and "City Passenger Railway" Companies.
M. C. MULLARKY, Vice-President "Le Credit Foncier du Bas-Canada."
J. ROSAIRE THIBAUDEAU, Director "La Banque Nationale."
W. F. KAY, Director "Merchants Bank of Canada."
HORACE AYLWIN, Director "Bank of Toronto."
ANDREW ROBERTSON, Vice-President "Montreal Board of Trade," and Vice-President "Dominion Board of Trade."
DUNCAN McINTYRE, of Messrs. McIntyre, French & Co., Wholesale Dry-Goods Merchants.

OFFICERS:

President: J. F. SINCENNES. *Vice-President:* JOHN OSTELL.
General Manager: ALFRED PERRY. *Secretary:* ARTHUR GAGNON.
Marine Manager: CHAS. G. FORTIER.

—:o:—

Insures every description of Fire Risks, Inland Cargoes and Hulls; also Ocean Cargoes and Freights on First-Class Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

—:o:—

HEAD OFFICE: 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
10-20-52-22

Commercial Union Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON.

Capital, $12,500,000. FUNDS IN HAND AND INVESTED, OVER - - $5,000,000.
UNCALLED CAPITAL, - - - - - - - 11,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR EASTERN CANADA—UNION BUILDINGS, 43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Insurance granted upon Dwelling Houses and Mercantile Risks, including Mills and Manufactories and their contents, at reasonable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Terms liberal—Rates moderate—Security perfect—Bonus large, having heretofore averaged over 25 per cent. of the Premiums paid.

10-19-52-28. **FRED. COLE,** *General Agent for Eastern Canada.*

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada,

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, Ont.

FIRE AND MARINE. Endeavours to deserve confidence by a PROMPT AND JUST SETTLEMENT OF FAIR CLAIMS.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 160 ST. PETER STREET, COR. NOTRE DAME
10-19-52-29. *T. A. EVANS, AGENT.*

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies.

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE, the popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1 pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½, 1½ and 3-oz. bottles.

PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL (perfectly miscible in water or milk). in 4 oz., 8 oz., and pint Bottles.

Highly recommended by the Medical profession in Pulmonary complaints.

Carefully packed and shipped Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON.
MEDALLISTS AND JURORS AT ALL THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS,
31, 33, & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES.
SELECTED AND SHIPPING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH CARE AND DESPATCH.
11-3-26-e2w-80-os.

STRATHY & STRATHY,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.
No. 100 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL. 11-16-52-125.

GASALIERS. New Stock. New Designs constantly adding. Plumbing, Gasfitting. Steam and Hot Water Apparatus in all their branches. Prices low. Note the address: MACFARLANE & BAIN, 47 Bleury Street.
Also all kinds of Tin work. 11-17-52-134

DR. ROSS
Removed from PLACE D'ARMES HILL to No. 49 UNION AVENUE. 11-19-4-143.

DR. HAYWARD'S NEW DISCOVERY,
(PATENTED 1872)
ENGLAND, FRANCE & BELGIUM.

The Treatment and Mode of Cure.

How to use it successfully,

With safety and certainty in all cases of decay of the nerve structures, loss of vital power, weakness, low spirits, despondency, languor, exhaustion, muscular debility, loss of strength, appetite, indigestion, and functional ailments from various excesses, &c., &c.

Without Medicine.

Full Printed Instructions, with Pamphlet and Diagrams for Invalids, post Free, 25 cents.

(FROM SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.)
DR. HAYWARD, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., 14 York Street, Portman Square, London, W.
For Qualifications, vide "Medical Register."
11-9-52-111.

SEND FOR **RULES** FOR **SELF-MEASUREMENT.**

FRANK B. STREET.
Shirt and Collar Manufacturer,
185 ST. JAMES STREET,
Adjoining Wesleyan Church, **MONTREAL.**
11-16-8-128.

SHEET MUSIC. The largest and best assorted Stock in the Province. Any piece of Music or Music Book sent by Mail on receipt of the marked price.

BRASS BANDS furnished with first class INSTRUMENTS, at moderate prices, and the orders of Colleges and Boys' Schools where BRASS or ORCHESTRAL BANDS are encouraged, solicited.

11-16-13-132. C. C. DE ZOUCHE, 211 St. James St., Montreal.

BOND BROS.,
STOCK & SHARE BROKERS,
Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.
No. 7 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.
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10-25-52-62.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* is printed and published by the BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, LIMITED, at its offices numbers 311 to 319, St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Get the "IMPROVED" Whiteside's Spring Bed!

calling themselves hotels, profess to receive health seekers, and, perhaps, succeed at least in taking them in, but although commanding a magnificent view, they afford very indifferent accommodation. A sign prominently displayed on one of these informs the public that "Plunge and Tub Baths and Lager Beer on Ice" are to be had within. Near at hand a suspiciously new looking crutch hangs from a tree with a large notice attached, "The man who used this crutch is cured and gone home." Amusing illustrations, if such were needed, of charlatanism in vogue! The water from this spring is conveyed in pipes to the "C.P.R." Hotel, about a mile distant, and there used for washing and heating purposes.

The second of the Company's hotels, at Field, a little wayside station in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, is a modest and unassuming little place, but is surrounded on all sides by most impressive scenery—everywhere are towering craggy peaks covered with glittering snow. Conspicuous amongst these, and in the clear atmosphere, seemingly within a stone's throw of the hotel verandah, is Mount Stephens. Vast, isolated, and hoary-headed, it seems to guard and protect the little cluster of cottages and the low-roofed station at its feet, or perhaps from its great elevation looks down scornfully on their small and paltry doings.

Several points of great interest and natural beauty lie within reach of this centre, but as yet much remains to be done in the way of opening up bridle paths and walks, the railroad line itself being at present almost the only practicable road. The Natural Bridge, the Wapta River Valley through which the railroad forces its way westward, and another and still more grand and impressive valley which extends far away to the north, are some of these.

At Glacier, a small station in the Selkirk Mountains, is a third hotel, neatly finished and comfortably provided, and affording to travellers a capital starting point for expeditions into the surrounding mountains, which are here the highest and most picturesque to be found at any point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The jagged peaks, abrupt, broken, and precipitous; the steep hill slopes, swept bare of trees by the vast avalanches, which in the early spring descend with irresistible force from the mountains above; the deep covering of glittering snow, which bids defiance to any efforts the sun can put forth, and which in many of the valleys forms glaciers of great extent and singular beauty; the brawling mountain torrents of ice cold water, issuing from beneath these frozen rivers, and dashing themselves to pieces on the mountain sides; the deep, tranquil valleys with their moss-grown trees, their wealth of wild flowers, and their still and balmy air—all these form a picture of nature in her grander moods, which it would be difficult to match in any part of the world, and which, so far as our experience goes, is excelled in one only, where the highest mountains the earth supports rise in successive steps from the tropical plain up, up until their hoary crests pierce the very skies.

Mountaineering expeditions have already been undertaken from this point by Messrs. Topham and Brock and others, and in a paper read a year or two ago before the Royal Geographical Society by the Rev. W. S. Green, a pioneer in this field, an interesting account of the surrounding district is given, accompanied by an excellent little map, showing the various routes taken and indicating the extent of the snow-fields, the height of the various peaks, &c. Several attempts have been made to scale Mount Sir Donald, the highest mountain in this part of the Selkirk Range, but as yet the abrupt and precipitous character of its rocky summit has rendered these unsuccessful. Artists, too, have been early on the ground, and, amongst others, Mr. Bell Smith, several of whose water-colours adorn the walls of the Glacier-house, has reproduced some very beautiful morning and evening effects.

In front of the hotel two or three fountains, fed from a neighbouring mountain stream, brighten the little lawn, and are superintended by a quaint fellow, who apparently spends most of his time in guarding the quartz pebbles of the walks, which passing travellers, who alight here for half an hour for luncheon, show an unaccountable desire to annex and carry off.

Here also pathways are much needed to make accessible to the ordinary tourist the beauties of the surroundings. One or two rough tracks have already been made leading through the woods to the nearer glaciers, and affording delightful and most picturesque walks; but more such are needed.

The amount of snow that falls here in the winter time is enormous, reaching in places a depth of 20ft. The warm and moisture-laden air of the Pacific Ocean, carried over these heights by the prevailing westerly winds, is cooled, and deposits in the form of snow the watery vapour which it can now no longer retain. Wooden sheds of great strength here protect the track from being buried, or even in places carried away by snow, which, accumulating on the steep hillsides, becomes loosened by the warmer weather of spring, and comes rushing down with a noise like thunder, carrying everything before it, breaking or uprooting trees without effort, and sometimes almost filling the valleys into which it is heaped. With rare forethought and consideration the company has in many places laid a second track outside these sheds, for use in summertime, so that travellers passing over the line may not be deprived of the magnificent scenery. These sheds, although constructed in short, detached sections, at the points where protection is most needed, comprise altogether a length of some 16 or 18 miles. They are built of the heaviest timber work, and a free supply of water is provided in case of accidental fire.

Near Glacier the Illecilliwaet, one of the most picturesque mountain streams in British Columbia, takes its rise, and flows from here westward into the Columbia River, through a series of gorges and canyons. The railroad follows the course of this stream, crossing repeatedly from side to side of the narrow valley, cutting through projecting crags or clinging to the rocky slopes. At one point, known as the "loops," a complete figure of eight is made by the line in its effort to reach a lower level in a limited space, and here three parallel tracks at different levels on the mountain side are successively traversed. A few miles lower down it disputes with the river, here much larger, the dark and narrow gorge it has hewn for itself through the living rock. The whole of this valley is grand, almost oppressively so, and a strange sense of relief is experienced when, emerging from its rock-bound passes, the green and level banks of the more placid Columbia River are at last reached.

The fourth of the company's hotels at North Bend is welcomed at first as the breakfasting place for the day, but is remembered later as being connected with the canyon of the Fraser River, the last and most wonderful of the mighty clefts cut through these mountain ranges. The mountains here are not so high, rugged, and abrupt as are those of the Selkirk range, and much less snow is deposited on their summits. But if the mountains do not equal those already described, the valleys, and especially this marvellous canyon—through which the railway is carried—far surpass anything of the kind seen before. Above, the steep bank rises, almost shutting out the sky; below, the river swirls and surges, and, far away on the other side of the gorge, a thousand feet above the dark water, the old wagon road, the predecessor of the railway, seems to cling like a fly to the steep, rocky wall. Now we hurry across a dizzy bridge hung high above the boiling torrent, now plunge into a dark tunnel, or creep along a narrow ledge suspended as it were in mid air. Far below on some rocky point is seen the patient Indian toiling with his great scoop net, and near him the salmon he has succeeded in catching by this primitive method are hung up to dry and smoke; or perhaps it is the industrious Chinaman swinging his cradle on some bar of river sand and searching for the grains of gold which the heedless river has thrown up here. The more we see of this canyon the grander does it appear. Words fail to describe its majesty, one must see in order to appreciate its desolate and awe-inspiring grandeur.

This glimpse, necessarily very imperfect, of some of the more notable features of what we have ventured to call the Canadian Alps, will have served its purpose if it tends to stimulate a greater interest in a part of the Empire richly endowed by nature in many ways, and in none more so than in the variety and grandeur of its unsurpassed scenery.

Your obedient servant,

RANKINE DAWSON.

THE CANADIAN ALPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Few people on this side of the Atlantic are aware of the marvellous extent and variety of the mountain scenery of Western Canada, where snow-clad peaks, brawling torrents, and glacier-covered slopes vie with one another in beauty and grandeur.

The scenery of Eastern Canada, pretty and characteristic as it may fairly be considered, is familiar to many officers connected with one or other of the regiments formerly stationed in Montreal and Quebec, sportsmen who have visited these eastern provinces to take advantage of the unrivalled salmon fishing during the early summer months, and travellers who, later in the year, have participated in the winter sports and festivities, which are here carried on with so much zeal and success—all have seen and appreciated the varied beauties of this part of the country; but the mountainous districts of British Columbia in Western Canada, recently rendered accessible for the first time by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, are known to few, and as health and pleasure resorts have not received the attention they deserve.

The managers of the company (Canadian Pacific), wisely anticipating the popularity which this Alpine region is certain to acquire at no distant date, have selected points of special interest in the vicinity of the line, and have erected at four of these comfortable hotels, where travellers can find good accommodation at all seasons of the year, and where the necessary horses, guides, &c., can be obtained, thus greatly facilitating the exploration of the surrounding mountains and valleys, whether undertaken for sport or for pleasure.

The first and largest of these, at Banff, where, in coming from the east, the Rocky Mountains are entered, is placed on a commanding site and is surrounded by a large tract of country, some 250 square miles in extent, which on account of its picturesque and rugged scenery has been set apart by the Canadian Government as a "National Park." As yet this park is very much in the state in which nature left it, but, under the supervision of Captain Stuart, the Commissioner, rapid progress is being made in the construction of roads, which branch off in half a dozen different directions and give access to many points of interest in the vicinity. One of these leads to the Devil's Lake, some eight miles distant from Banff, and affords fine views up and down the valley of the Bow River. The Devil's Lake itself is a very beautiful sheet of water, extending 15 miles or more amongst the surrounding mountains, which in many places rise from its margin to a great height, towering over it, and reflecting their snow-capped peaks in its mirror-like surface. Everything here is on so colossal a scale that distance is dwarfed in a singular way, and the boatmen on the lake have many quaint stories to tell of the false estimates strangers are apt to form of its size, and of their surprise when they are told that some point is five or six miles distant when it seems but a stone's throw. The water is in places very deep, and the changing light produces a curious and very beautiful play of colour on its surface. Trout, of three or four pounds weight and of several varieties, are still plentiful, but, as is not unusually the case with these lake fish, are somewhat sluggish in their movements and do not afford very good sport.

Another road follows the course of the Bow River as far as Anthracite, a station on the railroad line, near which valuable coal deposits have been discovered and will shortly be extensively mined.

Others, again, lead to the mineral springs of Banff, which, although not as yet valued as they should be for their therapeutic properties, are destined in the future to acquire a wide reputation. There are several of these, varying slightly in temperature and composition, but all highly sulphurous. Under intelligent and skilful management they will one day be much more extensively and effectively utilized than at present. The "cave" and "basin," hollowed out by nature, and supplied with neat little bath-houses in Swiss chalet style, are well worthy of a visit. The temperature of the water is delightful, and the constant bubbling up of the escaping gases seems to lend it a buoyancy and briskness, which makes a bath a thoroughly enjoyable luxury. A second and larger hot spring, high up on the hill-side, is the one at present most used. Here several small caravansaries.

July were £3,856, an increase of £361.. The receip of the Bombay and Baroda Railway for the wee ended August 16 show a decrease of £2,884; Rajputan Malwa (ditto), a decrease of £5,960; Baltimore an Ohio (August 7), a decrease of $1,979; ditt (Aug. 14), an increase of $900; East Argentin (July 13), a decrease of £81; Lima (July 8), an in crease of £241; and ditto (July 15), an increase o £161. The total earnings of the Columbus, Cincinnati Chicago, and St. Louis and Cincinnati and Springfiel railways for May were $1,163,525, against $1,070,273 and after making all deductions the balance to credi of income was $172,649, against $58,186, makin a net balance for 11 months of $1,347,782, agains $815,989.

The receipts of the Suez Canal on Thursda amounted to 120,000f., against 140,000f.

The receipts of the Swansea Tramways for the pas week show an increase of £109; Sunderland, £38 and Imperial, £8. Those of the Vienna Genera Omnibus Company for the week ended August 16 were £1,907, against £1,470.

MARKETS.

CORK, Aug. 22.—Butter.—Firsts, 76s.; seconds, 67s.; thirds, 59s.; fourths, 48s.; superfine, 91s.; fine, 85s.; mild, 68s. Kegs.—Thirds, 59s. In market, 1,879 firkins.

GLASGOW, Aug. 22.—In the pig iron market this forenoon Scotch was done at 49s. 6d., 49s. 10½d., and 49s. 8d. cash and 50s., 50s. 0½d., and 49s. 11d. one month; closing buyers 49s. 7d. cash and 49s. 10½d. one month, sellers 49s. 8d. cash and 49s. 11d. one month. Cleveland closed at buyers 46s. 8d. cash and 46s. 10d. one month, sellers 1d. per ton more. Hematite was done at 57s. 6d. and 57s. 7d. cash and 57s. 9d. and 57s. 10d. one month; closing buyers 57s. 6d. cash and 57s. 9d. one month, sellers ½d. per ton more. In the afternoon Scotch was done at 49s. 9½d., 50s., and 49s. 10½d. cash and 49s. 10½d., 50s. 2d., and 50s. 1½d. one month; closing buyers 49s. 10d. cash and 50s. 1d. one month, sellers ½d. per ton more. Cleveland was done at 47s. 21 days; closing buyers 46s. 9d. cash and 47s. one month, sellers 1½d. per ton more. Hematite business was done at 57s. 6½d. cash and 57s. 10d. one month; closing buyers 57s. 6d. cash and 57s. 9d. one month, sellers 1½d. per ton more. Settlement prices.—Scotch, 49s. 10½d.; Cleveland, 46s. 9d.; hematite, 57s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Though the demands on the part of spinners have been to some extent stimulated by the recent drop in prices, the spot sales were on only a moderate scale, and rates further gave way in sympathy with a considerable fall in near futures. Small as have been the estimates during the past week they have exceeded the actual sales, the outturn of which was 21,760 bales, of which 1,030 were on speculation and for export. The week's imports have been 13,670 bales, and the actual exports 2,014 bales. Spinners have taken 35,953 bales, including the cotton forwarded direct. The stock here now is 660,000 bales, showing a decrease of 24,290 bales on the week, but an excess of 150,370 as compared with last year. The cotton advised as afloat comprised 40,000 bales to Liverpool, 30,000 to London, and 61,000 to the Continent. The aggregate visible supply for the world is stated at 1,158,520 bales, against 878,520 last year. American cotton on the spot has to-day been in much improved request, but prices were lower, and quotations were reduced ½d. per lb. Brazilian and Egyptian were in very poor request, with free supplies at the quotations. East Indian still very quiet with drooping prices, and the quotations of all grades except Tinnevelly were lowered 1-16d. per lb. To-day's spot sales are estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,300 American and 200 East Indian were on speculation and for export. The sales comprised 6,280 bales American, 20 Brazilian, 200 Egyptian, and 500 East Indian. There has been a further fall in futures, which have declined heavily during the week. The drop during the last seven days has been over 20 points for the nearest position. The tenders to-day were 1,500 bales new and 100 letter dockets. The future department opened dull, and declined 8 points for old crop, but there was a recovery of 2 points, with a steadier feeling in the early afternoon. New crop was at the same time 1½ to 2 points lower. There was a slight improvement before the finish, and the market closed at a decline of 5½ to 6 points for old and ½ to 1½ points for new as compared with last night's final rates. The late quotations were—6 17-64d. for August delivery, sellers; 6 14-64d. to 6 15-64d. for August-September and September, 5 57-64d. to 5 58-64d. for September-October, and 5 51-64d. for October-November, value; 5 49-64d. to 5 50-64d. for November-December, 5 48-64d. to 5 49-64d. for December-January and January-February, 5 49-64d. to 5 50-64d. for February-March, and 5 51-64d. for March-April, value; and 5 52-64d. to 5 53-64d. for April-May, and 5 54-64d. for May-June, buyers. The opening wire of the New York market was, "August easy, 8, and September 2, down; others steady and partially 1 down." The later telegram was—"August steady, 2 up; others firm, 3 to 4 up," but this was not received until the close. Cane sugar was quiet and unaltered; beet steady; coffee again in good request; cocoa in slightly improved demand; rice idle.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 22.—The cloth market has remained generally dull since Tuesday, with quotations nominally unaltered. Business is offered in heavy goods for China, but the India trade is quiet. Spinners of export yarns are trying to maintain quotations as they were before cotton gave way, and some business is reported for China and Japan on those terms; but in other directions buyers are holding off. For home-trade yarns there has been a dull and irregular market this week, and to-day the want of uniformity in prices is widely felt. Each decline tends to bring out more business, but so far the buying is not very marked or general in its character.

MIDDLESBROUGH, Aug. 22.—Our market continues very strong and the outlook is improving. The report of scarcity of pig iron in the Midlands has been of beneficial effect upon the Cleveland market, and some makers will not now quote for early delivery of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron. To-day the general quotation for prompt f.o.b. delivery of No. 3 G.M.B. Cleveland pig iron was 46s. 6d., but some sellers asked 47s. Middlesbrough No. 3 warrants were very firm at 46s. 9d. cash buyers, and holders were not anxious to sell at that price. Forge iron is in rather better demand, but makers advanced their prices a little. Local hematite pig iron is 56s. for makers' and East Coast brands. In the manufactured iron trade there is further improvement, but prices are not quotably altered. The steel industry continues firm, and prices are unchanged. Blast furnace coke is very stiff, and some difficulty is now experienced in obtaining good qualities at 15s. 6d. for delivery here.

DEAD MEAT MARKET.

CENTRAL MARKET, Friday, Aug. 22.

The supply to-day is very large.

Beasts.—Inferior, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.; middling, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; prime, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; Scotch, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Liverpool and Deptford killed American, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; American, 2s. 8d. to 3s.

Mutton.—Inferior, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Scotch, 4s. 4d. to 5s.

Lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

Veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

Pigs, large, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.; small, 3s. to 3s. 8d.

Frozen Mutton.—New Zealand, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; Australian, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; River Plate, 2s. 2d.

Remarks.—In consequence of the large supplies sales are very difficult to effect; this refers especially to beef.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Friday, Aug. 22.—The weather to-day has been brilliant, with a south-west wind and a steady barometer. The receipts of home-grown grain are nil, and from abroad are light, with the exception of oats which are again very heavy. There was a thin attendance at this day's market, and the trade has not been very active. A few samples of new home-grown wheat were showing, but prices asked were extreme. Foreign white wheats were again 6d. dearer and red were very firm at late rates. Flour, with short supplies, was again strong, and extreme prices were made for anything offered. Maize, beans, and peas were firm at late prices. Oats were steady with a decidedly better demand, although not quotably dearer. Linseed continues very firm but quiet. For cargoes off coast wheat was steady but inactive. Maize and oats quiet.

ARRIVALS.

Eng. & Scotch.	Irish.	For'gn.	Eng. & Scotch.	Irish.	For'gn.
Wheat, qrs. —	.. —	.. 27,140	Beans, qrs. —	.. —	.. 400
Barley ,, —	.. —	.. 12,650	Peas ,, —	.. —	.. 140
Oats ,, —	.. —	.. 96,110	Flour, sacks —	.. —	.. 16,810
Maize ,, —	.. —	.. 22,380	Do., barrels ..	—	.. 250

Malt, 680qrs.

LINCOLN, Aug. 22.—The Exchange was thinly attended to-day. Several samples of new home-grown wheats were shown, but the condition was very varied. The prices asked ranged from 33s. to 33s. per qr., but scarcely any business was transacted. There was a slow trade in old wheats, holders holding firm for full prices, which checked sales. No new barleys or oats were offered. Old oats were very scarce, and made full rates. White oats, 22s. to 24s.; black, 18s. to 20s.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Sugar.—No public sales were held to-day, and the private contract business is small. Beet steady but quiet; August, 13s. 6d. buyers, 13s. 7½d. sellers, 6d. down for the week. New crop—October 12s. 6d., November-December 12s. 4½d. Pieces have sold rather more readily at full 6d. under last Friday's rates. Crystals are partially reduced 3d. to-day—Lyle's No. 1, 18s.; No. 2, 17s. 9d.; No. 3, 17s.; granulated, 17s. 6d. to 18s. Yellow crystallized and dry goods unaltered. Foreign refined dull. French crystals, No. 3, prompt shipment, sold at 15s. 9d. c. f. and i.

Coffee.—The quantity catalogued to-day was small, and prices unchanged. 168 bags New Granada sold—coloury, rather small, 99s. to 100s. 6d.; bold, 103s. to 104s. 357 bags other Central American foxey and pale sorts, 94s. to 96s. 166 bags Costa Rica withdrawn. 62 bags Singapore Liberian part sold at 86s. to 86s. 6d. On ex quay terms 250 bags Santos and 100 bags washed Rio withdrawn. Futures easier, with moderate sales. Rio, September, sold at 80s.; October, 78s.; December, 76s. and 76s. 3d.; March, 73s. 6d. and 73s. 9d.; Santos, December, sold at 81s. 3d. Market closed quiet. Havre, September, 113f.; December, 103f.

Rice very firm at the advance. Sales include a steamer cargo of 4,000 tons of Ngatsein, September, at 8s. per cwt., open charter.

Spices.—Penang white pepper drooping in price, 6¾d. September-November shipment.

Shellac.—About 1,000 cases sold for delivery at firm rates—second orange, October-November-December, at 103s. to 105s. per cwt.

Manila Hemp rather dearer. The last price for arrival was £32 10s., August-September, for fair, c.i.f. terms.

Jute.—Little business at the low prices of yesterday.

Cotton.—There has been a flat market again to-day, and prices are easier. American futures close at 3-32d. decline for August-September, and about 1-32d. for other months. Quotations:—Madras—Tinnevelly, good fair, 5d.; good, 5⅛d.; Western, fair, 3 15-16d.; good fair, 4 7-16d.; good, 4 13-16d.; Northern, good fair, 4 11-16d.; [illegible] fair, 4 13-16d.; good,

district. In [illegible] as the tenants by boycotting tend to expel the landlords from Ireland, so surely would strikers by violence tend to become the owners of a district, without having laid out a shilling of capital.

It is not to be denied that a section of workmen may enrich themselves by this unjust and illegal process. Meanwhile, they are not benefiting all labourers, for they are preventing others from being employed. In these labour troubles it has been astounding how strikers have been able to assault, to intimidate, to prevent poor men from working, who are sorely in need of employment, and how little legal protection and what scant sympathy has been accorded to the so-called "blacklegs," who are the poor that cry, and have none to help them. What are the causes of this strange departure from English justice and generosity? One cause is that men have got it into their heads that the strikes are a struggle of labour against capital, and therefore of the poor against the rich. Superficially this is true, and in former strikes it was the whole truth. But nowadays the violent strike is also a struggle of labour against labour, of those who can, at all events, afford to strike against those who want work—of the employed against the unemployed. We are constantly in danger of forgetting that there are higher and lower classes in the ranks of labour itself. There is another cause of the want of sympathy with the "blacklegs." It is thought that they ought to be members of the unions. There is "an undefined feeling," which is thus expressed by Sir Edward Reed this morning:—

"In the long run there can be little doubt, I think, that working men will become so generally combined in trade organizations that they will feel themselves safe, and not unfair, in making the complete organization of all labour a condition of supplying their own,"

In order to dispel this vision by reality, I might say that even if there is little doubt of its realization in the long run, there is no doubt at all that to prevent a non-unionist from working at the present moment is unjust and illegal. I might also point out that the desirability of the end does not justify the illegal means of forcing non-unionists into unions, and preventing them from working if they refuse. I might further appeal to the prophets of a general organization of all labour to use their imaginations and ask themselves whether its formation could be tolerated by any Government; for it is certain that, when formed, it would be so strong as to destroy the existing Government, and become itself a government, which would cease to be the protector of all rights, and become a huge trade union. But what would be the economical working? That is the real question.

A general organization of labour would ruin this country. The threat of a general strike would, no doubt, raise wages at first. But a general rise in wages would not only over-stimulate population, but would encourage an immense influx of foreign workmen. Nor could there be any remedy but the prohibition of foreign labour, which has so often improved English industries. Another feature of English history, not so easy to control, is the rise of individual Englishmen from grade to grade. If trade unionists prevent non-unionists from rising into their places now, so the better paid would prevent the worse paid from rising into their places in a general organization of all labour. Nor would there be any remedy short of paying all workmen equally, which would be in the first place unjust, and in the second place destructive of skilled labour and of the ambition of one workman to excel another. The further effects would be still worse. The rise of wages would cause a rise of prices, which would partly neutralize the high wages and partly stimulate foreign production and imports, with the result of driving prices down, and with them partly the wages, but mainly the profits of the capitalists.

All these consequences will sit easily on the conscience of the Socialist and the leveller, and especially the impoverishment of the capitalist. I have already pointed out that the effect of violent strikes for a monopoly of employment on the terms of the strikers must end in extruding the capitalists and making the strikers the real owners of the concern affected. The effect would be immensely intensified by a general organization of all labour, because the workmen would demand more and more of each capitalist as the condition of supplying him with any labour at all. Nor is it any answer to say that the workmen would see the

inch to Servian territory, and the prestige of the army had been seriously impaired. There was, however, still one chance of success left. Russia was evidently preparing to attack Turkey, and Servia might, by acting as her ally, expect to obtain a fair share of the spoil. But again the Servians were doomed to be disappointed, when the prize seemed almost within their reach. The Russian army, after long delays and heavy losses, was at last victorious all along the line, and what was the immediate result, as embodied in the Treaty of San Stefano? The creation not of a Great Servia but of a Big Bulgaria, stretching from the Danube to the Ægean, and effectually barring the way against Servian expansion eastwards. Thus the hegemony of the Southern Slavs, which Servia considered as her right, and with regard to which she imagined she had no serious rival, was being transferred, in part at least, to the Bulgarians, whom she affected to look down upon as an inferior race, rude and uncouth, demoralized by Turkish domination, and incapable of playing any historical part except in subordination to herself. The bitter disappointment was a little alleviated by the Congress of Berlin, which broke up the Big Bulgaria into three parts and handed back the Macedonian part to the Sultan, and she herself received a crumb of compensation in the form of the Bulgarian districts of Nish and Pirot. But she could not rest satisfied with such an arrangement, and she waited impatiently for the moment when she might conveniently wreak her vengeance on her fortunate rival. The moment came in 1885. The revolutionary provisional Government in Philippopolis had proclaimed, in defiance of the Treaty of Berlin, the union of Eastern Roumelia with the Principality; and Prince Alexander, having put himself at the head of the unionist movement, was massing all his available troops on the south-eastern frontier for the purpose of opposing, if necessary, the advance of the Turkish army. No better opportunity could be desired, and it was decided at Belgrade to strike a decisive blow at once. Before the declaration of war had reached the Bulgarian Government, the Servian troops had crossed the frontier and were marching rapidly on Sofia. It seemed impossible to bring the Bulgarian troops back from the south-eastern frontier of Eastern Roumelia in time to save the town; but the apparently impossible was accomplished, a decisive battle was fought at Slivnitza, the invaders were driven back into their own territory, and a second time Servia was saved from a foreign occupation only by the *ultimatum* of one of the Great Powers—this time the protector being Austria. Instead of annexing, as they had intended, the province of Sofia as far as the Isker, and compelling the Bulgarians to choose a capital further removed from Macedonia, the Servians had to accept the *status quo ante* with a still further diminution of military prestige. After all these disappointments, what remains for them now to do? On the north and west they are hemmed in by Austria and on the east their expansion is prevented by Bulgaria. The only direction, therefore, in which great territorial expansion is possible is southwards. Here lies Macedonia, which formed at one time part of the great empire of the old Servian Czars, and which contains a large Slavonic population. But here again those upstart Bulgarians try to bar the way by founding schools, carrying on an ecclesiastical and political propaganda, and constituting themselves the protectors of the Orthodox Slavs, with the obvious intention of resuscitating the Big Bulgaria of the San Stefano Treaty, which extended to the very gates of Salonica! It could hardly be expected that the excitable patriots of Belgrade should tamely submit to all this without protests and demonstrations.

If these partisans of the Great-Servian idea confine themselves to protests and demonstrations there will be no great harm done, because the Bulgarians are not at present inclined to resent provocations of this kind; but it must be remembered that agitation of this sort has already on one occasion led to active hostilities, and now rumours are afloat that fortifications are being constructed and other military preparations being made by the Servians near the frontier. These rumours may, perhaps, as some competent authorities declare, have no solid foundation, but remembering the events of 1885, when the Bulgarians were unexpectedly attacked in the rear and narrowly escaped the humiliation of seeing their capital occupied by Servian troops, we cannot blame the Bulgarian Government for being at once suspicious and vigilant.

THE CANADIAN ALPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Few people on this side of the Atlantic are aware of the marvellous extent and variety of the mountain scenery of Western Canada, where snow-clad peaks, brawling torrents, and glacier-covered slopes vie with one another in beauty and grandeur.

The scenery of Eastern Canada, pretty and characteristic as it may fairly be considered, is familiar to many officers connected with one or other of the regiments formerly stationed in Montreal and Quebec, sportsmen who have visited these eastern provinces to take advantage of the unrivalled salmon fishing during the early summer months, and travellers who, later in the year, have participated in the winter sports and festivities, which are here carried on with so much zeal and success—all have seen and appreciated the varied beauties of this part of the country; but the mountainous districts of British Columbia in Western Canada, recently rendered accessible for the first time by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, are known to few, and as health and pleasure resorts have not received the attention they deserve.

The managers of the company (Canadian Pacific), wisely anticipating the popularity which this Alpine region is certain to acquire at no distant date, have selected points of special interest in the vicinity of the line, and have erected at four of these comfortable hotels, where travellers can find good accommodation at all seasons of the year, and where the necessary horses, guides, &c., can be obtained, thus greatly facilitating the exploration of the surrounding mountains and valleys, whether undertaken for sport or for pleasure.

The first and largest of these, at Banff, where, in coming from the east, the Rocky Mountains are entered, is placed on a commanding site and is surrounded by a large tract of country, some 250 square miles in extent, which on account of its picturesque and rugged scenery has been set apart by the Canadian Government as a "National Park." As yet this park is very much in the state in which nature left it, but, under the supervision of Captain Stuart, the Commissioner, rapid progress is being made in the construction of roads, which branch off in half a dozen different directions and give access to many points of interest in the vicinity. One of these leads to the Devil's Lake, some eight miles distant from Banff, and affords fine views up and down the valley of the Bow River. The Devil's Lake itself is a very beautiful sheet of water, extending 15 miles or more amongst the surrounding mountains, which in many places rise from its margin to a great height, towering over it, and reflecting their snow-capped peaks in its mirror-like surface. Everything here is on so colossal a scale that distance is dwarfed in a singular way, and the boatmen on the lake have many quaint stories to tell of the false estimates strangers are apt to form of its size, and of their surprise when they are told that some point is five or six miles distant when it seems but a stone's throw. The water is in places very deep, and the changing light produces a curious and very beautiful play of colour on its surface. Trout, of three or four pounds weight and of several varieties, are still plentiful, but, as is not unusually the case with these lake fish, are somewhat sluggish in their movements and do not afford very good sport.

Another road follows the course of the Bow River as far as Anthracite, a station on the railroad line, near which valuable coal deposits have been discovered and will shortly be extensively mined.

Others, again, lead to the mineral springs of Banff, which, although not as yet valued as they should be for their therapeutic properties, are destined in the future to acquire a wide reputation. There are several of these, varying slightly in temperature and composition, but all highly sulphurous. Under intelligent and skilful management they will one day be much more extensively and effectively utilized than at present. The "cave" and "basin," hollowed out by nature, and supplied with neat little bath-houses in Swiss chalet style, are well worthy of a visit. The temperature of the water is delightful, and the constant bubbling up of the escaping gases seems to lend it a buoyancy and briskness, which makes a bath a thoroughly enjoyable luxury. A second and larger hot spring, high up on the hill-side, is the one at present most used. Here several small caravansaries, calling themselves hotels, profess to receive health seekers, and, perhaps, succeed at least in taking them in, but although commanding a magnificent view, they afford very indifferent accommodation. A sign prominently displayed on one of these informs the public that "Plunge and Tub Baths and Lager Beer on Ice" are to be had within. Near at hand a suspiciously new looking crutch hangs from a tree with a large notice attached, "The man who used this crutch is cured and gone home." Amusing illustrations, if such were needed, of charlatanism in vogue! The water from this spring is conveyed in pipes to the "C.P.R." Hotel, about a mile distant, and there used for washing and heating purposes.

The second of the Company's hotels, at Field, a little wayside station in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, is a modest and unassuming little place, but is surrounded on all sides by most impressive scenery—everywhere are towering craggy peaks covered with glittering snow. Conspicuous amongst these, and in the clear atmosphere, seemingly within a stone's throw of the hotel verandah, is Mount Stephens. Vast, isolated, and hoary-headed, it seems to guard and protect the little cluster of cottages and the low-roofed station at its feet, or perhaps from its great elevation looks down scornfully on their small and paltry doings.

Several points of great interest and natural beauty lie within reach of this centre, but as yet much remains to be done in the way of opening up bridle paths and walks, the railroad line itself being at present almost the only practicable road. The Natural Bridge, the Wapta River Valley through which the railroad forces its way westward, and another and still more grand and impressive valley which extends far away to the north, are some of these.

At Glacier, a small station in the Selkirk Mountains, is a third hotel, neatly finished and comfortably provided, and affording to travellers a capital starting point for expeditions into the surrounding mountains, which are here the highest and most picturesque to be found at any point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The jagged peaks, abrupt, broken, and precipitous; the steep hill slopes, swept bare of trees by the vast avalanches, which in the early spring descend with irresistible force from the mountains above; the deep covering of glittering snow, which bids defiance to any efforts the sun can put forth, and which in many of the valleys forms glaciers of great extent and singular beauty; the brawling mountain torrents of ice cold water, issuing from beneath these frozen rivers, and dashing themselves to pieces on the mountain sides; the deep, tranquil valleys with their moss-grown trees, their wealth of wild flowers, and their still and balmy air—all these form a picture of nature in her grander moods, which it would be difficult to match in any part of the world, and which, so far as our experience goes, is excelled in one only, where the highest mountains the earth supports rise in successive steps from the tropical plain up, up until their hoary crests pierce the very skies.

Mountaineering expeditions have already been undertaken from this point by Messrs. Topham and Brock and others, and in a paper read a year or two ago before the Royal Geographical Society by the Rev. W. S. Green, a pioneer in this field, an interesting account of the surrounding district is given, accompanied by an excellent little map, showing the various routes taken and indicating the extent of the snow-fields, the height of the various peaks, &c. Several attempts have been made to scale Mount Sir Donald, the highest mountain in this part of the Selkirk Range, but as yet the abrupt and precipitous character of its rocky summit has rendered these unsuccessful. Artists, too, have been early on the ground, and, amongst others, Mr. Bell Smith, several of whose water-colours adorn the walls of the Glacier-house, has reproduced some very beautiful morning and evening effects.

In front of the hotel two or three fountains, fed from a neighbouring mountain stream, brighten the little lawn, and are superintended by a quaint fellow, who apparently spends most of his time in guarding the quartz pebbles of the walks, which passing travellers, who alight here for half an hour for luncheon, show an unaccountable desire to annex and carry off.

Here also pathways are much needed to make accessible to the ordinary tourist the beauties of the surroundings. One or two rough tracks have already been made leading through the woods to the nearer glaciers, and affording delightful and most picturesque walks; but more such are needed.

The amount of snow that falls here in the winter time is enormous, reaching in places a depth of 20ft. The warm and moisture-laden air of the Pacific Ocean, carried over these heights by the prevailing westerly winds, is cooled, and deposits in the form of snow the watery vapour which it can now no longer retain. Wooden sheds of great strength here protect the track from being buried, or even in places carried away by snow, which, accumulating on the steep hillsides, becomes loosened by the warmer weather of spring, and comes rushing down with a noise like thunder, carrying everything before it, breaking or uprooting trees without effort, and sometimes almost filling the valleys into which it is heaped. With rare forethought and consideration the company has in many places laid a second track outside these sheds, for use in summertime, so that travellers passing over the line may not be deprived of the magnificent scenery. These sheds, although constructed in short, detached sections, at the points where protection is most needed, comprise altogether a length of some 16 or 18 miles. They are built of the heaviest timber work, and a free supply of water is provided in case of accidental fire.

Near Glacier the Illecilliwaet, one of the most picturesque mountain streams in British Columbia, takes its rise, and flows from here westward into the Columbia River, through a series of gorges and canyons. The railroad follows the course of this stream, crossing repeatedly from side to side of the narrow valley, cutting through projecting crags or clinging to the rocky slopes. At one point, known as the "loops," a complete figure of eight is made by the line in its effort to reach a lower level in a limited space, and here three parallel tracks at different levels on the mountain side are successively traversed. A few miles lower down it disputes with the river, here much larger, the dark and narrow gorge it has hewn for itself through the living rock. The whole of this valley is grand, almost oppressively so, and a strange sense of relief is experienced when, emerging from its rock-bound passes, the green and level banks of the more placid Columbia River are at last reached.

The fourth of the company's hotels at North Bend is welcomed at first as the breakfasting place for the day, but is remembered later as being connected with the canyon of the Fraser River, the last and most wonderful of the mighty clefts cut through these mountain ranges. The mountains here are not so high, rugged, and abrupt as are those of the Selkirk range, and much less snow is deposited on their summits. But if the mountains do not equal those already described, the valleys, and especially this marvellous canyon—through which the railway is carried—far surpass anything of the kind seen before. Above, the steep bank rises, almost shutting out the sky; below, the river swirls and surges, and, far away on the other side of the gorge, a thousand feet above the dark water, the old wagon road, the predecessor of the railway, seems to cling like a fly to the steep, rocky wall. Now we hurry across a dizzy bridge hung high above the boiling torrent, now plunge into a dark tunnel, or creep along a narrow ledge suspended as it were in mid air. Far below on some rocky point is seen the patient Indian toiling with his great scoop net, and near him the salmon he has succeeded in catching by this primitive method are hung up to dry and smoke; or perhaps it is the industrious Chinaman swinging his cradle on some bar of river sand and searching for the grains of gold which the heedless river has thrown up here. The more we see of this canyon the grander does it appear. Words fail to describe its majesty, one must see in order to appreciate its desolate and awe-inspiring grandeur.

This glimpse, necessarily very imperfect, of some of the more notable features of what we have ventured to call the Canadian Alps, will have served its purpose if it tends to stimulate a greater interest in a part of the Empire richly endowed by nature in many ways, and in none more so than in the variety and grandeur of its unsurpassed scenery.

Your obedient servant,
RANKINE DAWSON.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—Mr. Octavius J. Williamson, the barrister appointed to revise the Parliamentary lists of voters and county electors for the borough of Kensington, will hold his Court on September 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27. The Hackney Revision Court will be held on the 10th, 11th, and, if necessary, the 12th of September, at the Town-hall, Mare-street.

THE DUTCH SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY.—Our Brussels Correspondent writes:—At the recent general meeting of the shareholders of the Dutch South African Railway Company a very important extension of the enterprise was proposed by the Council of Administration. The capital is to be increased to 13,000,000fl. by three issues of new shares of 3,000,000fl. each before 1894.

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Railway for July were £3,856, an increase of £361. The receipts of the Bombay and Baroda Railway for the week ended August 16 show a decrease of £2,884; Rajputana-Malwa (ditto), a decrease of £5,960; Baltimore and Ohio (August 7), a decrease of $1,979; ditto (Aug. 14), an increase of $900; East Argentine (July 13), a decrease of £81; Lima (July 8), an increase of £241; and ditto (July 15), an increase of £161. The total earnings of the Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis and Cincinnati and Springfield railways for May were $1,163,525, against $1,070,273, and after making all deductions the balance to credit of income was $172,649, against $58,186, making a net balance for 11 months of $1,347,782, against $815,989.

The receipts of the Suez Canal on Thursday amounted to 120,000f., against 140,000f.

The receipts of the Swansea Tramways for the past week show an increase of £109; Sunderland, £38; and Imperial, £8. Those of the Vienna General Omnibus Company for the week ended August 16 were £1,907, against £1,470.

MARKETS.

CORK, AUG. 22.—Butter.—Firsts, 76s.; seconds, 67s.; thirds, 59s.; fourths, 48s.; superfine, 91s.; fine, 85s.; mild, 68s. Kegs.—Thirds, 59s. In market, 1,879 firkins.

GLASGOW, AUG. 22.—In the pig iron market this forenoon Scotch was done at 49s. 6d., 49s. 10½d., and 49s. 8d. cash and 50s., 50s. 0½d., and 49s. 11d. one month; closing buyers 49s. 7d. cash and 49s. 10½d. one month, sellers 49s. 8d. cash and 49s. 11d. one month. Cleveland closed at buyers 46s. 8d. cash and 46s. 10d. one month, sellers 1d. per ton more. Hematite was done at 57s. 6d. and 57s. 7d. cash and 57s. 9d. and 57s. 10d. one month; closing buyers 57s. 6d. cash and 57s. 9d. one month, sellers ½d. per ton more. In the afternoon Scotch was done at 49s. 9½d., 50s., and 49s. 10½d. cash and 49s. 10½d., 50s. 2d., and 50s. 1½d. one month; closing buyers 49s. 10d. cash and 50s. 1d. one month, sellers ½d. per ton more. Cleveland was done at 47s. 21 days; closing buyers 46s. 9d. cash and 47s. one month, sellers 1½d. per ton more. Hematite business was done at 57s. 6½d. cash and 57s. 10d. one month; closing buyers 57s. 6d. cash and 57s. 9d. one month, sellers 1½d. per ton more. Settlement prices.—Scotch, 49s. 10½d.; Cleveland, 46s. 9d.; hematite, 57s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 22.—Though the demands on the part of spinners have been to some extent stimulated by the recent drop in prices, the spot sales were on only a moderate scale, and rates further gave way in sympathy with a considerable fall in near futures. Small as have been the estimates during the past week they have exceeded the actual sales, the outturn of which was 21,760 bales, of which 1,030 were on speculation and for export. The week's imports have been 13,670 bales, and the actual exports 2,014 bales. Spinners have taken 35,953 bales, including the cotton forwarded direct. The stock here now is 660,000 bales, showing a decrease of 24,290 bales on the week, but an excess of 150,370 as compared with last year. The cotton advised as afloat comprised 40,000 bales to Liverpool, 30,000 to London, and 61,000 to the Continent. The aggregate visible supply for the world is stated at 1,158,520 bales, against 878,520 last year. American cotton on the spot has to-day been in much improved request, but prices were lower, and quotations were reduced ½d. per lb. Brazilian and Egyptian were in very poor request, with free supplies at the quotations. East Indian still very quiet with drooping prices, and the quotations of all grades except Tinnevelly were lowered 1-16d. per lb. To-day's spot sales are estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,300 American and 200 East Indian were on speculation and for export. The sales comprised 6,280 bales American, 20 Brazilian, 200 Egyptian, and 500 East Indian. There has been a further fall in futures, which have declined heavily during the week. The drop during the last seven days has been over 20 points for the nearest position. The tenders to-day were 1,500 bales new and 100 letter dockets. The future department opened dull, and declined 8 points for old crop, but there was a recovery of 2 points, with a steadier feeling in the early afternoon. New crop was at the same time 1½ to 2 points lower. There was a slight improvement before the finish, and the market closed at a decline of 5½ to 6 points for old and ½ to 1½ points for new as compared with last night's final rates. The late quotations were—6 17-64d. for August delivery, sellers; 6 14-64d. to 6 15-64d. for August-September and September, 5 57-64d. to 5 58-64d. for September-October, and 5 51-64d. for October-November, value; 5 49-64d. to 5 50-64d. for November-December, 5 48-64d. to 5 49-64d. for December-January and January-February, 5 49-64d. to 5 50-64d. for February-March, and 5 51-64d. for March-April, value; and 5 52-64d. to 5 53-64d. for April-May, and 5 54-64d. for May-June, buyers. The opening wire of the New York market was, "August easy, 8, and September 2, down; others steady and partially 1 down." The later telegram was—"August steady, 2 up; others firm, 3 to 4 up," but this was not received until the close. Cane sugar was quiet and unaltered; beet steady; coffee again in good request; cocoa in slightly improved demand; rice idle.

MANCHESTER, AUG. 22.—The cloth market has remained generally dull since Tuesday, with quotations nominally unaltered. Business is offered in heavy goods for China, but the India trade is quiet. Spinners of export yarns are trying to maintain quotations as they were before cotton gave way, and some business is reported for China and Japan on those terms; but in other directions buyers are holding off. For home-trade yarns there has been a dull and irregular market this week, and to-day the want of uniformity in prices is widely felt. Each decline tends to bring out more business, but so far the buying is not very marked or general in its character.

MIDDLESBROUGH, AUG. 22.—Our market continues very strong and the outlook is improving. The report of scarcity of pig iron in the Midlands has been of beneficial effect upon the Cleveland market, and some makers will not now quote for early delivery of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron. To-day the general quotation for prompt f.o.b. delivery of No. 3 G.M.B. Cleveland pig iron was 46s. 6d., but some sellers asked 47s. Middlesbrough No. 3 warrants were very firm at 46s. 9d. cash buyers, and holders were not anxious to sell at that price. Forge iron is in rather better demand, but makers advanced their prices a little. Local hematite pig iron is 56s. for makers' and East Coast brands. In the manufactured iron trade there is further improvement, but prices are not quotably altered. The steel industry continues firm, and prices are unchanged. Blast furnace coke is very stiff, and some difficulty is now experienced in obtaining good qualities at 15s. 6d. for delivery here.

DEAD MEAT MARKET.

CENTRAL MARKET, FRIDAY, AUG. 22.

The supply to-day is very large.

Beasts.—Inferior, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.; middling, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; prime, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; Scotch, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Liverpool and Deptford killed American, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; American, 2s. 8d. to 3s.

Mutton.—Inferior, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Scotch, 4s. 4d. to 5s.

Lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

Veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

Pigs, large, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.; small, 3s. to 3s. 8d.

Frozen Mutton.—New Zealand, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; Australian, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; River Plate, 2s. 2d.

Remarks.—In consequence of the large supplies sales are very difficult to effect; this refers especially to beef.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, FRIDAY, AUG. 22.—The weather to-day has been brilliant, with a south-west wind and a steady barometer. The receipts of home-grown grain are nil, and from abroad are light, with the exception of oats which are again very heavy. There was a thin attendance at this day's market, and the trade has not been very active. A few samples of new home-grown wheat were showing, but prices asked were extreme. Foreign white wheats were again 6d. dearer and red were very firm at late rates. Flour, with short supplies, was again strong, and extreme prices were made for anything offered. Maize, beans, and peas were firm at late prices. Oats were steady with a decidedly better demand, although not quotably dearer. Linseed continues very firm but quiet. For cargoes off coast wheat was steady but inactive. Maize and oats quiet.

ARRIVALS.

Eng. & Scotch.	Irish.	For'gn.	Eng. & Scotch.	Irish.	For'gn.
Wheat, qrs. — ..	— ..	27,140	Beans, qrs. — ..	— ..	400
Barley ,, — ..	— ..	12,650	Peas ,, — ..	— ..	140
Oats ,, — ..	— ..	96,110	Flour, sacks — ..	— ..	16,810
Maize ,, — ..	— ..	22,380	Do., barrels ..	— ..	250

Malt, 680qrs.

LINCOLN, Aug. 22.—The Exchange was thinly attended to-day. Several samples of new home-grown wheats were shown, but the condition was very varied. The prices asked ranged from 33s. to 38s. per qr., but scarcely any business was transacted. There was a slow trade in old wheats, holders holding firm for full prices, which checked sales. No new barleys or oats were offered. Old oats were very scarce, and made full rates. White oats, 22s. to 24s.; black, 16s. to 20s.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—No public sales were held to-day, and the private contract business is small. Beet steady but quiet; August, 13s. 6d. buyers, 13s. 7½d. sellers, 6d. down for the week. New crop—October 12s. 6d., November-December 12s. 4½d. Pieces have sold rather more readily at full 6d. under last Friday's rates. Crystals are partially reduced 3d. to-day—Lyle's No. 1, 18s.; No. 2, 17s. 9d.; No. 3, 17s.; granulated, 17s. 6d. to 18s. Yellow crystallized and dry goods unaltered. Foreign refined dull. French crystals, No. 3, prompt shipment, sold at 15s. 9d. c. f. and i.

COFFEE.—The quantity catalogued to-day was small, and prices unchanged. 163 bags New Granada sold—coloury, rather small, 99s. to 100s. 6d.; bold, 103s. to 104s. 357 bags other Central American foxey and pale sorts, 94s. to 96s. 165 bags Costa Rica withdrawn. 62 bags Singapore Liberian part sold at 86s. to 88s. 6d. On ex quay terms 250 bags Santos and 100 bags washed Rio withdrawn. Futures easier, with moderate sales. Rio, September, sold at 80s.; October, 78s.; December, 76s. and 76s. 3d.; March, 73s. 6d. and 73s. 9d.; Santos, December, sold at 81s. 3d. Market closed quiet. Havre, September, 113f.; December, 103f.

RICE very firm at the advance. Sales include a steamer cargo of 4,000 tons of Ngatsein, September, at 8s. per cwt., open charter.

SPICES.—Penang white pepper drooping in price, 6¾d. September-November shipment.

SHELLAC.—About 1,000 cases sold for delivery at firm rates—second orange, October-November-December, at 103s. to 105s. per cwt.

MANILA HEMP rather dearer. The last price for arrival was £32 10s., August-September, for fair, c.i.f. terms.

JUTE.—Little business at the low prices of yesterday.

COTTON.—There has been a flat market again to-day, and prices are easier. American futures close at 3-32d. decline for August-September, and about 1-32d. for other months. Quotations:—Madras—Tinnevelly, good fair, 5d.; good, 5⅛d.; Western, fair, 3 15-16d.; good fair, 4 7-16d.; good, 4 13-16d.; Northern, good fair, 4 11-16d.; good, 5⅛d.; Cocanada, fair, 4 11-16d.; good fair, 4 13-16d.; good, 5d.; Surat—Dhollerah, good fair, 4 3-16d.; good, 4 9-16d.; fine, 5¼d.; Oomrawuttee, good fair, 4 9-16d.; good, 4⅞d.; fine, 5 5-16d.; Scinde, good fair, 3½d.; good, 4d.; fine, 4⅝d.; Bengal, good fair, 3¾d.; good, 4d.; fine, 4⅜d.

METALS.—Tin dearer; Straits £96 to £96 12s. 6d. cash, £97 to £97 5s. three months; English ingots, £100. Copper steady; G.M.B., £59 13s. 9d. to £59 12s. 6d. cash, £59 15s. to £59 12s. 6d. September prompt, £59 17s. 6d. three months; English tough, £63 to £64; best selected, £66 to £66 10s.; strong sheets, £70 to £71. Lead firm—Spanish, £13. Spelter, Silesian ordinary, £23 15s. to £23 17s. 6d.; special brands, £24 to £24 5s. Quicksilver, £10 5s. first hands, £10 second.

OILS.—Linseed, 24s. 6d. to 24s. 9d.; English brown rape, 29s. 3d.; crude cotton, 18s. 7½d.; refined, 21s. 6d.; American spirits of turpentine, 31s. per cwt. Petroleum, 5 7-16d. to 5½d. per gallon on the spot.

TALLOW.—From Messrs. Colchesters and Woolner's Report:—The tallow market has continued firm all the week, and prices at the auctions to-day were fully maintained, nearly all the tallow offered being sold at occasionally 3d. per cwt. more money for best mutton and previous prices for beef, and 3d. advance on mixed qualities. The quotations at all the other markets are firm and advancing, and also the prices of hard oils. Ceylon cocoanut oil, 30s.; Cochin, 33s. buyers, the stock being very small. Home tallow hardly so abundant this week, and is not offering very freely. The market letter is unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Very firm market for butters, with a good demand. Dutch 6s. to 8s. higher than Monday—finest, 96s. to 98s.; exceptionally, 100s.; factory blue, 106s.; red, 102s. Danish, 3kr. up in Copenhagen on Thursday, and 4s. higher here, 108s. to 110s. now quoted for next week's delivery. Normandy again raised 4s. on extra mild, making 108s. present top rate, and baskets up 2s., making top price 100s per cwt. Brittany roll firm at Monday's advance—firsts, 14s.; seconds, 13s.; thirds, 12s. per dozen lb., with an upward tendency. Cheese firmer at previous rates; American best, 44s. Dutch as previously quoted. Bacon a steady business in Irish at official quotations. Continental barely so well supported.

LONDON COAL MARKET, Aug. 22.—Wallsend—Hetton, 19s. 6d.; Hetton Lyons, 18s. 6d.; Tees, 19s. 6d. Arrived, 8; sold, 3; gas, contracts, &c., 5.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Sir Edward Reed has addressed to you two letters on the labour question at Cardiff, which, though primarily intended to defend himself and the recent strikers, really open up the wider question between "free labour" and what we may call the "monopoly of employment." There can be no doubt on two points—the first, that the railway companies in South Wales could have obtained new servants in the places of the strikers; the second, that they were prevented by force, without which the strikers could not have been successful. The perusal of your reports of the strike (August 8-15) shows that the railway men on strike roughly handled those who refused to "come out" and prevented others from being employed by means of pickets; while they were assisted by the co-operation of outsiders. The colliers refused to cut coal and the dockers to ship it if "blacklegs" were used to carry it; the Amalgamated Society of Engineers requested its members to prevent workmen coming to Cardiff; Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, threatened to stop all Cardiff vessels from getting men; Mr. Ben Tillett was there; and Sir Edward Reed admits that he promised "to hold up the grim visage of democracy." I mention these facts, not from any wish to rake up the past, but because they are examples of what is becoming the habitual conduct of a strike, and the question arises, What will be the result if workmen are to be allowed not only to strike, but also to establish perforce a monopoly of employment by preventing new hands from being employed?

The railway companies had an undoubted right to employ new servants, and, in fact, the very same right of free contract as that by which the old servants originally engaged themselves and afterwards terminated the contract by striking. Similarly the strikers had no right to prevent new servants from engaging themselves. They committed the illegal acts of preventing the companies from conducting their business and of intimidating those who were willing to work it. Yet Sir Edward Reed in his letter last Saturday said that the conduct of the railway men was throughout "most exemplary and absolutely free from any tendency to violence." To-day he asks, "Amidst the conflicts of war, how many deeds are done of which neither of the high combating parties approve?" He has apparently forgotten that strikers are not belligerents, but citizens of a State, and that by roughly treating men who were actually working the engines the strikers in South Wales broke the laws of the State of which they are citizens. Similar illegal acts have become a feature of strikes, and are tending to make England as lawless as Ireland.

This violent and illegal monopoly of an employment, if allowed to continue, will not terminate in isolated acts of injustice. In his letter of this morning Sir Edward Reed says that a strike in one trade paralyzes the whole district. But it would not have this effect if the employers in that trade were allowed to act upon their right of employing new servants. On the other hand, if they are compelled by force either to "shut up shop" or to re-engage the strikers, the latter will have the power of increasing their demands until their wages more and more absorb the profits. In other words, a forcible monopoly of employment will make the workmen who exercise it the real owners. Now, many of the employers in the railway companies, for example, are shareholders, who are often far from rich; and, in fact, one of the railway men, who dared to drive a train at the beginning of the recent strike, was "Thomas John, who, being a shareholder in the Taff Vale Company," says your report (*The Times*, August 8), "had deserted the ranks of the strikers." It would be a national disgrace if men, who have been paid for their work and have laid out no capital, should, by a series of violent strikes, dispossess poor shareholders who have invested their hard-earned savings. Nor is this all; through the combination of unions the workmen of a given district, if allowed to monopolize employments in that district, will become the real owners of every industry in the district, by a series of violent strikes so organized as to prevent new workmen coming into the district. In short, as surely as the tenants by boycotting tend to expel the landlords from Ireland, so surely would strikers by violence tend to become the owners of a district, without having laid out a shilling of capital.

It is not to be denied that a section of workmen may enrich themselves by this unjust and illegal process. Meanwhile, they are not benefiting all labourers, for they are preventing others from being employed. In these labour troubles it has been astounding how strikers have been able to assault, to intimidate, to prevent poor men from working, who are sorely in need of employment, and how little legal protection and what scant sympathy has been accorded to the so-called "blacklegs," who are the poor that cry, and have none to help them. What are the causes of this strange departure from English justice and generosity? One cause is that men have got it into their heads that the strikes are a struggle of labour against capital, and therefore of the poor against the rich. Superficially this is true, and in former strikes it was the whole truth. But nowadays the violent strike is also a struggle of labour against labour, of those who can, at all events, afford to strike against those who want work—of the employed against the unemployed. We are constantly in danger of forgetting that there are higher and lower classes in the ranks of labour itself. There is another cause of the want of sympathy with the "blacklegs." It is thought that they ought to be members of the unions. There is "an undefined feeling," which is thus expressed by Sir Edward Reed this morning:—

"In the long run there can be little doubt, I think, that working men will become so generally combined in trade organizations that they will feel themselves safe, and not unfair, in making the complete organization of all labour a condition of supplying their own."

In order to dispel this vision by reality, I might say that even if there is little doubt of its realization in the long run, there is no doubt at all that to prevent a non-unionist from working at the present moment is unjust and illegal. I might also point out that the desirability of the end does not justify the illegal means of forcing non-unionists into unions, and preventing them from working if they refuse. I might further appeal to the prophets of a general organization of all labour to use their imaginations and ask themselves whether its formation could be tolerated by any Government; for it is certain that, when formed, it would be so strong as to destroy the existing Government, and become itself a government, which would cease to be the protector of all rights, and become a huge trade union. But what would be the economical working? That is the real question.

A general organization of labour would ruin this country. The threat of a general strike would, no doubt, raise wages at first. But a general rise in wages would not only over-stimulate population, but would encourage an immense influx of foreign workmen. Nor could there be any remedy but the prohibition of foreign labour, which has so often improved English industries. Another feature of English history, not so easy to control, is the rise of individual Englishmen from grade to grade. If trade unionists prevent non-unionists from rising into their places now, so the better paid would prevent the worse paid from rising into their places in a general organization of all labour. Nor would there be any remedy short of paying all workmen equally, which would be in the first place unjust, and in the second place destructive of skilled labour and of the ambition of one workman to excel another. The further effects would be still worse. The rise of wages would cause a rise of prices, which would partly neutralize the high wages and partly stimulate foreign production and imports, with the result of driving prices down, and with them partly the wages, but mainly the profits of the capitalists.

All these consequences will sit easily on the conscience of the Socialist and the leveller, and especially the impoverishment of the capitalist. I have already pointed out that the effect of violent strikes for a monopoly of employment on the terms of the strikers must end in extruding the capitalists and making the strikers the real owners of the concern affected. This effect would be immensely intensified by a general organization of all labour, because the workmen would demand more and more of each capitalist as the condition of supplying him with any labour at all. Nor is it any answer to say that the workmen would see that

excellent invention, our opinion seems superflous after the full and unrestricted commendations bestowed by artists like Rubinstein Clara Schumann, Charles Halle, Alfred Jaell, Stephen Heller, and scores of other equally noted celebrities. A modest man would scarcely venture his opinion against that of authorities like these, even though he might disagree with them, which we most certainly do not.—Ed. Mus. Col.]

Mr. Harrison's Piano Recital.

We regret that our limited space permits barely the simple record of the above recital at Synod Hall on Thursday evening, and the brief remark that Mr. Harrison played even better than usual. The Mendelssohn D minor trio and the Sonata Appassionata were, of course, the chief features in the programme, and both were acceptably given. The part singing was not very good, but Mr. Millar's solo was well sung, and re-demanded.

Mr. DeZouche still entertains hopes of being able to engage the English Opera troupe, of which we have already spoken. Only about half the necessary number of subscribers is as yet secured, however, and if anything is done in the matter it must be done very soon. We sincerely hope that Mr. DeZouche's laudable efforts will receive the public support they so well merit, and that all desirous of hearing a good English opera, well presented, will add their names to the subscription list without further delay.

"Justice's" letter is unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

STUDENT LIFE IN CANADA.

Annual University Lecture of McGill University. By Principal Dawson, LL.D., &c.

The lecturer stated that he proposed to deliver on this occasion, not a formal lecture, but rather a confidential address to students, not to be published or reported *in extenso* for the general public, but to be [illegible] for them for their own [illegible] thought over by Stud[illegible] benefit and guidance.

[illegible]ents are of many different grades, from the infant just learning to lisp to the aged philosopher or man of science still earnest to reach new truth and to make of past conquests in learning the vantage whence to snatch new victories. In the present lecture reference would be made specially to students of a certain grade, those who have emerged from the tutelage of the school-room and entered on academical education. Yet even of these there are many kinds. There are students in Arts and professional students, both male and female, and of the professional class there are students in Medicine, Law, Theology, Applied Science and the art of teaching, and all these classes are represented in the present audience. What he had to say would be applicable more or less to all, but specially to those who seek collegiate halls for general culture in literature and science.

To one who has in the pilgrimage of life left this stage far behind, but is still himself a student, the position of the young man or woman who has left the strict control of school and home, and entered on the conscious, intelligent and independent work of preparation for the business of life is intensely interesting. It is connected with a thousand memories of the past, with thoughts of the present and of the future; and in any earnest mind begets a great longing to help those who are thus learning to steer their bark amidst the storms and currents of life.

We watch the young man or woman in this hopeful yet dangerous time that intervenes between childhood and manhood or womanhood, as we watch with breathless interest the runners who are poising themselves at the starting line ready to bound forward at the expected signal, or as we might watch the ranks of eager combatants advancing to storm some strong fortress. We know all the issues for weal or woe that are bound up in their future, and would fain with prophetic vision penetrate to their destinies.

The young man thus preparing for the work of life is necessarily a student, whether at college or not; that is if he is worthy of the name of man. He must be a thinker, and that on the most momentous subjects. What are the pursuits he is to follow, what his connections and associations, what the objects he is to work out for himself in life and how to be pursued, what are his chances in the struggle of life, how is he best to enter on the course he is to pursue? In view of such questions he might well be overwhelmed with doubt and hesitation. But youth is a time of [illegible] world is before the young man, and in anticipation its difficulties fade away and its prizes seem easy of attainment. He may feel the want of the checks and guidance of home, but rejoices in new liberty. He may be diffident and modest, but has a bounding sense of strength and vitality, and better still, he may and should have a trust in God and a noble confidence in humanity, such as age sometimes, after its disappointments and trials, may sadly want.

What place has collegiate life in all this? A great and all-important one. It gives the young man or woman a few years of thought and training; of companionship with higher culture, before entering on the actual work of life a time of quiet study and preparation; a time of severe culture and training; a time for deciding with the best advantages on the paths to be pursued in the future. The benefit of this, properly used, is inestimable.

Yet these advantages may be lost or thrown away. There are young men who cast aside the higher aspirations which a student's life is fitted to encourage, whose love of knowledge degenerates into a desire to guage the depths of vice, whose heroes and standards for imitation are clever fools and men eminent in evil, who value the freedom of early manhood because it enables them to choose what is base and to reject and contemn what is good and noble; or who if they fall short of this depth of guilt, love to spend the precious days of youth in mere trifling and in frivolous amusements. Such men lose what they can never regain, and that which no repentance can repair, for life is too short to remedy a misspent youth. Every hour of this precious time lost is a loss for ever.

Such, happily, is not the usual case of the Canadian student. He may be, and generally is, to some extent unaware of the value of the advantages within his reach. He may be no very frugal economist of time. He may indulge in some scepticism as to the use of what he learns. He may even entertain grave doubts and questionings as to the most assured beliefs and best established practices of his seniors, but, on the whole, he is a thinker and worker, and as such is in the right way.

The Canadian student is sometimes inclined to underrate his own position and advantages as compared with those of students abroad. Distance lends much enchantment to our view of foreign institutions and advantages, and familiarity leads us to undervalue those nearer home. In mental and physical development I think the Canadian student does not occupy a position of inferiority. He may fall short in previous culture and opportunities of familiarity with high and matured civilizations. He may suffer a little from the absence of old educational traditions. He has, however, as great scope for culture, more freedom in its attainment, more accessible openings for the use of the power he may acquire. On the whole, the balance is not against him, and he need not doom himself to any position of inferiority to his confreres in any country.

The most difficult problem in his case is perhaps the possible relation of the training he receives to the future changes in a new and ever-changing state of society; and in this he must trust to that good sense and adaptability to circumstances that should be a result of any good system of education. The system of higher education in any age is sure to be behind the requirements of the age to come, and the student must therefore necessarily learn very much after he leaves college, which, if educationalists were prophets, and students perfectly amenable to their guidance, he might have learned earlier and at less cost. On the other hand, in a young and growing civilization like ours, the course of college training is far removed from the ordinary tastes of the people, and there is too little public appreciation of its uses, and a tendency to draw young men away from it to enter at once and without such preparation into the business of life.

In the student days of those of us who were students in colonial colleges, say 40 years ago, matters were very different from their present position. We had a severe and hard course of study, all the more severe that it was so narrow, with few options and few possibilities of attaining to honors or prizes. We had, however, few distractions. There was little light literature, the telegraph and daily press, the rapid movements of people on all sides, did not exist. We were not in a continual agitation of clubs, societies and games.

The modern student is in a very different position: in many respects better, in some, perhaps, worse. We have not arrived at the stage when, as in Germany, the student may select his course of studies for himself, nor even at the wide range of choice recently allowed in some of the Universities of the United States, nor should we do so until the preparatory training of students shall have been greatly advanced, so that they may enter college at a higher stage of culture than at present. But there are in our present system many roads open to the student, and I would desire to give him some suggestions as to what he may best do when the choice is left to himself.

I may say frankly to him that he will not find it to his advantage to take the advice of every one he may meet. In our time every man thinks himself qualified to be an educational reformer, or what is perhaps worse, an educational conservative. One tells us that we must have nothing but training, another that we must have nothing but what is practical—one that the time-honored narrowness of the curriculum of our ancestors is the acme of perfection, another that everything ought to be abandoned for the new sciences and literature—one raves of the conflict of studies and of the destruction of health of mind and body to which it tends, another inveighs on the narrow pedantry which crams men with a few obsolete studies. If the student is to settle all these difficulties for himself, he may become gray before he begins his studies. On the other hand, it is not advisable that he should follow implicitly and at once his own impulses in the matter. What is he to think or to do?

There are a few common sense reflections which may be of use to him in the matter. One is that while the course of studies fixed by usage or by college regulations may not be abso utely the best possible or that best adapted for every kind of mind, it is probably one that has shaken itself into shape by long use, and that may be the best attainable relatively to the means at hand, and the work that can be roughly done for many kinds of minds thrown together in a college class. This may reconcile him to some things, the reason and fitness of which may not be quite apparent. Besides, whatever may be the demerits of the established course, it is in this alone that he can have the full benefit of competition with others, and can avoid the tendency to desultory and uncertain study. In my own student life and in that of those over whom I have had influence, I have had occasion always to be impressed with the importance of this. Another consideration is that, up to a certain point, the studies that he may most dislike may be the best for him, because best fitted to train the weaker points of his mental organization. No man starts with a perfectly balanced mind, and the special bias which he may have may not be the best. Again, it is not desirable that men should be allowed to run at once into their chosen specialties without some previous general basis of culture. I can myself remember how I was held back and tied to studies which I would gladly have escaped [illegible] and yet I have had reason to believe that, however agreeable for the time, such escape would have been all the worse for me. Still another consideration is that no man can be absolutely certain which of the departments of literature or science he may be required to study, may be most useful to him in after life. It is true no professor or combination of professors can certainly predict this; but for that very reason it is well that the young man should lay a foundation of some breadth, even if he should subsequently build only on certain parts of it. The rain has to fall on the barren road as well as on the fertile field, and so it must be to some extent with education. It is quite certain that many things taught in college must be quite lost sight of in after life, yet the discipline which they give remains, and few of us know how much of our present success and usefulness may be based on the residue of those forgotten studies, while we do know that many of them, lying like extinguished fires, have suddenly flashed up to guide us in some difficult part of our career

These considerations render it wise for the student to bend his neck submissively to the yoke which may be laid upon him, and to submit to the rules which prescribe his course of study and the conditions under which he can pass examinations, gain prizes, or attain to degrees and honors. But they do not oblige him to become an unreasoning beast of burden, or to forego the exercise of his own judgment. On the contrary, there is the most ample scope for this. And here, also, I may venture to give some hints.

Do not limit yourselves merely to the consideration of what will pay in the examinations, or be profitable as a means of winning college prizes or honors. This is, after all, a small ambition, and you should look beyond it to the active work of life, and to the higher object of the best training for yourselves. You should bear in mind that those who know best regard those compulsions and stimuli of college life merely as a rude means of promoting a diligence which in the highest style of minds would be secured by nobler motives. If it were understood that the giving of a prize or medal or honour parchment, or the applause of a crowded convocation hall, were the highest meed of the student, I for one would at once abandon the position of a public teacher, and betake myself to some calling which, if more humble, would be more honest than such a prostitution of mental power. College honours, such as they are, are only an index of powers applicable to nobler uses in the future life of their winner. At least it is only in so far as they have this character that they are of real value, and they should be of this character in any well-contrived course of study.

[illegible] examinations, are regarded with much faith in our time. They will be less trusted in the age that is coming, that is if it can devise better means of securing steady application and accurate learning. They tend too much to that "cram" which has been too sadly defined as the partaking of food without previous appetite or subsequent digestion, and which is a prevalent cause of that intellectual dyspepsia which is characteristic of the literature of our time, and will be its reproach in future ages. Besides, it is of the nature of examinations, in order that their results may be precise, and that they may suit different kinds of students, to be always a little behind the knowledge of the time, and to give too little encouragement to the best and most advanced teachers. This consideration is leading our scientific men to entertain grave doubts as to the expediency of the establishment of those great examining universities which bring together the students of different institutions, and lay them all on the procrustean bed of a uniform examination, not conducted by their own teachers. It is being discovered, as indeed a little higher insight might have predicted, that this must lead rather to a Chinese uniformity and stagnation than to rapid progress in literature or science.

For this reason I would have the student, in deciding as to any special or honor course, to be influenced not so much by the immediate prospect of college advantage as by an enlightened estimate of his own powers and by a regard to his future prospects. The knowledge of himself is one of the best possible acquirements on the part of the student, and should be one of his great aims in the early years of his student life. Perhaps, no gain is greater to the young man than the self-knowledge, which comes of the effort to grasp a considerable range of varied study and to compete with minds of various degrees of power. If nothing else were gained by college life, this would be worth its cost. Once gained, it gives a confidence of the highest value, and a diffidence of equal value; above all, it gives the best practical guidance as to the line of study and of pursuit, which it will be best to follow. Were this much of education generally attained, there would be fewer misplaced men.

In throwing yourselves into any special line of study with reference to professional employment, do not fear the result, if you are in the path marked out by your powers and tendencies. We hear constantly, even in this land of growth and "elbow-room," of some professions and occupations being overstocked, or being less inviting than others; but all are good for the best men. There is always room at the top. The crowd is around the bottom. A man may do well in any profession, provided he loves it, and is well suited for it by nature and training. It is true that the enthusiasm and hopefulness of youth may often suggest courses that may seem chimerical to the colder judgment of age; but all wise men have much respect for that noble, if sometimes wild and misguided earnestness and originality of thought and aim, which mark the man of genius and power, and which, if they run in channels not immoral, will produce better fruits than the tame and listless plodding of mere mediocrity in some of the ordinary and usual lines of business or professional life. Not that we should despise the man of mediocrity. The world largely depends on such for what the genius of specialists could not give. But the great evil is when the man of medium gifts thinks himself a genius, or when the man of unusual gifts fails to recognise and use the powers for good which God has given him. It is one great mission of a good educational system to give guidance as to these points. To refer again to my own case:—there was no natural science as a compulsory part of education when I studied; but circumstances gave me a strong bias in that direction. I turned with dislike from the ordinary avenues of professional life, and on completing my academical course spent two years in special science studies in Edinburgh, then the best school of that kind accessible. It is true that in the circumstances of British America at that time I could find no professional work in the departments for which I had qualified myself, and was obliged eventually to enter on educational pursuits. This may have been better for me than any other mode of life, but I would not advise many young men to follow the example. Even now, in Canada, it is easy to commit the great sin of being a little in advance of your age; but, in almost any line of life, however few may seem its opportunities, you may achieve success if you have weighed your own powers and capabilities.

There is one part of the student's life which is especially his own—his vacations. How blessed a thing it is to find himself free from stated tasks and daily studies, and professorial control, and to expatiate at will in the luxury of the long vacation. It is a type of his final emancipation, for which he ever longs, from the work of education; and of his being launched a free rover on the sea of life. But even as that great plunge is only the beginning of a voyage which may end in rocks and quicksands, or carry precious freight to the haven of futurity, so is the vacation a time which tries of what stuff the man is made, and which gives the opportunity of a culture of its own. Is the student jaded with mental toil, he may enjoy repose, and at the same time bring back the ruddy current of health to his veins in country or seaside air. If tired with lonely and monastic life in lodgings, he may enjoy the social amenities of home. If he possess the means, he may visit foreign lands and acquaint himself with the many ways and minds of various men, and study their arts and their manners, and the products of the regions they inhabit. If impecunious, or feeling the want of business habits, he may throw himself into some kind of active work, gaining practical strength and professional experience and means to pursue his further education. If his tastes are scientific, he may pursue in actual nature or by actual experiment some of the subjects he has been studying in a less practical way in college. If he limits his view to the more immediate future, he may study the subjects in which he may have found himself weak, or may prepare for some competitive examination in the next college session. Lastly, with or without any of these pursuits he may become his own tutor, and may prescribe for himself some agreeable and profitable course of literature, which may bring him into familiar intercourse with the great writers of his own and other times, and may deepen and widen his mental and moral culture as much as anything that occupies his attention when engaged in his regular studies.

The vacations are in truth the opportunity of the student for general literature, and on this subject it is well to give one needed caution. In our time the deluge of light and poor literature almost submerges all that is worth study. It was not so in the student days of those who are now old. Then there was less literature, but this was of a more solid class. Now the tendency is too much to read flashy and pretentious articles rather than more serious works, and to neglect the great masters of thought and expression for writers of a merely ephemeral kinds The student should avoid this tendency. Works of fiction it is uselese to read, except to learn something of their character and style, and on any subject which deserves study it is well to have the guidance of the best and most original thinkers, and of those who can most clearly and elegantly impress what they know.

I am not in this giving advice which I have been unwilling to take for myself. In my own younger days, I managed in these times of comparative relaxation to gain some knowledge of modern and oriental languages not included in the college course, to learn something of drawing, elocution and other useful arts, and to make collections of plants, animals, minerals and fossils. I learned beside what is perhaps the most important of all practical lessons, namely, that variety of employment is equivalent to rest—a lesson which I would commend to all Canadian students. When you are wearied with one kind of study or work, it is often a much greater relief to turn to another of a different character than to sink into absolute repose. In older countries, where men are more limited to narrow specialties, this truth may be of less consequence, but it is all important here. We should not forget, however, that some of the most eminent of the great ornaments of our age in the mother country are distinguished examples of this happy power. The habit of mind and body, which enables a man, after toiling with earnestness at one pursuit, to turn with promptness and vigor to another, may be to some extent constitutional; but it may be cultivated and encouraged, and it is essential to the highest usefulness and the highest enjoyment of life. It makes all the difference between the man who, when his task is finished, sinks out of sight into a useless lithargy, and the man who only turns with new appetite and energy to some new study or new enterprise. Cultivate this power, as one of the best means to success, not only in college life, but in the work of our age and country, where every man must play many parts in order that he may discharge his duty well. This is, perhaps, after all the best answer to the often urged objection to the alleged too great variety of our modern school and college work. It may, in some cases, fail to tend this useful versatility to which I have referred; but where it succeeds the results are vastly better than those of a more narrow course.

It is time to close, while I have but entered on the subject of which I undertook to treat; and my last words shall be—Live in the future as well as in the present. You cannot judge now of the possibilities or requirements of the time to come. Be armed, therefore, for all possibilities. This you can only be by seizing vigorously all opportunities. But whatever the future may be, there will be a future for you in this life and that which is to come, and that future belongs not to the seen, which is temporal, but to the unseen which is eternal, and is in the hand of Him who alone knows the end from the perform our part well in the present, and to "stand in our lot at the end of the days."

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE

Sir—A letter appeared in your paper on Wednesday last strongly opposing the erection of the proposed new Diocese of Ottawa. Although strongly in favor of the proposed change, my object in writing is not to advocate it, but simply to take exception to the following paragraph, which, in my humble opinion is untair and ill-conceived:

"When we compare the size of our Canadian diocese now with those over which a 'Strachan' or a 'Mountain' travelled, before the days of the railroads and palatial steamboats, the plea about the 'expenditure of time and strength' seems weak."

At the lowest calculation, there are five congregations requiring Episcopal ministrations to-day for every one there was in the days of the justly revered Bishops Strachan and Mountain. Hence, although as to territory, our Dioceses are so much smaller, the work to be done in them is quite as great, if not greater, than it was in those in which the above named Prelates labored. And what clergyman or congregation would be satisfied to have the visits of their Bishop from three to seven years apart, as they then were? It is a most encouraging sign of increasing Church life that in many parishes the administration of confirmation is now an annual occurrence. May it soon be so in all our parishes, although necessitating, as it must, smaller dioceses and more Bishops. If your correspondent from the Deanery of St. Andrews would follow our zealous and hard-worked metropolitan through the cycle of his year's work, I think the plea about the "expenditure of time and thought" would seem anything but "weak."

Yours, &c.,
A CHURCHMAN.

MARRIED.

McLaren—Monk—In this city, on the 9th inst, at 24 Berri street, by the Rev. Jas. Fleck, W. D. McLaren, Jr., eldest son of W. D McLaren, Esq., to Henrietta, second daughter of John Monk, Esq., advocate, all of Montreal.

New Advertisements.

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NOTICE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, intend to apply to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for permission to erect a STEAM ENGINE on our premises, 352 Amherst street.
C. LOISEAU & CO.
November 10, 1876. 272

To All Whom it may Concern.

THIS IS TO SAY that my wife SARAH ANN MOSGROVE, left my bed and board on the 7th day of August, 1876, without my knowledge or consent, and that I will no longer be responsible for her support, or pay any debts of her contracting.
Dated this 9th day of October, 1876.
D. L. MOSGROVE,
272 Desmoines, Iowa.

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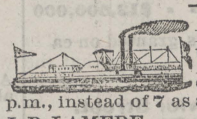

Commencing on MONDAY NEXT, 13th inst., the Steamers *Quebec* and *Montreal* will leave for QUEBEC, at SIX o'clock p.m., instead of 7 as at present.
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Montreal, Nov. 8, 1876. 270

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Montreal, May 18, 1876. 119

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Assets	$1,387,999 85
Liabilities, including re-insurance	$ 604,700 62
Income, Premiums received	$ 1,368,680 36
Interest on Investments	57,982 35
Total income during 1875	$1,426,662 71

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August 3rd, 1876. 185

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April 7. 161

Trade and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday Evening.

In New York gold was firmer, ruling at 109¾. Sterling Exchange remains at 4.82. Stocks were in the main weak, closing at the lowest figures of the day. As compared with yesterday, the last prices show a decline of 1¼ per cent on Delaware & Lackawanna and North-West pref.; 2⅝ per cent on Jersey Central; 1 per cent on North-West com.; ⅞ per cent on Ohio & Miss.; ¾ per cent on Lake Shore and Michigan Central; ⅝ per cent on Pacific Mail; ½ per cent on Rock Island; ⅜ per cent on Erie and Western Union; ¼ per cent on New York Central.

The money market was firm for Exchange to-day, and a fair demand from importers existed. Between banks, round amounts of 60-day bills sold at 8¾ prem.; over the counter at 9 prem. cash, 9½ prem. for paper. Documentary and Produce Bills, of which the offerings are small, are purchased at 8 to 8¼ prem. Gold drafts drawn at ⅜ to ½ prem.

—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £210,000.

—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 3,350,000 marks.

— Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. have given notice of their determination to reduce in January next the ratings of the business men whose names appear on the reference books of their agency with two objects: "To reflect the reduction in estimates called for by the effects of the depression and losses in business, and to lessen the ranges of estimates which were before somewhat unduly wide."

—Messrs. Shearer, Mackedie & Co. have obtained a settlement with their creditors at fifty cents in the dollar, payable in 5, 10 and 15 months, with security.

At the open Stock Exchange Hochelaga was wanted at 84. Stadacona Ins. Co'y sold at holders' figure, 90, buyers offering 89¾. Bank of Montreal ex-div. closed at 184½ and 184¾. The sales were:—

25	shares	Bank of Montreal	at 184¾
25	"	Jacques Cartier	at 35
12	"	Merchants'	at 93¾
10	"	Stadacona Ins. Co'y	at 90

The stock market to-day was quiet and steady, and without any change of importance. Bank of Montreal ruled at 191¼ and 191½, but the ex-div. stock declined ½ per cent. to 184¼ and 184¾, closing at 185 asked. Merchants' was held at 93½; buyers offered 93¼ in the early part of the afternoon and 93 at the close. Ex-div. the stock was offered and sold at 90¾. Commerce inactive and unchanged. Ontario strengthened ½ per cent. to 105½ and 106. Jacques Cartier was moderately active, closing ½ per cent better at 34¾ and 35. Exchange steady at 100½ and 101. Montreal Telegraph, after selling at 157½, advanced to 157¾ and 158½. Richelieu Navigation Co. dull at 92 to 92½. The transactions were:—

MORNING BOARD.

1	shares	Bank of Montreal		at 191¼
3	"	"		at 191½
7	"	"	x-d.	at 185
75	"	"	x-d.	at 184¾
5	"	Ontario		at 105¼
340	"	"		at 105½
50	"	Jacques Cartier		at 34½
10	"	Merchants'	x-d.	at 93¼
40	"	Metropolitan		at 53½
25	"	Telegraph		at 157¼

AFTERNOON BOARD.

8	shares	Bank of Montreal		at 191½
250	"	"		at 35
100	"	Merchants'	x-d.	at 90¾

The following were the closing prices at the Regular Stock Exchange to-day:—

STOCKS.	Value of Shares.	Last Hf'y'rly Dividend.	Buyers. per $100	Sellers per 100
Bank of Montreal	$200	7 p.c.	191¼	191½
do. xd			184¼	185
Ontario Bank	40	4 p.c.	105½	106
Consolidated Bank	100		101½	102½
Banque du Peuple	50	3 p.c.	93½	94½
Molsons' Bank	50	4 p.c.	110	110½
Bank of Toronto	100	6 p.c.	187	191
Banque Jac. Cartier	100		34¾	35
Merchants' Bank	100	4 p.c.	93	93½
do. xd			90½	91
Exchange Bank	100	4 p.c.	100¾	100¾
Quebec Bank	100	4 p.c.	107	....
Banque Nationale	50	3½ p.c.	104½	....
East'n Towns'ps B'k	50	4p.c.1	106½	107
Union Bank	100	3½ p.c.	87	89
Mechanics' Bank	50		....	30
Can. Bk. of Com.	50	4 p.c.	125½	125¾
do. xd			122	122¾
Metropolitan Bank	100		52	53½
Ville Marie			60	75
Federal Bank		3½ p.c.	104	104¾
Imperial Bank			108	..
Dominion Bank	50	4 p.c.	125½	....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4 p.c.	99	....
Maritime Bank	100	3 p.c.	74½	84
Huron Copper Bay Co.	5			....
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100		25	50
G. T. R. 7. per ct. Bonds				....
Champlain & St. L. R. 8 per cent Bonds				....
Do. Sterling 6 per cent			96½	98½
Mon'l Telegraph Co.	40	4 p.c.	157¾	158½
Dominion Teleg. Co.	50	3 p.c.	97½	98½
Do. Bonds			96½	100
M'f'g Warehousing Co.	50		45	50
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100		92	92½
Union Nav. Co	50			..
City Passenger R.R.	50	6 p.c.	217	220
City Gas Co.	40	5 p.c	162½	163½
Merchants' Exchange	400	4 p.c.	102	..
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	100		94½	94¾
North Am. Car Co.	100	2½ p.c.	..	..
Cotton Manufact'g Co.	100		..	..
Cornwall Manufac'g Co			..	..
Graphic Print. Co.	100			8
Mont. Loan & Mort. Co	50	5 pc.	124½	126
Credit Foncier			..	..
Dominion Stock			..	..
Dominion Bonds			..	..
Gov. Deb. 8 p.c. stg.				..
Mon. Deb. 5 p.c. cy				..
Mtl Harbor 6½ p c bonds			..	..
Montreal 6 p.c. Stocks			101	101½
Montreal 7 p.c. Stock			116½	118
Montreal Corp. Bond			100	101½
Montreal W. W. Bonds			100	101½
Montreal Mining Co.			..	..
Montreal Building Association			88	92½
Q. & G. P. S. S. Co.				

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 days sight or 75 days date	108⅜
Bank Gold Drafts on New York	⅜ prem
Gold in New York	109¾

MACDOUGALL BROTHERS,
96 St. Francois Xavier street.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

[REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY J. P. WITHERS, SECRETARY.]

STOCKS.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Montreal	191½	191¼
do. xd	184½	184¼
Ontario	105⅝	105
Consolidated	102	101
" xd	94	92
People's	....	....
Molsons'	....	109
Toronto	....	....
Jacques Cartier	35	34½
Merchants'	93½	93
" xd	90¾	90½
Hochelaga	86	84
Eastern Townships	108	....
Quebec	....	....
Standard	....	....
Nationale	....	....
St. Hyacinthe	100	90
Union	....	....
Ville Marie	70	55
Mechanics'	....	8
Commerce	125¾	125½
Metropolitan	....	....
Federal	....	....
Dominion	....	....
Hamilton	98½	96
Exchange	101	100
Montreal Telegraph	158½	158
Dominion Telegraph	98⅜	97½
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation	92½	91½
Citizens' Insurance	....	....
Adams Tobacco Factory	....	....
Hudon Cotton Co	....	....
Union do	....	....
City Passenger R.R	....	....
City Gas Co	164	162¾
Credit Foncier du Bas Canada	96	95
Quebec Fire Assurance	....	....
Cornwall Manufacturing Co	....	....
Montreal Warehousing Co	....	32
Montreal Building Association	95	88
Western Assurance Co	....	....
Royal Canadian Insurance Co	95	94½
Dominion Bonds	....	....
Montreal Loan & Mort. Co	126	124
Canadian Agricultural Ins.	97½	95
Stadacona Ins. Co	90	89¾
Accident Insurance Co	101	100
Canada Guarantee Co	103	....
National Insurance Co	92	90½
M., P. & B, R.R. 6 p.c. Bonds	....	....
Prov. Loan Company	....	....
Exchange 60 days 8⅜	....	....
Gold drafts ⅜	....	....

The following were the rates for gold greenbacks and exchange

	BOUGHT.	SOLD.
Greenbacks	8¾	8½
American Silver	12½@15	..
Exchange on New York.	..	8
Sterling in New York	$4.82	..
" in Montreal	8⅜@¾	..

Price of Gold, 10 a. m., 9¾; noon, 9¾; 2 p. m., 9¾; 4 p. m., 9¾.

W. MACKENZIE, Broker,
St. Francois Xavier-st.

nowles—Jane Red-
ghthall—Governors'

MINATIONS, 1876.

RSE IN ARTS.

SK.

ass 1.—Crothers and
—Watson. Class II.
Gray and Matheson,

I.—Lafleur, (First
ad Prize);—Warriner;
tt, equal. Class II.—
obertson. Class III.—
Forneret.

s I.—Ross (Donald),
, Blakely. Class II.—
A. C.) and Thornton,
Taylor, equal;—Tor-
Killop and Sweeny,
rin.
—Eadie, (First Prize);
Prize);—Cross. Class
vens, equal;—Morri-
ne, equal—McConnell
;—McLean, Shearer,
Meighen;—Allan and
y, Rutledge;—Hough-
nal.

RIN.

ass I.—Pedley (Hugh),
Watson, Cox. Class III.
son.
Class I. — Lafleur,
Scott and Warriner,
derson, McGibbon, Mc-
Robertson and Amaron,

ss I.—Ross (Donald),
, Blakely. Class II.—
n, equal;—Guerin and
Lyman (A. C.), Mc-
Taylor, Torrance, Ewing,

—Eadie, la McClure, Ste-
ard. Class II—Morrison,
e and McConnell, equal;
Redpath. Class III.—
Meighen, equal.

ISTORY.

ss I.—Eadie and Light-
ure, Morrison; Cross and
lass II.—McConnell and
and McKibbin, equal;
Redpath and Rutledge,
—Haley and Robertson,
Houghton and McLean,

AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

ntal and Moral Philoso-
lley (Hugh); McGoun
Class II.—Duffy, Wat-
ttlewell; Cox and Ma-

nts in Fourth Year—
alone).—Class I.—None.
ass III.—Hughes, Lang-
qual.
oral Philosophy)—Class
Warriner. Class II.—
Scott, equal; Newnham,
obertson. Class III.—
orneret, McGibbon, An-

Logic)—Class I.—Ross
wson, Blakely, Donald,
C). Class II.—Guerin,
and McKillop, equal;
, McLaren. Class III.
Langford and Wright,
or, Sweeny.

LITERATURE.

Class I.—Duffy, Graham,

Rhetoric)—Class I.—La-
equal;—Amaron, Scott
n and Atwater, equal;—
.—Chubb.
-Class I.—Ross, (D. C.)
nes) and Donald, equal;—
lyen, equal. Class II.—
, McLaren, McKillop,
.—Guerin, Lyman (E. C.),

ss I.—Lighthall (prize);—
(prize essay); Cross;—
ens, equal. Class II.—
essay);—Rutledge and
—McLean;—Allen and
ne and Redpath, equal;
er. Class III.—Wood,
—Cochrane and Meighen,
Vright.

AND HISTORY.

Class I.—Watson, Duffy,

RENCH.

s I.—None. Class II.—
Class III.—None.
ass I.—Guerin (prize);
(D. C.) Donald. Class II.
. Class III.—McLaren,
Taylor, Thornton, Tor-

ass I.—McClure (prize);
Class II.—Eadie, Lane,
ell, Allen, Wood, Meyers,
III.—Howard, Robertson,
;—Campbell and Meighen,

GERMAN.

ass I.—Gould (prize).
Class I.—Ross (James)

ss I.—Cross, Lane. Class
III.—Lighthall.

HEBREW.

n.—W. H. Warriner.
Class I.—Ewing (prize);
.—Shearer and Houghton
Class III.—McKibbin.
ass I.—McGregor. Class
Class III.—None.

ATICAL PHYSICS.

.—Class I.—None. Class
ley (H). Class III.—
, Duffy, McGoun, Cox.
ass I.—Scott and Warri-
ur. Class II.—None. Class
(A. F.) and Newnham,
(R.) Gould, Forneret,
Atwater, McGibbon.

ATHEMATICS.

—Class I.—Ross (James),
Class II.—Donald, Daw-
den. Class III.—Blakely,
ornton, McKillop, Lyman
Laren, Ewing, Guerin, Tay-

lass I.—Stevens McClure,
oward (R. J. B.). Class II.
rrison, Lighthall, Cross.
hen, Cochrane, Redpath,
llen (F.), Haley, Rutledge,
bin, Culp.
e.—Second Year.—Second
Ross (Donald C.), (Prize);

irst Rank Honours.—Mc-

ours.—McConnell, (Prize).

MENTAL PHYSICS.

—Class II.—Lyman, Rex-
—Watson.
Class I.—None. Class II.
bb, Robertson (R). Class
aeret, Scott, Atwater, Mc-

AL SCIENCE.

.—(Geology)—Class I.—
rothers. Class II.—Wat-
III.—Gray, Matheson,

ology)—Class I.—Newn-
l, Scott. Class II.—At-
maron, Anderson. Class
orneret, Chubb, Living-

ors.—Scott (M. H.), First
Logan Prize.
Botany)—Class I.—Thorn-
on, Ross (J.); Donald and
l; McFadyen, Guerin, Ly-
Class II.—Ewing Barltrop,
rell, Blakely. Class III.—
y, Taylor.
Chemistry)—Class I.—Mc-
ddie. Class II.—Lighthall,
ll. Class III.—Morrison,
ath, Howard, Rutledge,
eighen, Houghton, Stevens,
son, Guerin, Wood.

OF PRACTICAL AND
IED SCIENCE.

ING AND LEVELLING.

Class I.—Sproule. Class II.
lrop, Thompson. Class III.

lass I.—O'Dwyer. Class II.
Scriver; Adams and Fergu-
Class III.—(None).

DRAWING.

Class I.—Chipman. Class
Class III. — Hetherington,

—Class I.—Sproule, Ross.
op, Jones, Thompson, Rog-
ass III.—(None.)
Class I.—(None.) Class II.
er and Ferguson, equal;
ill, equal: Hull and Smith,
.—Scriver.

ONSTRUCTION.

-Class I.—Chipman. Class
n, Hawley. Class III.—

-Class I.—Sproule and Ward-
s II.—McNie and Rogers,
n, Walbank, Jones. Class
ard.

IED MECHANIMS.

Class I.—Chipman. Class
ass III.—Hawley, Hether-

ES OF MECHANICS.

Class I.—Chipman. Class
lass III.—Hetherington.

NG AND ESTIMATES.

Class I.—Chipman, Hether-
I.—Hawley. Class III.—

ENSURATION.

Class I.—Sproule. Class II.
k and Howard equal. Class
ardrop, Thompson, Ross.

AGGREGATE CLASS LIST.

Professional Subjects.

Senior Year.—Class I.—(Entitled to special certificate.)—Chipman. Class II.—Hethrington, Hawley.

Middle Year,—Class I.—Sproule, prize. Class II.—Wardrop, Rogers, Jones, Thompson.

Junior Year.—Class I.—None. Class II—O'Dwyer, Swan. Class III. — Ferguson, Adams, Morkill, Scriver and Hull, equal.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

Senior Year.—Class I.—Chipman. Class II.—None. Class III.—Hawley, Hethrington.

Middle Year.—Class I.—Sproule. Class II.—Jones. Class III.—Thompson, Wardrop, Rogers, Walbank.

MATHEMATICS.

Middle Year.—Class I.—Sproule, Wardrop. Class II.—None. Class III.—Jones, Ross (P. D.), Thompson.

Junior Year.—Class I.—Swan, O'Dwyer. Class II.—None. Class III.—Scriver, Adams.

Honor Course.—First Rank Honors, Swan, Prize.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Senior Year.—Class I.—Chipman. Class II—Hethrington, Hawley.

Middle Year.—Class I.—Sproule. Class II.—Thompson and Walbank, equal. Class III.—Jones, Ross (P. D.), Rogers.

GEOLOGY.

Senior Year.—Class I.—Chipman. Class II.—Hawley, McNie, Hetherington. Class III.—Howard.

ZOOLOGY.

Middle Year.—Class I.—Sproule (prize), Thompson, Ross (P. D.). Class II.—Walbank, Wardrop, Jones. Class III.—McNie, Rogers, Howard.

BOTANY.

Junior Year.—Class I.—None. Class II.—Adams. Class III.—None.

CHEMISTRY.

Junior Year.—Class I.—Adams (prize). Class II.—O'Dwyer. Class III.—Jones, Ross (Philip), Swan, Wardrop, Scriver, Thompson, Walbank.

MINING COURSE.—ASSAYING AND BLOWPIPE ANALYSIS.

Middle Year.—Class I.—None. Class II.—None. Class III.—McNie, Howard.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Class II.—O'Dwyer, Scriver, Swan. Class III.—Adams.

FRENCH.

Senior Year.—Class I.—None. Class II.—None. Class III.—Chipman, Hawley.

Middle Year.—Class I.—None. Class II.—Sproule. Class III.—Jones, Walbank, Howard, Wardrop.

Junior Year.—Class I.—O'Dwyer prize). Class II.—Swan. Class III.—Adams and Smith, equal; Scriver.

GERMAN.

Senior Year.—Class I.—None. Class II.—None. Class III.—Hetherington.

PASSED FOR METEOROLOGICAL CERTIFICATES.

Class I.—Chipman, Lyman (H. H.). Class II.—Hetherington, Hawley. Class III.—Watson, Graham.

The degrees having been conferred in the usual manner, the valedictory was read by Mr Hugh Pedley, who referred forcibly to the necessity for educated men in every department of education. He contended that there was room for all educated men, that while there were inefficient doctors, bad [illegible] business men who [illegible] lawyers, interest [illegible] principle for [illegible] clergymen who did not do all their duty in Canada, there was room for educated men. He challenged any man to say his statements were unfounded, and contended that the coming educated men should push out the uneducated men from these professions. He alluded to Cornelia, who when her countrymen were vieing with each other in showing gems and precious stones begged to be allowed to show her pearls, and astonished the country by exhibiting the sons upon whom she had lavished so much care in educating, and trusted that like her, this Canada of Ours would be able to exhibit to the matrons of the earth sons equally worthy of the admiration of the world. In closing he drew the attention of his fellow students to the responsibility which they incurred in going through a college course, deplored the practice of going through merely because they were sent, praised the Professors for their efforts, recommended to his fellow-students patience and perseverance, alluded to the sadness that clothed the parting hour, finishing his very good address by an exhortation to each student to be worthy of the Alma Mater and each other.

The Rev. Dr. CORNISH, on behalf of the Faculty, delivered the address to the graduates, conveying some excellent suggestions to the young gentlemen about entering upon the world, and advised them to be true to themselves, their college, country and Creator.

The conferring of degrees upon Bachelors of Applied Science was then proceeded with, the Principal performing the ceremony, and Mr. Frederick Hetherington, on behalf of his fellow graduates, reading the valedictory. He spoke in high terms of the necessity for a greater degree of attention in the direction of Applied Science, reviewed the past history of the department, commented favorably upon the increase in the number of graduates, and in warm terms thanked the Principal and professors for the interest they had displayed in the class.

Dr. JOHNSON, on behalf of the Faculty, addressed the students, and placed before the audience the position in which students in the Department of Applied Science were placed; he defended Professor Tyndall from the charge of atheism brought against him, and contended that there was in Applied Science as treated by such men as Darwin, Huxley and others, nothing impossible of reconciliation with the doctrine of Christianity. Science was not dangerous to religion, and its very importance in this respect was the strongest argument to be used in favor of its study by a greater number of theologians and others.

The Rev. Mr. J. F. STEVENSON, having signed the necessary document, was admitted to the degree of B.A., and took his seat on the platform amid applause.

Mr. KUTUSOFF MCFEE, the successful candidate for the Earl of Dufferin's medal, was then introduced to the Vice-Chancellor, who presented the medal, accompanying the action with a few words of congratulation.

The customary statement of progress was then made by Principal Dawson.

The PRINCIPAL said:—

Mr. Chancellor, in the session of the University which closes to-day, our number of students has been larger than in any previous year. It has reached to 352, in our three faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts, without reckoning the students in affiliated colleges and schools. If we include those in Morin College and in the McGill Normal School, the total reaches 492. Of this number 320 are persons not resident in Montreal, but attracted thither from all parts of the Dominion and from beyond its limits by the educational advantages which we offer. Our number of graduates in the present session has been 60 in all, not a large number in comparison with that of the students; but likely to be increased in future years, as the men of the present junior years come forward to be candidates for degrees. The Board of Governors have in the present year published a statement of our revenue and expenditure. This does not come within my department; but it suggests inevitably certain comparisons with educational results, and perhaps should make us apologize to our friends for attempting to do so much with so small means. When we compare our modest income of less than $40,000 with the wealth of other Universities, we have reason to feel ashamed of our poverty, but not of our work in comparison with our resources. A University which styles itself the youngest in America—that founded by John S. Hopkins of Baltimore, begins its operations this year with a revenue of of $200,000, and hopes for additions to this. Harvard, the oldest American University, enjoys an annual income of about $380,000; but even these sums are small compared with the wealth of the old English Universities. In recent discussions in the House of Lords the available revenue of Oxford was stated at £200,000 sterling, so that each student may be held to cost the University annually $1,000, independently of fees and personal expenses. We do not think that any one can fairly charge us with giving our students too little to learn or a too limited range of study, but if any are disposed to do so, they may remember that our whole income gives us less than $100 per student. It will therefore readily be understood that we can have no serious objection to receive further benefactions and endowments; and I may add that, in our present stage of progress, the effect of these, for a long time to come, may lead to such extension of our staff, appliances and number of students that they may fail greatly to increase our wealth relatively to our work. The progress which, with our limited resources, we have been able to make in the development of our educational machinery in the past year has not been so great as I could wish; still, it has embraced some important changes. Improvement has been effected in the organization of the Faculties of Law and Arts by the appointment of Prof. Kerr as Acting Dean in the one, and of Professor Johnson as Vice-Dean in the other, and new and eminent names have been added to the staff of medical professors, though we have to regret that Dr. Campbell has been obliged by the state of his health to be absent for a time from his post as Dean of the Faculty. Our Library, which now numbers about 12,000 volumes, has been rendered more accessible by the printing of a catalogue, in the preparation of which the Librarian has been aided by Drs. Cornish and Murray. Our examinations for schools have been re-opened with some success and a prospect of permanent usefulness. (Applause.) We are looking forward to further improvements in the coming year. Additional provision will be made for the comfort and convenience of students in the college buildings. Important additions will be made to the teaching power of the Department of Practical and Applied Science by the appointment of another lecturer in aid more especially of the mathematical training of the students of that department, and by adding to the function of the present assistant to the Professor of Engineering that of Lecturer in Geometrical Drawing. We shall arrange in connection with these changes for courses fitting our Engineering graduates for the higher examinations now required for Dominion Land Surveyors, as well as for the ordinary work of the profession. A liberal gift from a lady of this city will add a collection of models in mining and metallurgy to our apparatus. Some of our graduates are beginning to perceive the advantages which would result from studying as post-graduate students some of the various subjects to which their attention could not be directed as undergraduates, and facilities will be given for this purpose. Dr. Carpenter, as lecturer in Malacology, will favor our students in Natural Science with a few museum lectures on the Mollusca. The institution of summer courses on a more extended scale than heretofore in the Faculty of Medicine is a new feature, and some of the subjects, as Practical Chemistry and Histology, are deserving of the attention of other than professional students. At our meeting in May last we had to deplore the loss of a member of our Board of Governors and an eminent benefactor of the University, Mr. William Molson. Death has since deprived us of another member of the Board, Mr. David Torrance, a man whose sound judgment and business capacity and earnest desire to husband the resources of the University, rendered him of the utmost value in all financial matters, (applause.) We have also lost a benefactor and a member of the corporation in Sir William Logan. Sir William was always a friend of the University and zealous sympathiser with our work, and especially with that part of it which related to Natural Science. He was the founder of the Logan Medal in Natural Science, and of the Logan Chair of Geology. In these foundations he has established a permanent means of aiding young men to attain to the knowledge and practice of the science to which he was himself devoted, and already men trained in our School of Geology are occupying important positions in connection with the Geological Survey and in educational institutions, and are doing original work in the promotion of science. (Applause.) Added to the other means of culture which this University possesses, such donations are sure to be fruitful of good. This is a truth which holds good of educational benefactions of other kinds as well. Any sum of money devoted to the promotion of culture in science, philosophy or literature is sure to be abundantly productive of good when grafted into an established and living institution, while if planted alone it may long remain comparatively unfruitful or it may wither and die. In our own case, we may safely affirm that the arrangements of this University are of such a character as to admit of healthy extension in all the directions demanded by the requirements of modern society; and our growth in those directions is limited only by the extent of our available resources. Finally, Mr. Chancellor, knowing that you are about to leave us for a time, permit me in behalf of all the members of the University, in common, I am sure, with all the friends of the higher education in this Province, to express to you our sincere good wishes for your health and happiness and safe return. (Applause.)

The Hon. Judge DAY, in rising, did not propose to make any extended remarks, and would content himself with returning thanks to the Principal for the complimentary remarks he had used in reference to his (the Chancellor's) retirement. But he could not in looking back upon the career of the College, its success and the prominent part it had taken among the educational institutions of the continent, allow it to be said that the success achieved was due to his exertions in its behalf. He would not trust himself to go into the history of the prosperity of the College at any length, but he would say—and he spoke it with the greatest sincerity—that the man above all others to whom the credit of building up McGill College to its present position was Principal Dawson—he it was to whom all the credit really belonged. (Loud applause.) In concluding, he hoped the young gentlemen who from time to time graduated, would appreciate this fact also. To them he would say belonged the future progress and welfare of the University, and he trusted they would prove equal to the occasion. (Applause.) In conclusion, he wished all the students and graduates a happy and prosperous career, and declared the convocation closed.

His Lordship the Metropolitan pronounced the Benediction, and the meeting of the convocation was over.

BIRTH.

ELLIOTT.—On 28th inst., at 297 St. Charles Borrommee street, Mrs. Terence W. Elliott, of a son. 6

DIED.

ROONEY.—In this city on the 29 ult., Daniel Rooney, late Lieutenant of Prince of Wales' Regiment.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2.30, from his late residence, 30 Colborne Avenue.

COX.—In this city, on 30th April, James Charles, youngest son of P. J. Cox, aged seven months and six days.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 2nd May, at 8 a.m., from his father's residence, 436 Richmond street. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this notice.

MALETTE.—In this city, on the 30th of April, aged 61 years and 5 months, Jeremie Malette, master butcher, of this city. Mr. Jeremie Malette died from disease of the heart, and death took him in the Church of St. Joseph, Richmond street, during Divine Service.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, the 3rd instant. The remains will leave the late residence of the deceased, No. 39 Mountain street, at half-past 8 a. m., for the Church of St. Joseph, Richmond street, and from thence to the Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further intimation.

PARKYN.—At Toronto on the 28th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. S. N. Jackson, William Parkyn, aged 69 years.

Funeral from his late residence Cote St. Paul, on Monday May 1st at two p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation. 6

New Advertisements.

Richelieu & Ontario NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON

FOR

Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and Intermediate Ports.

THE SPLENDID COMPOSITE STEAMER

SPARTAN,

Captain Dunlop,

will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, on

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May Prox.,

and Lachine on the arrival of the 12 o'clock (noon) train, for the above places.

Freight at low rates. Through rates over the Great Western, Canada Southern and Northern Railways quoted.

ALEX. MILLOY,
Traffic Manager.

J. B. LAMERE,
General Manager.

Montreal, 29th April, 1876. 105

NOTICE.

THE

Anchor Marine Insurance Co.

OF TORONTO

Is prepared to issue Policies on all kinds of approved risks on reasonable terms.

ROBERT SPRATT,
Agent,
105 42 St. Sacrament Street.

NOTICE

THE

Orient Mutual Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK

Has resumed business in this city, under the management of the undersigned, and is prepared to issue Certificates on Cargo Risks to European ports.

Losses payable in London (England) or New York.

ROBERT SPRATT,
Agent,
105 42 St. Sacrament Street.

SCALES.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL will submit to competition,

On Thursday, the 4th Inst.,

At 12 o'clock, Noon,

at their Office, the privilege of erecting Public Scales on the wharves for the present season, at places to be then indicated.

H. H. WHITNEY,
Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office,
Montreal, May 1st, 1876. 105

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President.
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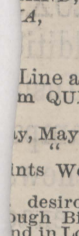

...ial in appear-
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...Co.,
...New York,
93

(LIMITED.)

Capital - - - Half a Million Sterling

FIRST ISSUE, £50,000 STERLING,
FULLY PAID UP.

THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION has deposited in the hands of the Receiver-General of the Dominion, **for the Security of Canadian Policyholders only**, the sum of **Fifty Thousand Dollars**, and has received a license from the Minister of Finance to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada.

In addition to the above deposit of $50,000, **Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling** have been lodged with the Imperial Government as a Special Security to Policyholders.

Further information, prospectuses, &c., &c., can be had at the

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
12 Place d'Armes,
Montreal.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN,
93 **Manager.**

DIVISION OF PROFITS
OF THE
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURERS JOINING BEFORE THE 30th of this month (April) will be entitled to rank for a

YEAR'S PROFITS
In Excess of those Joining after that day.

And this important feature is recommended to the consideration of intending assurers.

CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

President—A. G. Ramsay, Esq.
Vice-President, James Hamilton. Esq., M.D,

The large bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum upon Assurances on the Life System having again been declared by this company,

PROFIT CERTIFICATES

have now been issued for each policy-holder, and copies of the recent reports, showing the profits on other classes of Assurances, may be had on application at the Head Office or Agencies.

The Advantages

of joining an old and successful Company like the CANADA LIFE may be judged of by the following facts:

1st—The Profit Bonuses added to Life Policies are larger than given by any other Company in Canada.

2nd—It has occurred that Profits not only altogether extinguish all premium payments, but in addition yield the holder an annual surplus.

R. HILLS,
Secretary.

Offices in Montreal....182 St. James Street.
R. POWNALL, General Agent.
September 13. 220

THE BRITISH AMERICA
FIRE AND MARINE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1833.

All descriptions of Insurance Effected at Current Rates.

M. H. GAULT,
Agent,
131 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE
Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co
OF LONDON,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Act of last Session, they have obtained from the Minister of Finance a RENEWAL OF THEIR LICENSE to transact Fire Insurance business in the Dominion of Canada.

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,
GEORGE DENHOLM,
Chief Agents for Canada.
April 6th, 1876. 83

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE CO'Y
Of London, England.

CAPITAL $12,500,000

LICENSE to do Fire and Life Insurance business has been RENEWED according to law.

OFFICE:
43 St. Francois Xavier Street.
FRED. COLE,
General Agent, E. C.
April 7. 161

Hot Water
HEATING APPARATUS
BY THE
FURNACE PERFECTIONEE.

F. GREENE,
572 Craig Street,
GUARANTEES ALL HIS WORK.
October 16.

...points in Western Cana...
...vanced upon, and will b...
Great Britain. The exc...
will still further increas...
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became firmer during the ...
being advanced from 1-16 ...
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At the Open Stock E...
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dian Insurance Company ...
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but there were no sellers ...
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Royal Canadian stood ¼ ...
97¾ offered, 98¼ asked wi...
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stock was quoted at 165 ...
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and closed with seller...
buyers at the latter figure...
ed at 171½ bid, 172¼ asked...
171¾, and ruled nominal i...
171 and 172. Montreal L...
Co. new stock was offered ...
bid. Dominion Telegraph ...
The transactions were:—

MORNING BO...

17	shares	Bank of Mont...	
20	"	"	"
40	"	Toronto.....	
25	"	"	
3	"	Royal Canadi...	
25	"	Telegraph ...	
25	"	"	..
100	"	Richelieu Nav...	
55	"	City Passenge...	

AFTERNOON

10	shares	Bank of Mont...	
50	"	"	"
8	"	Merchants'...	
20	"	Richelieu N...	
25	"	"	

The following were ...
greenbacks, exchange, ...

Greenbacks.....	
American Silver.....	
Exchange on New York.	
Sterling in New York...	
" in Montreal.....	

Price of Gold, 10 a. m., 12¾; 4 p.m., 12⅞.

W. MAC...
St. F...

The following were ...
in stocks in New York ...
fied:—

	May 1.	A...
Pacific Mail....	20½	
West Union....	64⅜	
N. Y. C. & H. R.	112	
Erie.....	14⅞	
Lake Shore.....	53⅞	
Rock Island....	104½	
N. West Com...	40½	
" Pref..	58½	
Union Pacific...	65	
Ohio & M.....	16½	
C. C. & I. C.....	4⅞	
Tol. & Wabash..	2⅞	
St. Paul Com...	38	
" Pref...	73	
St. Joseph.....	....	
Gold.....	112⅞	
Exchange.....	$4.88	
A. & P.....	....	
Gold Loans.....	....	
Carrying Rate.	....	
Money.....	....	
Mich. Cent.....	49½	
Interest.....	....	2

MACDOUGALL ...
60 St. Fran...

	MORN...
	10 A.M.
Sterling Exch'ge	$4.88
Gold.....	112⅜
Pacific Mail.....	20½
W. U. Telegraph.	64½
N. Y. Central....	..
Erie.....	14½
Ohio & Mis'ssippi	15⅜
Michigan Sout'n.	53⅜
Rock Island.....	..
Chicago and N W	41
Do Prefer'ed	..
Union Pacific....	..
Quick Silver.....	..
5-20s of '62, x c'p'n	..
C. C. & I. C.....	..
Tol. & W.....	..
St. Paul.....	..
Do Prefer'ed	..
Del. & Lack... ..	..
Interest..... ..	..
St. Jo.....	..

W. MAC...
St.

FIRE & LIFE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for this first-class Company, solicit a share of business from their friends and the public generally.

HENRY McKAY & CO.,
No. 1 Merchants Exchange.
Montreal, May 31 1875. 130

NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
MERCANTILE
FIRE & LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1869.

Subscribed Capital.....	£2,000,000	00 Stg.
Paid up Capital.....	250,000	00 "
Revenue for 1869.....	901,561	1 "
Accumulated Funds.....	3,091,910	15 "

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE
ACCEPTED AT THE ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT
Moderate Rates of Premium, and Large Addition to Sums Insured by way of Bonus.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
GENERAL AGENTS.
WM. EWING, Inspector.
NO. 72 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

Business Cards.

DR. BULLER, M. R. C. S., ENGLAND,
Oculist and Aurist,
Formerly Clinical Assistant in the Von Grafe-Ewers Eye Infirmary, Berlin, Prussia; late Resident Surgeon, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, England. Office: Corner Craig street and Place d'Armes. Hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. 33

J. TOOMEY,
Sign, Window, Shade and Screen Painter, Glass Gilder, &c.,
No. 3 Hermine Street.
June 1 131

THE GREAT CURE
for Costiveness, Biliousness and Sick Headache is
The Southern Fruit Purgative.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price - - - - - - 25 Cts.

CLARKE & NELSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES
660 Craig Street,
81 **MONTREAL.**

HEAVY ENGINE
MACHINE,
West Virginia, Wool, Curriers, Black, Olive Lard, Sperm, Whale &c.
Our Engine, Machine and West Virginia Oils are especially adapted for
WINTER USE
and guaranteed to give every satisfaction.
W. J. CRAVEN & CO.,
296 444 St. Paul Street.

RUBBER COATS,
Ulsters and Ordinary.

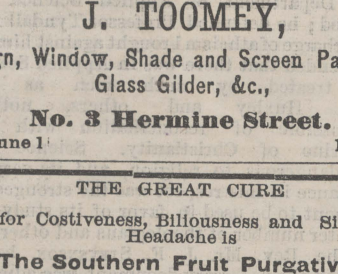
Three Cases Now Opened.

Selections Perfect and Competition Defied.

Our Price Marked in Plain Figures.

HAVING been appointed agents for one of the largest Rubber Manufacturing Companies in England, we have made our Rubber Coat Department a speciality and are thus enabled to offer extraordinary inducements in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rubber Coats, Mantles, &c.

A Call is Solicited before Purchasing.
SCHULTZE, REINHARDT & CO.,
Rubber Coat Emporium,
63 291 Notre Dame Street



TRADE MARK.

ANDROGYNOUS CIGARS
are only genuine when packed in boxes branded with above Trade Mark.

Sold Wholesale at

Messrs. L. Chaput Fils & Co., 421 Commissioner street; Gaucher & Telmosse, 242 St. Paul street; T. H. Schneider & Co., 476 St. Paul street; P. Dupuis & Co., 218 St. Lawrence street; James Lenihan, 315 St. Paul street; P. Henry, 308 Notre Dame street.

Office, 26 Lemoine

GAS FIXTURES.

A New and Full Assortment of Chandeliers and Brackets
Just Received.

MATTINSON, YOUNG & CO.,
CANADA METAL WORKS,
577 Craig Street.
August 12 391

[For the WITNESS.

HAVE ROMISH BISHOPS ANY LEGAL STANDING IN CANADA?

It is always wise before making too bold an attack upon the rights of one's neighbor to make quite sure that one's own are unassailable, and before beginning to throw stones it is as well to see to the securing of one's shutters. The boomerang of the South-Sea Islander is a very destructive weapon when properly used; but when unskilfully or carelessly handled is said to be dangerous to him who throws it. The Programme was startling, especially when sanctioned by the Bishops of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe; but the interesting little difference of opinion it gave rise to between these magnates on the one hand, and their superior the Archbishop of Quebec on the other, tended rather to allay Protestant apprehensions, and the feeling of dread was gradually lost in that of amusement. This difficulty, however, has been definitely settled, the Pope in all his new power and dignity ordering an immediate cessation of the dispute, which the Bishop of Montreal, in all his wrong-headedness and obstinacy, disregarded and the Archbishop of Quebec (perhaps he was getting rather the worst of it) in all his sanctity and humility complied with. Since then there has suddenly burst on our devoted heads a shower of pastoral letters from bishops of all kinds and descriptions, residing at every known point of the compass. So formidable an array of Romish ecclesiastical dignitaries, claiming so much attention, naturally leads to the enquiry from whence they derive their power and authority, and a search into the matter has raised a doubt as to whether there is recognized by law in the whole Dominion of Canada one Roman Catholic Bishop, not to say anything of one dozen. The opinions of Mr. Solicitor-General Wedderburn in 1772, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England under the title of Lord Loughborough, of Mr. Attorney-General Thurlow in 1773, afterwards Lord Thurlow and Lord Chancellor of England, together with those of Mr. Attorney-General Sewell, afterwards Chief-Justice, and Mr. Chief-Justice Monk, would all seem to be against the rights of either the bishops or curés to hold and exercise their office except under letters patent from the Crown. These various opinions are deserving of serious consideration, as, should they prove correct, the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church are bishops only by courtesy and not by law; and what they, no doubt, will feel even quite as keenly as the loss of rank and dignity, the Roman Catholic Church, as represented by its clergy, cannot be recognized in any court of justice, nor sue to recover tithes. Long custom and usage in this case could not be claimed, it being elementary that no right can by lapse of time be acquired against the Crown, more particularly in a matter affecting its dignity and the constitution of the realm. The question now raised does not much differ from that which agitates the German Empire especially, and the whole of Europe more or less. Is a foreign potentate—for such until recently the Pope was and such he still calls himself—to exercise patronage and dispense dignities within the State without the sanction of Government? In one word is there to be an *imperium in imperio?* Is the priest to be a citizen of the State or a citizen of Rome? Is his allegiance due to his Sovereign or to the Pope? The question will one day have to be solved clearly and distinctly by Churchmen. So far, their skill of fence has enabled them to avoid a direct answer, but it would seem as if that advantage is not likely to save them long; Bismarck is a straightforward determined man, without much taste for side-issues, and the probabilities are that the world before very long, through his means, shall receive the answer it so long has expected.

Meanwhile how stand matters in the Dominion of Canada, and more particularly in the Province of Quebec? Lord Thurlow does not devote much space to the discussion of the religious question, which had the previous year been thoroughly sifted by the Solicitor General, but contents himself with stating that:—"Religion also, so far as it affects the State and becomes an object of policy and toleration, seems to be a matter of policy and State; and yet it is sufficiently obvious what a multitude of laws must follow upon any given establishment or toleration, more or less according to the degrees in which the religion is incorporated with the State." In other words, the exact course to be followed, and the particular laws to be enacted, must very much depend upon circumstances and time, and in order wisely to legislate it is necessary to be upon the spot and provide for each contingency as it arises. It must be remembered that the subject had the previous year been laid before the Solicitor-General, who had thoroughly and completely mastered it, so that the Attorney-General did not deem it necessary to enter so much into detail. It is, however, obvious that it never for one moment occurred to Lord Thurlow that the Church could possibly under any circumstances be completely and entirely free and independent of the Crown. When from the Attorney-General's report we turn to the Solicitor-General, we find the whole matter very thoroughly studied, and the law positively and distinctly laid down; and that in a fair, discerning and, above all, liberal spirit, which, considering the age, cannot but fill one with astonishment. Speaking of the Treaty of Paris, Lord Loughborough justly remarks, "The 4th article of the Treaty of Paris grants the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada, and provides that His Britannic Majesty should give orders that the Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Romish Church, as far as the laws of England permit. This qualification renders the article of so little effect, from the severity with which (though seldom exerted) the laws of England are armed against the exercise of the Romish religion, that the Canadian must depend more upon the benignity and the wisdom of Your Majesty's Government for the protection of his religious rights than upon the provisions of the Treaty." In other words, the article of the Treaty is of no value whatever in so far as the securing of the Roman Catholic religion to Canada is concerned, as it merely grants the free exercise thereof, in so far as the laws of England would permit, and the laws of England at that time prohibited the exercise of it whatever, under the heaviest penalties. It is to be hoped that in future French-Canadian writers discussing the question of the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada will be good enough not to assert quite so recklessly as they hitherto have that it was secured to them by the treaty of Paris; but rather claim gratefully that by the kindness of His Gracious Majesty it was to a certain extent granted them by an act of the British Parliament, known as the Quebec Act. We now come to that portion of the Solicitor-General's report on which was founded the provision in the act establishing the Roman Catholic religion:

"True policy dictates, then, that the inhabitants of Canada should be permitted freely to profess the worship of their religion, and it follows, of course, that the ministers of that worship should be protected and a maintenance secured for them.

"Beyond this the people of Canada have no claim in regard to their religion, either upon the justice or the humanity of the Crown; and every part of the temporal establishment of the Church in Canada, inconsistent with the sovereignty of the King, or the political government established in the Province, may justly be abolished.

"The exercise of any ecclesiastical jurisdiction under powers derived from the See of Rome, is not only contrary to the positive laws of England, but is contrary to the principles of government, for it is an invasion of the sovereignty of the King, whose supremacy must extend over all his dominions, nor can His Majesty by any act divest himself of it."

It will not be said that the law of the land is not laid down sufficiently clearly and distinctly in the last paragraph, nor will any one at all versed in constitutional law question its soundness. Do the Archbishop and bishops of Canada exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction under powers derived from the See of Rome? Most certainly they do,—not only derived from the See of Rome, but derived *exclusively* from the See of Rome; they are not to this day recognized, even by letters patent from the Crown, confirming the act of the Pope. Then in such case, according to Lord Loughborough, they exercise their authority "contrary to the positive laws of England," their nomination is illegal, and those who hold from them must, as a matter of course, hold equally illegal appointments. A bishop who is not recognized by law cannot possibly name a curé who can be; neither can be known to the law and neither can in that capacity be heard in a court of justice. So close was the study Lord Loughborough made of the state of the Church as then constituted in Canada, that he points out another abuse which has subsisted to this day, and of which many Roman Catholics are ignorant. The curés are not appointed as they should be to their benefices permanently, so as to give them, as they had in France, a fixed right to their living, and to make them irremovable except for cause; but are merely named temporarily, and are liable to be changed, as they very frequently are, at pleasure, so that they are necessarily completely dependent upon and under the control of the bishop. Not a bad means, certainly, of securing unquestioning obedience, but a state of things scarcely in harmony with British ideas of liberty and justice. Lord Loughborough reports that: "The governor's license should in every case be the title to the benefice, and the judgment of the temporal courts the only mode of taking it away"—a reform which would be hailed with joy by the vast majority of the parish priests, and which would tend to give them that liberty and security which is so much required for the full and conscientious discharge of their duties.

From these English authorities let us now turn to the opinions of our own statesmen and judges. When Sir James Craig was appointed Governor of Canada in 1807, he was not slow in perceiving the anomalous position in which the bishop and curés of the Church of Rome stood in reference to the Crown and its representative. And, although the Church was then far more guarded and discreet than it now is, in all its relations with public matters, still he could not but feel that its influence was antagonistic to Protestantism and British rule. He, therefore, set about in the fearless, straightforward, honest manner which characterized every one of his actions, to enquire into the matter and ascertain how far their authority really did extend. An opinion of Mr. Sewell's, afterwards Chief-Justice Sewell, is found addressed to Sir James Craig, bearing date 1810 on the subject, from which the following is an extract:—"And the Statute 14, Geo. III., Cap. 83, declares that they may have, hold, exercise and enjoy the free *exercise* of the religion of the Church of Rome, subject to the King's supremacy, declared and established by the Statute 1, Eliz., Cap. 1. Since, therefore, the titular Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, according to the original creation to the See of Quebec, 'holds and is dependant upon the See of Rome,' and at this moment, as heretofore, drives his entire authority from the Pope, without any commission or power whatever from His Majesty, it is most clear that the Statute of Eliz which is formally but unnecessarily recognized by, the Statute 14, Geo. III., Cap. 83, to be in force in Canada, has annihilated, not only his power, but his office, the 16th Section having especially prohibited all exercise of the Pope's authority, and of every authority derived from him, not only in England, but in all the dominions which the Crown then possessed, or might hereafter acquire. Yet, upon a point of so much importance, I am desirous of strengthening my own opinion by that of others, and with Your Excellency's permission will cite a paragraph from the report of the Advocate-General (Sir James Marriot) to His Majesty, in the year 1773, upon the affairs of Canada. It is in these words, 'That the benefices (in Canada) heretofore in the gift of the bishop, are vested in your Majesty only, cannot be doubted in law, because there being no bishop in law the patronage of the said benefices is devolved to your Majesty's crown of course.'" It will be seen how completely the opinion of Chief-Justice Sewell, supported by that of Sir James Marriot, agrees with that of Lord Loughborough, and when so stated the question seems so simple as not to admit of even a shadow of a doubt. The opinion of Chief-Justice Monk, bearing date 10th August, 1810, though bearing on a different point, relates to the same subject. In the 31st year of the reign of Geo. III. an ordinance was passed "for building and repairing churches,' &c., &c., in which it was provided that to erect a Roman Catholic parish, a course of proceeding must be had, through the interposition of "the bishop or superintendent of the Romish Church for the time being,"—a palpable encroachment upon the royal prerogative. Sir James Craig, in some doubt as to the legality of the ordinance, put three questions before Chief-Justice Monk for his opinion, the second of which reads thus: "Is there a distinction with respect to the power of erecting them between Protestant and Roman Catholic parishes; and if there is, in whom does the power rest of erecting the latter?" Chief-Justice Monk, after carefully weighing the reasons for and against, sums up his opinion in these words: "I am induced to think that His Majesty's supremacy in all matters ecclesiastical and spiritual—and of which the erecting of parishes I consider to be one—has not been revoked by the ordinances of the Governor and Legislative Council above stated, or, in other words, that the ordinance legally could not abrogate, limit or restrain, the highly important rights of the Crown, on the subject it most evidently was penned to produce; consequently, that the prerogative of the Crown to create Roman Catholic parishes remains with His Majesty, to be legally exercised in the same manner as in [illegible] parishes."

And if further proof be required, not only of the soundness of the views referred to, but also of their force being perfectly well known in the episcopal palace itself, it is only necessary carefully to peruse the notes of an interview between Chief-Justice Sewell and Bishop Plessis, then coadjutor, on the 27th March, 1805. A fitter man to meet the wily bishop than the mellifluous head of the Family Compact it would have been difficult to find, and yet one cannot but feel that he was out-manœuvred and out-witted throughout, neither the acuteness of the lawyer nor the tact and subtleness of the courtier making the faintest impression on the calm, polished impassibility of the priests. When they parted, Monseigneur knew exactly what the intentions of the Government were, and had not in the most remote way disclosed what the Church meant to do. The only concession that was obtained was in these words: "The Government thinks the bishop should act under the King's commission, and I see no objection to it." It must, however, be remembered that when he himself very shortly after became bishop, Mgr. Plessis took care it was without patent from the King, and was helped to do so by the vanity of the then Deputy-Governor, Mr. Dunn. Writing to the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the subject Mr. Ryland sarcastically remarks, "But where is the layman sufficiently free from vanity, who at 73 years of age would let slip an opportunity of making a bishop?" Subsequently to the conversation between Mgr. Plessis and Chief-Justice Sewell, Mgr. Dénaut, who was at that time bishop, by petition to the King, forwarded through Sir R. S. Milnes, requested to obtain a civil status. Before, however, anything could be done he died, and Mgr. Plessis, as we have stated, with unnecessary haste, was named his successor. It is, however, enough to show that Mgr. Dénaut and Mgr. Plessis both admitted that, to be recognized as Roman Catholic bishops by law, they required the authority of the King's patent.

Such is the question stated fully and fairly: the Roman Catholic bishops in the Dominion of Canada, as now named, are not and cannot be recognized by law. So long as they choose, as they heretofore have at least professed to do, to keep aloof from political matters and attend to things spiritual, there could be no very good reason for interfering with them, and they were allowed within the pale of their Church to do pretty much as they liked without let or hinderance. Things, however, have changed, especially since Confederation. Strong in their force of numbers in the Province of Quebec, the Church has taken an open and powerful part in politics, using all its influence to control the elections, and that in certain quarters, in open, declared and violent opposition to Protestants and Englishmen. This is a serious matter and requires immediate attention. The Church cannot clog the political wheels for Canadian Roman Catholics without at the same time interfering with English Protestants, and English Protestants have no idea of being interfered with to suit either the vanity or the interest of the Roman Catholic clergy. The pleasure yacht may, perhaps, without much harm run under false colors, not so the privateer. The sooner the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy understand that they are allowed to enjoy their usurped state during good behavior, the better. Priestly government has never been found to work well, not even in Rome, and we are by no means anxious to make a trial of it here. Or, if we are wrong, and the law is such that they have the right to meddle in politics, let them come boldly forward and fight on an equal footing in the van with others; let them not hide themselves in their cassocks and discharge their arrows from behind their breviaries. They will then, of course, be answerable at the bar of public opinion for their measures, and will have to defend them as best they may, and, if they fail, feel themselves the ill effects of their failure.

A GREAT CHANGE GOING ON.—The press of this city, and probably of all the cities on the continent, is feeling the pressure of a higher civilization and better morality urging it onward and upward—in many cases apparently very unwillingly. Men of grovelling, obscene instincts, too many of whom have been permitted to occupy the most responsible positions of editors and reporters, give up their indecent jests and scandalous paragraphs with as much reluctance as the same class give up cocking-mains, dog fights and the brutality of the Ring. One way or another, however, these characters in the press are finding their occupation gone, and they either comply so far as they can with the improving public taste or sink out of the newspaper business. However it has come about high-toned papers, which have measurably preserved purity and consistency, are coming to the top, and those which ignore the grand moral forces at work are sinking. This is why we hailed with much pleasure the *Evening Post's* change of price from five to three cents, a reform in which it had the courage and judgment to take the lead. There is no doubt that the great newspapers have been kept up at war prices too long, and this all of them must have felt, for they have been straining every nerve to put as much matter into a daily paper as if it were a monthly magazine. But to make a paper too dear, and then put twice as much matter into it as any person who has ordinary work to do can read in a day, is surely a poor calculation. We, therefore, expect to see all the large morning papers come down from four to three cents, diminishing at the same time their size from twelve to eight pages, and boiling down their long yarns to suit.—*N. Y. Witness.*

country was confident that the fate of Canada was unalterably fixed and contemplated the progress of the Dominion with generous enthusiasm. The Americans were wise enough to understand the benefits arising from the existence on the same continent of a political system offering many points of contrast, comparison and friendly emulation with their own. There is no doubt of the general truth of these remarks, although there may be some little overstatement of the clearness of perception on the part of our American cousins, and their wisdom in regard to the two political systems and to the unchangeability of the present position of Canada; but the very clear statement of these friendly feelings and wise views of the relation of the two countries on their behalf by Lord Dufferin, will have considerable effect in spreading them, as many who have paid little attention to the subject will decide that Lord Dufferin expresses their opinions and feelings. The *Standard*, as usual, hastens to dispute anything favorable said of the Americans and asserts that they are only restrained by prudence from asserting a claim to the St. Lawrence as they covet Canada. In regard to the Dominion the article is most friendly and tells Canadians that England regards them as Englishmen, and that Englishmen would fight for Canada as they would for Kent, while any suggestion to abandon the Dominion would overthrow the strongest Ministry England has ever known.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY?

An article of some length in the present paper discusses the legal standing of Roman Catholic bishops in Canada, and claims that no bishop has a right to exercise any function as such, who does not derive his title from the Queen. We might go farther, and say that exercising civil functions under titles from Rome is directly against the laws of the Empire, and would not, we imagine, be tolerated for a moment if brought to the test of the Privy Council. We would not, however, advise the taking of the backward step of putting the appointment of Roman Catholic bishops into the hands of the civil government; that would be taking us back to the state of things which has bothered Prince Bismarck so much. Rather take the forward step of taking all civil functions out of their hands. It is quite manifest that the exercise of civil functions without civil control, or authority from the civil power, is an intolerable anomaly,—one which, we presume, exists in no country but Canada. We are not able to be exact with regard to the priesthoods of China and other distant lands, but we are pretty sure this state of things is without parallel in Christendom. So long as the Roman Catholic hierarchs were willing to leave this question in abeyance, it was possible for it to continue in its anomalous condition; but now that these Rome-appointed magnates are beginning openly and loudly to call civil liberty damnable, and to proclaim Protestantism to be merely tolerated, to call all who are not born under their sway, aliens, and to make war upon the Constitution, it is quite possible that they may provoke some questioning as to the authority under which they do these things.

"A WORTHY VINDICATION."

The *Minerve* is in ecstasies over one of the results of the late election. It says:

"An extraordinary fact ought to strike all who have followed attentively the events of the last few days. All the members of the late and the new Government of Quebec have been re-elected, some by acclamation, others by strong majorities. Three of the present Ministers have had no opponents; the two others, Messrs. Malhiot and Garneau, have been re-elected by good majorities. Hon. Mr. Ouimet has been elected by acclamation for Two Mountains. Hon. Mr. Chapleau has beaten the opponent who had been put on his track by a majority of more than six hundred votes. These gentlemen have lost none of their influence or their prestige in their counties. Mr. Chapleau has had the strongest majority of the Province. What lesson ought we to draw from all these facts if it is not that they are a protest by the people against the calumnies and unworthy treatment which the leaders of the late Ministry have had to submit to at the hands of their opponents. The latter, cowards as well as liars, have not even dared to undertake a serious contest against them. The elections which have taken place worthily vindicate the late Ministry."

cal party or the choice of any candidate, which were matters to be left freely to electors themselves. This exasperated the clerical organs, and the *Courrier*, and *Canadien* especially, replied in very insulting terms, declaring that the letter was a fraud; that no priest could have been so ignorant and disobedient as to have written it, &c. To this challenge the *Journal* and *Evenement* replied by giving the name of Rev. l'Abbé Sax, Curé of St. Romuald, a gentleman much respected by all classes who know him, and the latter followed in a reply to his critics, maintaining his former position, defending himself against their attacks, and in regard to their pretensions to theological knowledge, informing one of them, the *Courrier*, that it had yet to learn the mere alphabet of the science. He ignores the *Canadien* apparently as unworthy his notice, as indeed by its vulgar abuse it seems to be; whereupon the latter puts on a very humble and repentant air and says:—

"If the Rev. Mr. Sax had duly signed his correspondence, we would have taken care to discuss his article with all the respect we have for his character as a priest and for the habit he wears, and he may be sure that in examining the question as he puts it we would have refrained from dragging in the mire his character and his person."

The meanness and abjectness of such an apology require no comment.

— The London correspondent of the *Globe*, writing under date 24th June, 1875, says:—"The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie attended last night a conversazione of the London Literary and Scottish Institute. Lord Roseberry, in proposing the toast of 'Strangers,' referred in terms of the highest eulogy to the presence of the Canadian Premier, and spoke of the great ability displayed by him in managing the affairs of Canada. Mr. Mackenzie, in replying, alluded to His Lordship's visit to Canada, and to the influence exercised by the Scottish nation throughout the world. Mr. Mackenzie has, since his advent here, enjoyed the hospitalities of Earl Carnarvon, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Ward Hunt, Mr. Goschen and other distinguished public men."

HOCHELAGA COUNTY.

The election did not take place in this county on Wednesday, owing to the late judgments concerning the Tanneries' voters' lists having prevented the returning-officer, Mr. Vilbon, from getting his subdivisions prepared. However, the event comes off to-day, and, in anticipation, the candidates held mass meetings last evening.

MR. DAVID'S MEETING

was held at the corner of Magdalen and Wellington streets, Point St. Charles. Messrs. Clendinneng, O. J. Devlin, Howley, Moore and others were present.

Mr. CLENDINNENG opened the ball by showing the necessity for the people never to cease putting forth exertions to drive the Land-Swap Government from power; for only then could they get an honest administration of public affairs. He compared the way in which public money and lands were treated here and in Ontario. In this Province the public money was squandered in an utterly shameful manner. The Government could show very little for their enormous expenditure; no systematic attempts were being made to open up the country with roads, so that the unemployed in the cities might find homes for themselves. Who were the men upon whom such a serious responsibility rested? Was the name of Chapleau a distinguished one? (Laughter. Voice—"Yes.") What distinguished name among financial men could be found in connection with the management of the country's millions? What successful practical farmer could be found at the head of the agricultural department? Had any of the Conservative Cabinets ever distinguished themselves as citizens? (Voice—"Who are they?") A parcel of mediocre fellows were going on distributing the wild lands of the country's domain at nominal rates among their own friends, while they should be publicly sold at auction to the highest bidder, as in Ontario. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to see a class of administrators at Quebec of independent means, whose love for their country would cause them to go there and govern honestly; they did not want political hucksters dabbling in public property to their friends' profit and their country's loss. The Treasurer of the Province, after years' experience, had deposited $800,000 in a rotten bank, and where was it now. (Voice—"Busted.") Was a man who showed himself so utterly incapable to guard the financial interests of the country fit to hold his position? They must make a change, and to this end all should vote

May 4, 1875

TNESS.

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GERMAN.

MIDDLE YEAR.—Class III.—Hetherington.

STUDENTS ENTITLED TO CERTIFICATES FOR METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

[Arranged Alphabetically.]

A. A. Batcheller.
G. H. Chandler.
W. B. Dawson, B. A.
A. E. Hill.
J. Page.
D. F. H. Wilkins, B. A., Tor.

In the examinations in September, 1874, the following Prize, Exhibitions and Scholarships were awarded:—

FOURTH YEAR.—George H. Chandler; Anne Molson Prize in Mathematics.

THIRD YEAR.—H. H. Lyman and A McGoun; W.C. McDonald Scholarships.

A. G. Watson; Charles Alexander Scholarship.

SECOND YEAR.—Eugene Lafleur, J. A. Newnham, J. H. Graham; W. C. McDonald Exhibitions.

R. Robertson, T. M. Taylor Exhibition.

FIRST YEAR.—R. Dawson, J. Ross, F. T. Taylor; W. C. McDonald Exhibitions.

C. W. Ritchie, Governors' Exhibition.

E. T. Donald, Jane Redpath Exhibition.

The prizes and honor certificates having been awarded, and the degree of B.A. conferred,

Mr. WILLIAM M. MCKIBBIN, B.A., delivered the valedictory address on behalf of the Arts course, in which he made a very neat reference to the present spelling match mania, and in doing so traced the origin of the word "valedictory" to its roots, the saying of farewell. After noticing the kindness and attention bestowed on himself and fellow graduates at the hands of the professors by their fellow under-graduates and the citizens, he advocated a greater love for athletic sports among students, who thus would the more surely have a sound mind in a healthy body. He believed it would be advantageous if the students could be accommodated in the College, as the discomforts of colleges were the greatest trouble they had to contend with; by such an arrangement they would enjoy the advantages of closer association, discipline and regularity.

Prof. DAREY then delivered an excellent address to the graduates, full of counsel and kindly sentiment.

Mr. McLennan was then presented with the Dufferin medal, this being the first time it was awarded. Dr. Dawson said this year Mr. McLennan was the only competitor, but that the judges were unanimously of opinion that his essay was worthy of the prize.

The graduates in Applied Science having been presented with their diplomas,

Mr. D. F. H. WILKINS, B. A., B. A. Sc., delivered the valedictory address, in which he very graphicaly detailed the obstacles graduates in his department of science had to encounter, and in conclusion asked what were the rewards of study? one heard the usual talk about writing his name high on the muster roll of fame, but that was rarely accomplished, and then only when the successful man was hastening to the grave or after he had left the world for ever. But the student could have his reward in the knowledge that he was working for the welfare of his fellow men.

Professor ARMSTRONG then addressed the students in very suitable terms.

The degree of D. C. L. was conferred on Mr. C. P. Davidson and that of LL. D. *honoris causa* on Dr. G. W. Campbell, Dean of the Medical Faculty.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR then addressed the Convocation as follows: In the session which closes to-day, the number of students in attendance has been greater than ever previously, having reached to one hundred and twenty-five, and it is worthy of notice that a larger proportion than usual of these are regular undergraduates. The increase in our numbers is in part due to the growth of our Department of Applied Science, and in part to the success of the theological colleges which have been established in the city. Two of these are affiliated to the University, and these, more especially the Presbyterian College, which has been remarkable for its rapid growth, send us many students. Others not yet affiliated, nevertheless, take advantage of the classes of the University for their students. It is satisfactory in this connection that while the theological students are an excellent and studious class of men, we find that our students and graduates take the highest honors in the examinations of the theological colleges. The total number of ordinary graduates in the present session will reach to 63, though from special and accidental causes the number of candidates for the degrees of B.C.L. and B.A. has been smaller than usual. Our Science School sends out this year nine graduates to increase the small but eminently useful band of workers who are bringing the resources of modern science to bear on the material advancement of this country. It is a ground of profound thankfulness to God that in a season remarkable above others for its unhealthiness, we have lost no student by death, and that few have suffered from serious illness. This is also to be regarded as a gratifying indication of the generally favorable conditions of life under which our students are placed.

The only money donation that we have to acknowledge in the past session is the endowment of the Henry Chapman gold medal and prizes. Mr. Chapman in 1865 established the first gold medal in the University, and having had a beautiful die executed by Mr. Leonard Wyon, of London, has every year supplied a copy in gold. He now endows the medal permanently with the sum of $700 invested for its maintenance.

Five years have elapsed since an honorary degree was conferred by this University, and now this somewhat rare distinction is given to one whose acknowledged eminence, as the head of his profession in this community, and whose long and valuable services as the Dean of our most important professional faculty entitle him to any honor which the University can bestow. Dr. Campbell has been for forty years connected with the Faculty of Medicine, and it is not too much to say that it has owed very much of its great success and usefulness to his professional reputation, his broad general culture, his personal influence and his administrative ability. While we regret that Dr. Campbell finds it necessary to retire from the active duties of his chair, we rejoice that he will still continue to preside over the Faculty as its Dean.

Death has removed in the past educational year some men whom we should hold in grateful remembrance. One of these, the Rev. Colin C. Stewart, M.A., of this University, and a Logan medallist, testified his gratitude to his Alma Mater by contributing from his limited stipend as a country minister the annual prize in Hebrew which bore his name, a benefaction which deserves to rank with the greatest which have been bestowed on the University. With his death this prize, the only one in the Oriental languages, will cease, unless some one shall follow, in this matter, in the footsteps of Mr. Stewart. In connection with this, I may say that the number of students in theology now availing themselves of the instructions of our learned professor of Hebrew, has given to his subject an augmented and constantly increasing importance. No man has perhaps more eminently served the University in training young men to enter its classes than the late David Rodger, a man whose life was an unostentatious example of the able, learned and patient discharge of the arduous and ill-requited duties of the public teacher. His work was long carried on in direct connection with this University as a master in its High School Department, and he was one of those working educators in admitting whom to its list of honorary graduates the University has done honor to itself. Another name stricken from our roll by death is that of Dr. Sutherland. It is true that failing health had for some years rendered it necessary for him to retire from the active work of the Chair of Chemistry which he filled so well; but he was still an Emeritus professor, and we have not forgotten his long and able services. The Faculty of Law also has paid its tribute to death in the loss of Professor Lafrenaye, who, in addition to the duties of his professorship, long managed the general business of the Faculty as its secretary, and for several years was its representative in the Corporation. In the discharge of these somewhat onerous and unpaid duties, I have to testify that he was ever faithful, accurate and conscientious, and spared no trouble in anything which concerned the interests of his Faculty. Lastly, the greatest benefactor of this University, next to its founder, has departed from among us in a ripe old age. Mr. William Molson was a man not only eminent for liberality and public spirit, but gifted with that kindly and amiable disposition which is fitted to win the love of all. In so far as McGill College is concerned, when I look back on the early days of my own connection with it, and on the pitiful slenderness of its resources, and on the hopelessness of securing for it any adequate legislative assistance, the endowment of the Molson Chair of English Literature rises before me as the dawn of a better day. It may truly be said to have been the first great impulse which our work received. At a later date, when with some misgivings I advised the Board of Governors to allow us to take possession of the long unused and still unfinished college buildings, it was he who gave to that step the assurance of success by his prompt resolution to remove from us the long-standing reproach of having begun to build without being able to finish. His later gifts of sums to make the beginning of library and museum funds were bestowed not merely with the object of meeting pressing wants, but of pointing the way to others in these lines of useful liberality. Such men confer the highest honor not only on themselves, but also on this city, both by the direct effects of their munificence, and by the results which must flow from it in time to come, in ever increasing benefits to all that large portion of this Dominion which looks to McGill University and to Montreal as a centre of liberal education.

Several years ago this University, following the lead of the great English universities, and having in view the unsystematic and defective state of the higher schools of this Province, instituted a system of examinations for the boys of these schools. After some years of trial, in which the examinations were taken advantage of only by the High School of Montreal, the effort was discontinued. Recently, however, a demand for something of this kind has arisen, and the examinations are to be re-commenced in the present month, with the additional advantage of the title of Associate in Arts for those who take the highest grade. Several schools have intimated their intention of sending candidates; and I trust that this movement may lead to a combination of the Protestant institutions of higher education in this Province to secure a common and high standard of excellence, and that we may before many years be able to extend these examinations to local centres in the Eastern Townships and elsewhere, and that a substantial impetus may be given to education, and a due reward to those schools which are really doing the best work. The effort involves in the meantime some labor and anxiety to gentlemen connected with the University, but I trust that it will eventually bear large fruits, more especially in promoting the proper preparation of young men for college.

In the outlook for the future of McGill, I feel that a critical period of our existence has arrived, and I would wish to speak to our friends on this occasion frankly, and as if it might be the last opportunity I may have to address them. Under the management on the part of the Board of Governors, which I have no hesitation in affirming has been of the most prudent and economical character consistent with the successful prosecution of our college work, the estate of the founder has attained to its maximum productiveness, and I regret, more in the interest of the reputation of this Province than in our own interest, that the great educational work which we have been doing is not likely to meet with any adequate recognition or substantial assistance, either from the Legislature of Quebec or from the Corporation of this city. What remains of our college grounds must, in the interest of the University, be retained, and should if possible be more improved than heretofore in the interest of botanical science and of the healthy recreation of our students. While speaking of this last subject I would say to the friends and benefactors of the University that if it should be necessary for us, in the interests of the students and graduates and of the higher educational purposes for which the McGill estate was given, to restrict more than heretofore the use of these grounds by the public generally and by city schools, they must bear in mind that the college grounds constitute a large and valuable part of a property sacred to collegiate purposes, and that the efforts which we have been able to make in improving these grounds, and in introducing on them representatives of typical species of trees and shrubs, have hitherto been much counteracted by the damage done to us by the public. It is hoped, however, that no pecuniary pressure may be so severe as to necessitate further diminishing our grounds, or prevent us from gradually working them into a combination of a college campus and a botanical garden. My special object, however, is to insist on the fact that we have attained to the limit of our resources, while much remains to be done to give completeness to the University,—and while the demands of this country and the competition of better endowed institutions abroad are straining our powers to the utmost; and, in connection with this, I would desire to mention some directions in which progress seems imperatively demanded.

I have always been an advocate for the residence of students in private families or limited boarding-house, rather than in monastic communities in large college halls. The family is the first and most sacred of all institutions, whether from the point of view of nature or of religion, and it is not to be interfered with, except under the most urgent necessity. Here we have, at present, no college boarding-house, and content ourselves with imposing such regulations as are possible to secure the comfort and well-being of students in private residences. Recently, however, this subject has been forced upon our attention by the difficulty of procuring suitable lodgings at reasonable rates, and by the knowledge of great and, to a considerable extent, successful efforts which have been put forth by other collegiate institutions. Still, if we are to enter on the work of providing collegiate residence for students, it must, to be successful, be done on a large and efficient scale; and while we have ground sufficient, we have not the means to erect an adequate building.

The scholarships and exhibitions founded by some of our more liberal friends,—and in this connection we should especially mention Mr. W. C. McDonald of this city—have been of the utmost service as aids to the students, and to the University itself. It is to be observed, however, that except the Redpath and Scott exhibitions, these aids are yet unendowed, and that much inconvenience might result in event of their being cut off. I would further say that, as in order to be of real educational benefit they must be given on competition, it must necessarily often happen that they are taken by students who have no need of pecuniary assistance. In such instances it is a graceful practice, which has been sometimes followed by the parents of students, to offer as an acknowledgment a similar bursary for competition to others.

Perhaps the most urgent call pressing upon us at present is that for subdivision of classes and tutorial assistance, both in the Faculty of Arts and the Department of Applied Science. Most of our professorships cover ground which in better appointed universities is occupied by several men, while some important subjects have no provision for them whatever. Again, as our classes enlarge the importance of tutorial work to aid the backward and to provide for the more elementary subjects, and for particular specialties, becomes more and more apparent. It may be said that in comparison with our number of students we have a large staff, and if we compare ourselves with ordinary schools, this may be true; but in this point I have two explanations to give. In the first place, it is of the essence of college work that it shall be done by specialists. A general teacher who can teach the elements of several things may be very suitable for a school; but a college, to be successful, more especially in the present rapid advance of nearly all departments of study, must command the services of men eminent and practically skilled in special subjects, and with time and means to keep themselves abreast of the advancement of their several departments. A second consideration is that a small college with few teachers, and each of these taking a large range of subjects, is not attractive to students, and justly so; for it is of infinite advantage to the student to have the influence of many specialists brought to bear on his mind, and to have opportunities of culture in a variety of directions, and especially in those subjects which are most remote from the ordinary work of the school in which he has been trained. With a larger staff we should inevitably attract a proportionately great number of students.

With regard to our present staff of instructors, I have nothing to say except in commendation. We have been so fortunate as to secure and to retain, even with inadequate remuneration, men of eminence and ability, and for this our students and the people of this country have all reason to be thankful. What I maintain is that to keep pace with the time and to increase our number of students, we must have more such men. With four or five additional professors, lecturers or tutors, I could safely undertake in four or five years to double our number of students, and to place the University in a position of equality with the oldest and most eminent on this continent. With reference to our Science School I am especially anxious. It is meeting a manifest want and doing a most essential work, and it has the advantage of being the first in this Dominion to break ground in this important department of education. But we should have the means to give it a more independent position as a separate Professional Faculty. This we fear to do until its maintenance is more certainly provided for, till its staff is somewhat increased, and till it can be provided with a building of its own with adequate workshops, laboratories and apparatus. The wonderful multiplication of such schools of late years in the United States, and the munificence with which they are supported, should furnish a lesson to the people of the Dominion in this matter. Montreal has shown its superior enlightenment by being the first to move. May it always retain the first place.

I could speak of many other things of this kind, and shall be happy to give at any time details as to the points I have mentioned. My object at present is to impress on you the idea that all we have done only opens up the way for more, and that great though our success has been in past years, we should look forward to new victories if we would even usefully and safely occupy the ground we have already won.

In conclusion I would take the liberty, in this twentieth year of my connection with McGill University, to say a few words in apology for myself. In the earlier years of my work here the manifest insufficiency of our means to attain to any great results, made me feel that the work was more of a missionary effort than anything else, and that every personal sacrifice must be made to secure even what seemed absolutely essential. Hence I felt under obligation to do much that should scarcely have been required of the Principal of a University, and to refrain from much that it would otherwise have been proper to do. As the University has grown, I have been long since deprived of the elasticity of younger days, and up to this moment the position of Principal here carries with it not only an amount of correspondence, administration and office work sufficient for any ordinary person, but the responsibility of teaching subjects, which, in larger universities, occupy the time and energies of three or four eminent specialists. With all this, there are many public claims on behalf of general educational and social objects, which cannot be altogether neglected, and it is hard for a devotee of science to refrain, even at the risk of overwork, from devoting some time to those subjects to which he would gladly have given his whole life, and on which any reputation abroad, or more than merely local usefulness, must depend. In laboring under these burdens for the last twenty years my own life has been but an epitome of that of the University as a whole; and if the useful things we have not done largely outnumber those we have effected, the reason is not difficult to find. Personally my own prayer is that before heart and brain fail our work may be lightened here, or that the way may be opened for retiring into some less onerous if less responsible position.

His Honor Judge DUNKIN, who addressed the audience in the absence of the Chancellor, endorsed Dr. Dawson's remarks, and eulogized that gentleman in connection with the services he had rendered the University.

Dr. CORNISH brought the proceedings to a close by pronouncing the benediction.

THE BRITISH AND THE GUICOWA OF BARODA.

From recent British exchanges it that the result of the trial of Mul Guicowar of Baroda, caused of anxiety in Great Britai barrassment to the Briti dia. It was suppose native prince on tri attempted poisonin dence to bring ho actual trial was shaken the nati crimination bu Before the Co at Baroda, th was strongly they watche est interest the conclus cence of agreed o the Guico the part o

It seem at Baroda the Guic were cons Colonel P spiring t had sent the remo suspicion Northbro upon the one could a native persons feeds the be gained more tha enemies, Governor doubtless The trial on which was based failed alm with the

The Lo precipita stituting dence. puzzle. a certain ed to him position w felt aggrie ruler, but Rao the p portunity the Gordia petency co against th the old, fir the Goverr these char successor to be frie mistake w man who rich distric instead of as did the Rao. But had the C necessary in India

Witness

MOOD

Taking Mr. Mood all. Let silently to pausing sought pr their sons who had quiring th children; quests for whom had fifty years. these thre ards throu as he bowe Rev. J. K. The hymn Mr. Moody of the enq that in ever people had a did not see t the whole tri have been a enquiry meet sure that such with the Scrip Luke iii. 9, a man has prea for enquirers. aged it, and if enquiry meetin been preaching they? Then, make the pre come to the poi evangelist did him questions, this was more Would it not b if ministers aft anything the p did not know people cried o Pentecost, "W If a man did n enquiry his Some of the was when he from other po establish the meeting, he s London he s son. Here wilderness, to our Fat should enqui those dear fr against the en great mistake, man came to t and he (Mr. M said: "My fr soul," at whic went off in a was preachin and asked wh gift. That sa the grace of G gone right ov word at the en him and drive have them ma often woke up the Lord woke them cross. N Christ encoura way of life. It living in differe not here, and if Him. In Acts they did after Ch for there was an e asked "What must asked an honest q decided answer. Whe eunuch in the chariot to Gospel there was an enq chariot. The last chapter having a house of enquiry at did not go there to kiss his gr Christian's house in London house of enquiry. Mr. Moody t incident that came under his noti ous evening, when a boy about fo of age went into the enquiry meeti he had been Christian since last M anxious to lead any other boy to Moody gave him a little boy, an moments they went upon their kn Some said, "Give us gray-haired the person who was saved himself able to say come. He would bootblack in the enquiry meet the way to heaven than the he did not. Let them pass tion round, and let them g watching for souls.

Mr. Sankey and sever the importance of the Mr. Moody explained t ous to suppose from w they were meeting w been nowhere more don. Two persons doxology was then closed with the b he Rev. Donald Fr

great national institution, and those who are benefiting by the national prosperity of the country, to which such institutions form the best foundation, should not be backward in making their contributions.

LIABILITY OF TENANTS.—A case was decided on Friday in the Court of Review of no small importance to all tenants who, in case of fire in the premises they occupy, are worth prosecuting. It is no longer necessary for landlords to insure their buildings if the tenant is able to pay for them, as the law makes the latter responsible in every case in which the origin of the fire cannot be proved—a notoriously difficult thing to do, as the numerous failures in cases of prosecution for arson, prove. The decision of Judge Johnson in the case of Belanger *vs.* McCarthy was, that, in case of fire, "the burden rests upon the tenant to prove that the destruction of the building rose from an accidental or unavoidable cause. In the present case there was no proof whatever as to the cause of the fire,—nothing but a theory, and that is not enough."

THE WELLINGTON STREET CROSSING.

THE SHUNTING NUISANCE.

Yesterday afternoon a Committee, recently appointed by the Municipality of Cote St. Pierre, consisting of Messrs, John Crawford, R. A. Ramsay, Hall, Cross, Matthews, Mooney and Lanouette, had an interview with the Mayor and the Road Committee, as represented by Messrs. Stephens, David, McShane and Hood, regarding the practice of the Grand Trunk Railway of shunting cars at the Wellington street crossing.

Mr. HALL, Mayor of St. Pierre, said the shunting nuisance should be removed. The residents of the Lower Lachine road looked to the Corporation for protection of life and property; for the crossing was frequently encumbered, and at times impassible. He believed property on the river front depreciated 25 per cent. in value from that cause.

Mr. CROSS said the grievance was a very serious, but by no means a new one, and he felt that it had not been pressed on the Council as it should have been. Persons living in the vicinity of the place pressed the matter from necessity.

Mr. CRAWFORD said the Chairman of the Road Committee informed him that Mr. Brydges had promised to have the difficulties speedily remedied. That promise had not been fulfilled. Formerly there were three rails across the street, but now there were five, and the nuisance was growing and becoming more permanent.

His Worship the MAYOR quite agreed with all the gentlemen. He knew that people who were in the habit of driving along the Lower Lachine Road were crying out about the inconvenience and danger of the crossing. The engine drivers seemed to be quite masters of the situation, and the gate keepers had nothing to say.

Mr. ROY stated that in 1872, when the opinion of the City Attorney was asked as to whether the city could compel the Grand Trunk Company to take up all rails above the two used for the regular running of trains, an answer was given that as the by-laws of the company empowered them to cross streets, they had power to lay as many rails as they pleased, provided they did not injure the traffic on the road, or block it up. Last year, in answer to a question as to whether the railway had a right to use the crossing as a shunting ground, an opinion was given adverse to the Company. Instructions were then given to the City Attorney to take action against the company with the view of the removal of all the rails but two. These instructions were given a by mistake, as they were in opposition to the opinion given in 1872. Instructions were never given the Attorneys to proceed against the Company for using the place as a shunting-ground, in accordance with these last opinions. The charter of the Company gave them great powers, and the Legislature laid down the principle that the crossing of a street was not to be considered at common law as a nuisance or obstruction. As long as the Company laid down their rails in conformity with the charter, they could not be proceeded against. But using the crossing as a shunting-ground was a different thing; they awaited the action of the Council before insisting on the removal of the nuisance.

Mr. HALL said the Railway Company had raised their tracks three feet above the street.

Mr. ROY said that might alter the case.

Ald. DAVID was opposed to going to law. The case would last for 20 years, and the nuisance would be in existence all that time.

Mr. CROSS said the question was, were the Grand Trunk authorities liable or not? It was quite clear they could not block a public street with a shunting ground, and he considered it was the duty of the Corporation to see that it provided proper approaches for residents.

Ald. STEPHENS said if the Council built a bridge at that crossing it would have to build one over every other street between Bonaventure Depot to the Tanneries. The railway charter provided that the rails should not be more than one inch above the surface of the street, whereas they were three feet above at Wellington street crossing, and the same act provided that where the grade was above or below the surface, the Company would have to build a tunnel or bridge. The Council had power under another act to go to Ottawa and report to the Railway Commissioners, and if they found on inspection that the grade was above the surface of the highway, they could order a bridge or tunnel to be built. He said it was clear Council had power to pass a by-law to prevent the shunting across the street. It was a fact that the track was about 3 feet above the level of the street. He said the Company could only cross streets with its main track, and he believed any court in the land would sustain the Corporation in refusing to allow the shunting nuisance to be carried on.

Mr. CRAWFORD said he feared the Chairman of the Road Committee did not attach sufficient importance to this matter; he objected to their talking of a compromise; they should assert their rights.

Ald. MCSHANE said the Grand Trunk was just about preparing a new shunting ground within

ny support Mr. Donovan, which expression was loudly applauded. Cheers for the Chairman ended the meeting.

CITY ITEMS.

—Yesterday Mr. Brazeau, High Constable of St. Scholastique, brought to the city a man named Joseph Beauchamp, laboring under mental alienation, and who was placed in the asylum for imbeciles at Hochelaga.

—A young man named Elie Julien, who has lately been working in the Hudon cotton factory, Hochelaga, got his right hand very badly hurt yesterday afternoon by one of the revolving cards, the flesh being torn from the back of his four fingers.

SECOND ARRIVAL.—Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock a small screw tug called the "Aries," came up from Boucherville. As she steamed up the current her whistle was constantly blowing and attracted considerable attention. Shortly afterwards a similar boat was to be seen coming up with two schooners in tow. The Longueuil ferry steamers are expected up to-day.

DONEGANA HOTEL.—Application for an act of incorporation is being made by Messrs. B. Furniss, D. Ansell, A. B. McDonald, Z. Davis, D. Phillips, Mayor Hingston and others, to form "the Donegana Hotel Shareholders Company," to work and utilize the management of the Donegana Hotel in Montreal, with a capital of $20,000, in 80 shares of $250 each.

THE CANAL.—Yesterday afternoon the canal was opened for the first time this season. The Harbor Commissioners' tug "John Brown" with two spoon dredges passed out. The remainder of the dredging fleet are all in fine order and will soon be at work. The steamer "Dagmar" came down from Cantin's dry dock, where she has been repaired, and took her usual position. The steamer "Spartan," of the Canadian Navigation Company's line, which wintered at the new flour sheds, has had a new cylinder put in, and now presents a fine appearance. She will probably be the first boat for Hamilton.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—A little boy named Charles Penfield, 14 years old, who came to the city about two weeks ago from New Jersey, was then employed by Messrs. Holland & Cushing, fancy goods importers, St. Paul street, and shortly after several articles of jewellery were missing. Detective Cullen being placed on the search, succeeded in finding on Saturday a number of gold scarf rings, which were among the missed articles, in the pawn shop of John McLeader, Victoria Square. The boy was immediately apprehended on suspicion, and yesterday, on pleading guilty before the Police Magistrate, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. The value of the stolen goods was $30.

—The *Daily Tribune*, of St. John, N.B., reproduces from the *Maritime Monthly* a sketch of the literary career of Mr. John Boyd, of that city, who, besides carrying on an extensive business which had claimed from his boyhood his closest attention, found time to do a great deal of literary work in the way of delivering lectures, writing articles for the public journals on the important subjects of the day, &c., his efforts in this direction having probably been productive of as much good as those of some men who devote their whole time to such pursuits. The *Tribune* remarks that his success in business is due, to a great extent, to the diversion he has thus sought in literary labors, and that in this respect his course is an example well worthy of imitation. Mr. Boyd is a prominent character in his own province. He is always in request where speeches are to be made, and he is unequalled in telling a story.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, May 4.

FREE TRADE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Doubtless the carpet manufacturers in England have logic on their side in declining to send the products of their industry for exhibition in a country whose tariff laws are framed to as far as possible exclude foreign manufactures, and limit its population to the use of the home-made article. The rational objects of such exhibitions are to bring the skill and ingenuity of various countries into instructive comparison to encourage a generous industrial rivalry in the interests of peace and international brotherhood, and also benefit exhibitors, both native and foreign, by bringing their wares into prominent notice; but these objects can hardly be promoted where a prohibitory tariff exists. For foreigners to send their goods for exhibition in a country where this state of things exists seems on the face of it a giving the manufacturers of that country the sole benefit of comparison with opportunity to copy the excellencies of foreign industry, for the purpose of strengthening the principle of monopoly which distinguishes prohibition. An international industrial exhibition in short is either a free-trade institution or an anomaly. Of course the prohibition may not be absolute, and foreign manufactures may still find a market more or less limited, despite the heavy duties. The tone of American papers in regard to this matter is rather apologetic and deprecatory. The Boston *Journal* says:—

"Carpet manufacturers attacked by Bright's disease," is the heading which a Pennsylvania paper puts over the despatch announcing that the carpet manufacturers of England have decided not to send their goods to the Philadelphia Centennial on account of our prohibitory tariff. They seem to have taken in earnest the sharp but rather incongruous remark of Mr. John Bright, that "it is ludicrous for the United States to invite foreign manufacturers to compete at an exhibition, when a protective tariff prevented them from competing in American markets." Anyone here who has ever been to buy a carpet, and has encountered the abundance of foreign samples of every variety offered to his inspection, will conclude that our protective tariff is very far from preventing the British manufacturers from "competing in American markets." So far, however, as that result might be tended to, it would give no just offence to Englishmen, or warrant them in undertaking the always foolish expedient of coercing the trade policy of other nations. Our tariff, whatever it is, is established solely for national purposes of revenue or otherwise, and whether we make mistakes in it or not we suffer the consequences and we have the right to get our own instruction from our own experience, without regard to the dictation of other countries.

The manufacturers of England undoubtedly have the same right according to their legal opportunities; but they would seem to be only injuring themselves by the course they propose to pursue in this matter. If

n are endeavouring to study them. If entific men do not know God spiritually s an unfortunate fact; but still Christians ght take an interest in what these men are ng, for the works which they study are se of our God, and by so doing help them to better things. Take as an illustration e question of created days and Sabbath ys. Suppose they addressed a scientific man o knows nothing about Christianity regard to the Fourth Commandment, d said to him—"You don't keep the bbath, you perhaps deliver scientific lectures the Sabbath day. Here is the Fourth mmandment, which commands us to keep e Sabbath day holy, 'for in six days God ide heaven and earth and rested on the venth day.'" In speaking on that point he ght ask the scientific man to notice the po- ion in which that commandment was aced. There were ten commandments set- g forth the will of God in regard to the oral law, and in the middle was put a com- andment about the observance of a particu- r day, a sort of ritualistic commandment t into the moral law. Was not that range? The reason given was a curious ne. The Hebrew people, who had st escaped from Egyptian bondage, ere told to devote one-seventh of their time God; the reason was that God created the orld in six days and rested the seventh ay. The scientific man would not, how- ver, be satisfied with that explanation, and ould express his disbelief that God did ake the earth in seven days. The com- andment, it was to be noticed, was en- rced by the term "Remember," which indi- ated that the Hebrews had to remember omething of which they had had previous timation, and if so, they must have known me reason why the commandment was to e remembered. The only reason was given the first chapter of Genesis, where Moses told the people about the reation and the six creative days. t is there stated that in the eginning Elohim created the heavens and arth. That did not say in six days; it was omething that preceded the six days. This, ndeed, gave us an idea how the Hebrew awgiver grappled with the question that is ought over at the present day. He knew, and he Israelites must have known, that the world is not eternal. They could not believe, ny more than the scientific world of to-day ould believe, that the great changes had een going on and on from eternity, or from ome indefinite period of time. Our modern eology and astronomy teaches the same. They had, however, this much revealed to hem in this one verse — that things were ot eternal. They had this further revealed o them, that external things that were seen rme out from the unseen; that matter and orce which appear to us as things we have vidence of had once a beginning in the spiritual world, that they came from Elohim. The term used was never applied in the Old Testament except in reference to God. It was in the plural form, as if intended to cover all conceptions men could have of the Godhead. It included, moreover, those manifestations of God spoken of as "Spirit" and "Word." This, then, was the manner in which the Hebrew lawgiver met the ques- tion of the primal origin of things, and it was not better treated in the present day. What did God do at the beginning? He made heaven and earth. At first it was without form and void—it was an absolute chaos. That word chaos was, however, an unhappy one, because it had been brought to mean confusion. The world could not have been a mass of confusion; it might have been thousands of tremendous masses of vapour, but they would probably be as round as the world is at present. As it gradually passed through different physical changes, it would be more beautiful in many ways than the world as it now is. It was desolate and void. How out of that chaos came cosmos, came what the world now is, was the ques- tion of the six days. In the grand march of the six days the world was first inorganic; the, light, that includes not only light, but heat and electricity, that moved all things under God. Then there was the crea- tion of the atmosphere and dry land, and clothing of the earth with plants, the intro- duction of the lower animals into water, the introduction of the great reptiles of the mid- dle period of the world's history, the intro- duction of the higher animals and of man, which went on during the six days, and then came the seventh day, when God rested from all He had made. Moses remembered that God had made in six days a perfect world, fit for man to dwell in, and therefore rested the seventh day. It would be asked whether that meant that God made the world in six days as we understand them. On the face of the commandment that could not be a reasonable interpretation, because if we said that God worked during six days of twenty-four hours each and rested on the seventh day, the question would arise, What did God do on the eighth day? Man passed along in another week of work; but such was not so with God, and it was not so recorded. One day is with Him, it was said in the Psalms, as a thousand years. The true meaning of the statement in regard to the Creation was that God worked during six long periods on the creation of the world, and when he came to the end of His work He rested on the seventh day. The seventh day is the day in which we are now living; it commenced when God made man, and we are in its morning now. "If such be true," men would say, "and we should rest on God's sabbath, we should not work at all." Rest was what God intended for man when he was placed in Eden; but man sinned and fell and was driven out of the garden. God, however, held out the hope that there was to be a new state of things in which man could be reconciled to Him; therefore He said keep the Sabbath day as a memorial of Eden that is lost; don't mourn, but keep that day as one of rejoicing; there is a Sabbath yet to come, and they will enter into God's rest when it dawns. It was a day to remind them that man had fallen, and that a Saviour was to come. The Fourth Commandment is the essence of the religion of the whole Com- mandments; it was the one element of hope, reminding men of the Eden lost and giving them hope that the day was coming when they would come into God's rest again. It might be contended that no such idea was in Moses' mind when he wrote the passage. But Moses appeared to so understand it, for when he told about finishing the seventh day's work he did not say there was any morning or evening. He therefore left us with the impression that the close of the seventh day had not been reached. Again, in the second chapter of Genesis he said; "On the day when the Lord made heaven and earth," meaning the whole period of the six days. The same term was used in Deuteronomy. These facts showed how Moses understood the six days of the Creation. It was said in the Scrip- tures, "From everlasting to everlasting Thou art God," which in the original was "From age to age Thou art God." God was the God of the ages of the world, of the ages preced- ing man and onwards. Speaking of histori- cal time, the expression that one day with God is as a thousand years evi- dently meant that one of God's days was a thousand years in human history. Not only did Moses and the Hebrews understand that the creative days stand for long periods, but the nations of antiquity entertained the same idea, derived from the same source of inspiration, viz., Genesis. Another point that had been observed was that no subsequent writer to Moses in the Old Testament ever made any remark about the short time it took God to make the world. They had a great deal to say about the power of God, but none of them called attention, as was done in these days, to the short time God was occupied in making the world. In the 104th Psalm the work of Creation is represented in a consecutive series of pictures, which conveyed the idea that the work of Creation was of long continu- ance. Another point which had a highly significant bearing was to be found in the controversy which arose be- tween our Lord and the Pharisees about the Sabbath day. When they accused Christ of improperly doing works on the Sabbath, He told them they misunderstood the nature of the Sabbath, be- cause it was not a day to sit down and do nothing, but a day for holy purposes and uses. Therefore, when he Healed a man on the Sabbath day He did a right act. God ceased from the work of Creation at the end of the six days, but the work of Providence and re- demption were being continued through the seventh day. The same idea was apparent in the mind of the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in the first chapter of which he said that God made all worlds for all ages. Here was the thought of God making time worlds as well as space worlds; all the worlds God had made existed in ages of time. The idea of the Apostle in that verse was of time worlds—that God had occupied a long period in effecting Creation. God was said to be the maker of those ages in the New Testament. As God had entered into His rest at first, so Christ has entered upon His Sabbath. We honoured the Sabbath for the same reason as Moses honoured it. In view of the facts he had set forth he de- precated the idea of flying in the face of scientific men by arguing against the theory that the creative days were a long period. In conclusion the Professor made a vigorous appeal to the students to study attentively the Bible, and to endeavour to persuade scientific men of its truth, for their counsel might be recalled for their confession in fu- ture years.

On motion of Rev. Professor Gregg, a cor- dial vote of thanks was passed to Principal Dawson for his address.

Messrs. Norris & Soper are soliciting ap- plications for and establishing agencies in all parts of the Provinces where not now re- presented. They claim a high standard of merit for the manufacturers they represent, and that their agents can sell a Piano-Forte or Organ much below the maker's catalogue.

CREATIVE AND SABBATH DAYS.

ADDRESS BY PRINCIPAL DAWSON.

Yesterday evening Principal Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, delivered an ad- dress in the lecture hall of Knox College on the Creative Days. There was a numerous audience, consisting mainly of students at the different educational institutions of the city. Principal Caven presided, and upon the platform were the Professors of Knox College, Rev. J. G. Robb, Rev. Wm. Reid.

Principal DAWSON, on being introduced to the meeting by the chairman, was greeted with loud applause. He expressed regret at being unable to attend the opening ceremony of Knox College, and said the Board of Mc- Gill College had much sympathy with the work which was being performed by Knox College. While they in Montreal evinced interest in the prosperity of that College, he hoped the people of Toron- to would sympathise with the work of the Presbyterian Church in Montreal, which was an outpost of Presbyterianism in Quebec. As an evidence of the work that was being done, he mentioned the fact that one of Rev. Mr. Chiniquy's students, who had been labouring in the Maritime Provinces among the French Canadian Roman Catholics, had succeeded in making upwards of one hundred converts during a short time. Proceeding to address the audience for about twenty minutes, without notes, the Professor discuss- ed the subject of creative days. Theologi- cal students, he said, were accustomed very often to think of the scientific movements of the present day and of the scientific men of the present day as to a large extent hostile to Christianity, which, unhappily, is to some extent the fact. The contentions which have been put forward by the opponents of Christianity, based or sup- posed to be based on scientific grounds, have given rise to a great deal of controversy and a good deal of apologetic literature and the- ology, and give very much the impression, as appeared from sermons and lectures, that the theological students have got to battle with men of science and fight them to the utmost on behalf of truth. That to a certain extent may be true. But there is another view to be taken—that these scientific men are often very benighted men, and should be looked upon as misguided people to be con- verted rather than as enemies to be op- posed. People would be astonished if they had the opportunity of conversing with many of the leading scienti- fic men of the day, who had very little notion of helping on Christian movements, but rather of opposing them, at learning how little they really know of the true position of Christianity. When it was taken into ac- count that very many of them had little op- portunity to become acquainted with Chris- tian truth, that they had little inducement to enquire into it, and that it was often pre- sented in a very repulsive way, antagonistic to them as men of science, we need not won- der that they were somewhat difficult sub- jects to deal with. He desired that his hearers, as theological stu- dents, should learn to sympathise with them, think them not much better than heathens, as poor benighted persons in regard to Christianity, and appear to them as missionaries rather than as opponents. Let it also be borne in mind that while the gods of the heathen are idols dumb, our God is the Creator of the heavens and the earth, and if His works are to be studied, the scientific

ORONTO SATURDAY

FURS

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OPENED THIS WEEK AT

G. B. SMITH

RE-ORDERED BY CABLE,

2 Cases Black Lustres,
4 Bales low priced Wincies.

Some of these Linse are such decide gains that first lots were sold out a ago. Also just opened, *re-ordered Am goods*, such as Ladies' Collars and Felt Skirts, Gent's Bow Ties, Canton nels, &c.

G. B. SMITH,
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MORE NEW GOODS

"Children's Fancy Stripe Hose."
Ladies' Back Combs,
Children's Round Combs,
Solid Pearl Sleeve Buttons,
Silver Card Board,
Gold Card Board,
Motto Cards,
Book Marks,

Together with an immense assortment of

NICK-NACKS, NOTIONS, &C.

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HODGSON & BOYD.

"SHOWING THIS DAY!"

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SUPER TWILL BLANKETS—all sizes.
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ALEXANDER & REID,

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ONE HUNDRED CASES

NEW FELT HATS.

NOTE.—They also beg to remind their friends and the trade that their travellers will wait upon them shortly with many special lines and novelties.

EXPRESS THIS DAY.

CARDINAL SASH RIBBONS,
CARDINAL FAILLE RIBBONS,
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ALL WIDTHS.

IN STOCK, ALL SIZES,

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WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS.
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MERCHANT TAILO

We have just
2

NO 64

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Printed by permission of His Excellency the Governor-General.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, &c., K.P., K.C.B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The governors, principal and fellows of McGill University, Montreal, beg leave to present to Your Excellency, as visitor on behalf of the Crown, the following report on the condition and progress of the University and its affiliated institutions, in the year ending December 31st, 1877, beginning as usual with the statistics of the educational year.

The number of students in McGill College in the present session is as follows :—

Students in law	100
Students in medicine	160
Students in arts	165
	425

er deducting four students entered in more than one faculty, in all 421.

The students in the Morin College, Quebec, are 11 in the undergraduate course and 35 occasional.

The teachers in training in the Normal School are 125. The pupils in the Model School of the Normal School are 350.

The total number of persons thus receiving educational benefits from the University is 946.

Of the students and teachers in training in McGill College and the Normal School, about 340 are persons not resident in Montreal, but attracted to it by the educational advantages offered by the University and its affiliated institutions.

At the meetings of convocation in March and May last, the following degrees were conferred :—

Doctors of Laws	1
Doctors of Medicine	19
Masters of Arts	2
Bachelors of Civil Law	20
Bachelors of Arts	13
Bachelors of Applied Science	6
Total	61

One of the silver medals offered by Your Excellency for competition in history, was awarded to J. W. Spencer, Bachelor of Applied Science, for his essay on "The Fall of the Republic of Florence."

At the close of the session the following University Gold Medals were awarded to successful candidates :—The Elizabeth Torrance medal in Law, the Holmes medal in Medicine, the Chapman medal for Classics, the Prince of Wales medal for Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Shakespeare medal for English Literature, and the Logan medal for Geology and Natural Science. The Anne Molson medal for Mathematics and Physical Science was not awarded, there being no competitor.

At the close of the session of the McGill Normal School, in July, the following diplomas were granted by the Hon. the Superintendent of Education :—

For Academies	4
For Model Schools	30
For Elementary Schools	41
Total	75

In the school examinations of June last, thirty-one candidates were successful, of whom twenty-five passed as Associates in Arts, and six for the Junior Certificate.

From the foregoing statistics it appears that the number of students in the University is a little larger than in any previous session, the excess above last year being 14. The increase is in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, the number in arts being about the same as last year. In this Faculty, however, the number of undergraduates has reached 87, which is greater than ever previously. This is in addition to 24 students in the Department of Applied Science. The number of degrees granted is considerably larger than last year, though not above the number in some previous years. The total number of diplomas granted to students of the Normal School now amounts to 1,087. The classes in the present session are larger than heretofore, and the work is being carried on with the additional facilities afforded by the enlargement of the building.

The number of certificates granted to pupils of high schools has considerably increased; and of those who took the certificates, fifteen are young women, who were for the first time admitted to these examinations in the past year. Candidates also presented themselves from Ontario as well as from Quebec, and a local centre was established at the Collegiate Institute in Hamilton.

Mr. C. H. McLeod, Bac. App. Sc., has continued the meteorological observations, in connection with Prof. Kingston and with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and has furnished regularly information to the press. He has also given instruction to students, of whom seven obtained certificates at the close of last Session. In his last report he again urges the importance of supplying the Observatory with self-recording instruments.

At the beginning of the session, sixteen Scholarships and Exhibitions in Arts, ranging in value from $100 to $125, were awarded to successful candidates, as well as one Scott Exhibition in the department of Applied Science, of the value of $66. Our warmest thanks and those of the many meritorious students who have derived the benefit of these aids, are due to their liberal donors, and especially to W. C. McDonald, Esq., who has given ten scholarships annually since 1871. The other donors are Mrs. Redpath of Terrace Bank, Charles Alexander, Esq, T. M. Taylor, Esq., the Caledonian Society and the Board of Governors.

We have much pleasure in stating that Mrs. Sutherland, the widow of the late Prof. W. Sutherland, M.D., of this University, has intimated her intention to provide for competition in the Faculty of Medicine a gold medal for the subject of Chemistry, in memory of her late husband, and to be named the Sutherland Gold Medal.

Another gratifying donation is the permanent endowment of the Neil Stewart prize in Hebrew, by Neil Stewart, Esq., of Vankleek Hill, who has given the prize of $20 annually for two years. The prize was originally given by the Rev. Colin C. Stewart, a graduate of this University, and on his death was assumed by Mr. Neil Stewart, who now endows it as a permanent prize in his own name.

The Library has received several important donations. The largest of these is the library of the late Frederick Griffin, Esq., bequeathed by him to the University, and consisting of 2,692 volumes and 559 pamphlets. This collection is especially valuable in consequence of the large number of works relating to Canadian history contained in it. Other valuable donations have been given by Peter Redpath, Esq., the McGill College Book Club, Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Rimmer. That of Mr. Redpath is especially remarkable, as containing some rare and costly works relating to English and American History. The whole number of books in the library is about 16,000.

The Catalogue of Authors completed and printed a year ago has proved extremely useful, and a Catalogue of Subjects is now in progress, and will be completed this year; Messrs. Eugene Lafleur, B.A., and Wm. McLennan having been engaged to assist the Librarian in the work. The plan adopted is that of a card catalogue, with sufficient analysis of the subjects of the books to give all necessary facilities for ascertaining what the library contains on any given subject.

Some additions have been made to the Museum by donations and purchase; but the want of space for arranging the geological collection is now much felt. Some additions have been made to the Philosophical Apparatus in the department of acoustics, and the remainder of the Mining Models referred to in last report have been received.

We are glad to state that the Rev. Dr. DeSola has been enabled, by the restoration of his health, to resume the duties of the Professorship of Hebrew, and that Prof. Bovey, M.A., whose appointment to the chair of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics was announced in last report, has entered on the duties of his professorship.

The University and the cause of Science and Education have sustained a serious loss in the death of Dr. Philip P. Carpenter in May last. The arrangement of his large and valuable collection of shells had made great progress before his death, and what remains to be done is happily rather in the nature of the mechanical work of mounting than in that of scientific determination. An effort will be made as soon as possible to have the remainder of the collection arranged for study and exhibition.

It is to be regretted that the property leased by the University to the late Board of Arts, and resumed by the University on the failure of that Board to carry out the work in Art and Industrial Education, for which it was established, has, owing to vexatious litigation, remained unproductive of benefit to the University, whose efforts in the cause of education in the application of science to the arts of life have thus been much hindered. In consequence of this it has become necessary to ask a renewal of the subscriptions of our friends in aid of the Department of Applied Science, and we have already received some encouraging promises of assistance, which will be made public so soon as the subscription lists are completed. For the same reason, along with the continued commercial depression, the University has been unable to take any steps toward the erection of separate class-rooms and work-rooms for this Department.

The University was much concerned by the proposal discussed in last session of the House of Commons, for the removal of the museum and laboratory of the Geological Survey to Ottawa. Such removal, we think, is to be deprecated in the interest of the survey and of the important industrial interests dependent on it; as well as in the interest of education. Should such removal take place, it will become imperative on the part of the University to extend its museum, more especially in the department of economics, and to endeavour to supply through the staff of its school of science the want which will be created in Montreal. As an aid in this, it will be glad to receive into its keeping any portions of the collection of the Survey that may be left in this city, and to make these as useful as possible to the public. It is hoped, however, that the benefits derived by all parts of the Dominion from the maintenance of the Museum in a great commercial and educational centre, may continue undisturbed.

We have to thank Your Excellency's Government for its prompt action with reference to the regulation of the Board of Trade affecting the rights of Canadian surgeons in steamships trading between Great Britain and Canada. It is a ground of much satisfaction that the grievance complained of in this respect has been so speedily removed, and it is hoped that the discussion which has taken place may lead to the full recognition in England of the medical degrees of Canadian Universities.

Signed on behalf of the corporation of McGill University.

CHARLES D. DAY, LL.D.,
Chancellor.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning for the year from 1st August, 1876, to 31st July, 1877 :—

RECEIPTS.

Rents—		
Being balances due in 1875-6-7, as per balance, 31st July, 1877	$14,601 98	
Received on ditto	6,813 82	
		6,813 82
Balance due 31st July, 1877	7,788 16	
Interest—		
Being balances due in 1875-6-7	21,555 56	
Received up to 31st July, 1877	19,248 56	
		19,248 56
Balance due 31st July, 1877	2,307 00	
Provincial Government Grant	2,500 00	
Superior Education grant	1,640 48	
Dominion Government grant to Observatory	500 00	
		4,640 48
Scholastic Fees—		
Department of Arts fees.	1,911 00	
Botany and Zoology fees.	225 00	
Department of Practical Science	710 00	
		2,846 00
Diplomas—		
Printing fees for same	398 60	
School Examinations	63 00	
		461 60
Annual Donations—		
Practical Science	800 00	
Model Apparatus, &c.	50 00	
Scholarships	1,470 00	
Medals and Prizes	279 00	
Endowment interest	330 00	
		2,929 00
Interest on Protestant Board of School Commissioners' Bonds	1,500 00	
College Grounds for admissions	234 00	
Sundries	104 35	
Law charges recovered	231 61	
		2,069 96
Cash in hand on 31st of July, 1876, being total balance in the bank of the several current accounts, 31st July, 1876	5,446 17	
Total balance of the accounts of medals and prizes with interest on same, 31st July, 1876	931 33	
Balance of capital account for reinvestment in hand	4,220 48	
		10,597 98
		$49,607 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration—		
University account salaries of Principal, Secretary and Clerk	$ 3,145 00	
Vice Dean of Faculty of Arts	366 74	
Office expenses	39 91	
Librarian	550 00	
Porters	1,047 96	
		$ 5,149 61
Salaries—		
Department of Arts	15,793 06	
Department of Law	1,701 89	
Department of Practical Science	3,936 85	
University Examiners	810 00	
		22,241 80
Scholarships and Exhibitions	1,445 00	
Sir Walter Scott Exhibition	66 00	
Hannah Lyman Memorial Fund	80 55	
Medals and Prizes	360 20	
School Examinations	297 05	
		2,248 80
Library	386 10	
W. Molson Library Fund	135 83	
Museum	395 27	
Observatory	994 92	
Philosophical apparatus.	926 26	
Books	357 00	
Stationery	239 44	
Laboratory and Chemicals	20 56	
Natural Philosophy Class	58 51	
Gymnastic account	206 67	
		3,720 56
Law charges	370 98	
Charges	586 28	
Printing account—Calendar and Diplomas	987 38	
Advertising	420 39	
Insurance	6 50	
Fuel account	215 26	
		2,586 79
College Buildings	840 00	
College Repairs	1,508 84	
College Lodge	25 00	
Fixture and Furniture, including new hot water heating apparatus	2,515 27	
College Grounds, new drain, &c	633 74	
		5,522 85
Gibson annuity	399 96	
Assaying Model Apparatus account	876 31	
		1,276 27
Interest		12 53
Total disbursements		$42,759 21
Cash in hand being ;		
Total Balances in the Bank of the several current accounts 31st July, 1877	5,895 34	
Total balance in the Bank of the several accounts of Medals and Prizes, 31st July, 1877	952 85	
		6,848 19
		$49,607 40

W. C. BAYNES,
Secretary and Bursar,
McGill College.

(Verified),
JOHN McDONALD,
Auditor.
Montreal, 14th December, 1877.

The Corporation of McGill University have pleasure in acknowledging the following donations to the Faculty of Arts during the quarter ending January 23rd, 1878 :—

I. TO THE LIBRARY :

From the Government of the Dominion of Canada—Sessional papers No. 9 to vol. x, 1877. 8vo.

From the Government of the Province of Quebec—Journals of the Legislative Assembly, vol. X, 1877. 8vo.

From the Government of the Province of Quebec—Sessional papers, No. 1 to 30, to vol. X, 1876; English and French. 8vo.

From Mrs. P. P. Carpenter—231 vols., comprising works on theological, classical, scientific and other subjects.

From the Principal of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Vassar College and its founder, roy. 8vo.

From Peter Redpath, Esq.—206 vols., being additions to and continuations of the Public Records in the "Peter Redpath Historical Collection."

From the Institution of Civil Engineers—Minutes of Proceedings, vol. L., 8vo.

From the State Board of Geological Survey, Michigan—Geological Survey of Michigan. Lower Peninsula, 1873-1876, vol. III., roy. 8vo.

From the University of Toronto—Examination Papers for 1877. Two copies, 8vo.

From F. V. Hayden, Esq., M. D., U. S. Geologist—Report of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories, vol. XI., 4th; ninth annual report of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of Colorado and adjacent territory for 1875; 8vo; Mathew's Ethnography and Philology of the Hidatsa Indians, 8vo; Cowes' Fur-Bearing Animals, 8vo.

From Clarence King, Esq., U.S. Geologist—U.S. Geographical Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, II, Geology, 4to.

From Joseph Doutre, Esq., Q.C.—Two photographs of the Commissioners and Counsel of the Fishery Commission.

From Messrs. A. Miller & Co., Publisher—Smith's Elementary Algebra, 8vo.

From James Croil, Esq.—The Presbyterian Record for the Dominion of Canada, 8vo.

From W. F. Tolmie, Esq.—Canadian Pacific Routes, pam. 8vo.

II. TO THE MUSEUM AND APPARATUS :

From Lieut.-Col. Grant, Hamilton—Graptolites and Sponges, from the Niagara formation.

From Mrs. Carpenter—Apparatus for illustrating lectures on chemistry.

—Twenty-four inches of rain have fallen in San Francisco this season—the greatest rainfall for many years. The Chinese declare that the storms have been sent by the water god, who was made mad because everybody suspected he was not able to give us rain and a dry season was certain. The Chinese are feeding this water god on the best on the market to appease his wrath.

Published every Saturday mo[illegible] at 295 Washington street.

Price 5 cents. $2.50 per annum.

C. A. PAGE, Publisher. C. W. ERNST, Editor.

GEOLOGY AND REVELATION.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers publish a new edition of Sir J. W. Dawson's delightful book, *The Story of the Earth and Man* (pp. xiii and 411, $1.50). Sir J. W. Dawson is to Canada what the elder Agassiz is to the United States and Hugh Miller to Great Britain. One says *is* because the influence of Agassiz and Hugh Miller continues, even in those men of science who have outgrown the teachings and beliefs of their great leaders and predecessors. Sir John W. Dawson, fortunately, is still in the flesh, and has been since 1855 the honored and wise principal of McGill university at Montreal. He is a native of Nova Scotia, now in his sixty-seventh year, and the author of "Acadian Geology;" the "Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America," which was published by the government of Canada; "Archaia, or Studies on the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures," 1858; the "Dawn of Life," 1875, being an account of the oldest known fossils; the "Origin of the World," published in 1877 by Messrs. Harper & Brothers ($2.00); "Fossil Men," 1878; the "Chain of Life in Geological Time," 1880; "Egypt and Syria," 1885, a book of travel; and a great number of addresses, essays, and scientific notes. He received the Knighthood in 1884. All geologists know that Sir J. W. Dawson discovered the "Eozoon Canadense," of the Laurentian limestones, being the earliest form of animal life known to man. Personally he is one of the most delightful of men. He is in full harmony with the essential truths of the Christian religion, and far-famed for his fond belief that divine truths and human science cannot possibly conflict, save where our knowledge of either is tainted by error or limited by human imperfections. The object of the present work, first issued in 1872, is to combat the exaggerated assumptions of the Darwinian theory. After going over the ground, Sir J. W. Dawson concludes that "the simplicity and completeness of the evolutionist theory entirely disappear when we consider the unproved assumptions on which it is based, and its failure to connect with each other some of the most important facts in nature: that, in short, it is not in any true sense a philosophy, but merely an arbitrary arrangement of facts in accordance with a number of unproved hypotheses" (page 329). On pages 337-8 Sir J. W. Dawson quotes the extreme statement of Mr. Darwin's "Descent of Man," that we are "descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits, and an inhabitant of the Old World." . . . But did Mr. Darwin advance this statement as a demonstrated fact, or as a thory? Sir J. W. Dawson says at the end of his book: "The world needs a philosophy and a Christianity of more robust mould, which shall recognise, as the Bible does, at once body and soul and spirit, at once the sovereignty of God and the liberty of man; and which shall bring out into practical operation the great truth that God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth. Such a religion might walk in the sunlight of truth and free discussion, hand in hand with science, education, liberty, and material civilisation, and would speedily consign evolution to the tomb which has already received so many superstitions and false philosophies" (p. 397). This fine passage may be taken as a good example of Sir John W. Dawson's style and fervor. But let no one imagine that he simply repudiates evolution; he rejects evolution as a theory sufficient to explain all that we know and are. This he does as a man of science, very much as Mr. Samuel Wells, the eminent student of diatomes, finds that his study throws absolutely no light on the theory of evolution. The method of *Earth and Man* is not dogmatic,—save as Mr. Darwin himself was dogmatic, and in the same sense that Herbert Spencer and John Locke are dogmatic, and in that respect differ from Kant's critical philosophy,—but historical. With the affluence of a great geologist who does not depend on any information at the second hand, Sir J. W. Dawson sketches the geological history of the earth from the unknown beginning, through the early ages and the advent of the flora and fauna, to the appearance of man. The book teems with fine observations, and may be enjoyed by any evolutionist who remembers that, after all, evolution is a theory only, and not a theory of universal applicability, however convenient and helpful it may be in grouping certain biological facts. The scientific facts stated may be accepted without verification. The little book is a delightful introduction to the study of geology and to the great problems that now move the leaders of science. It will delight the devout, and it cannot but challenge the admiration of the skeptic; for every page bears on it the stamp of a mind transparently honest and fully charged with the geological knowledge of our age. Such a work is infinitely preferable to the approval or disapproval which a doctor of divinity may bestow upon the results of geological study. It is a specially good book also for young people, and may teach them that however much we know, there is more that we do not know, and that the true attitude of science is one of reverence, moderation and deliberate care. Only the fools are flippant; only the arch-fool mistakes his little finalities for interesting facts.

[illegible] character. That a man walking quietly to his home, at a reasonable hour at night, should be pursued and fired at by a couple of cowardly ruffians, for no apparent reason, unless his own reason is accepted: that he was a Roman Catholic,—is a condition of things well calculated to excite a feeling of wide-spread indignation, especially among Protestants, whose faith is thus attempted to be made the cover for midnight murder. We have fallen, apparently, upon unhappy days. For years Protestants and Roman Catholics lived together in Montreal in fellowship and harmony, each respecting the religious convictions of the other, while upholding his own. It is the duty of every well-wisher of the community to labour by every means for a return to that happy condition of things, and as a first step towards that, to spare no pains in putting down the turbulent element in our midst, whether Protestant or Catholic, Orange or Green. The strengthening of the police force, no matter what the cost may be, is a duty imperative upon the City Council. Economy in this department of the City Government is purchased at too dear a price when it is had at the expense of such occurrences as those it has been our painful duty to record. And in addition to this, the Magistracy should enforce, with the utmost rigour of its penalties, the Act against the carrying of firearms. This, with the cultivation on the part of the people of a decent spirit of toleration for each other's opinions, should result in putting down the outrages we have had to deplore.

THE VOTE ON PROTECTION.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the question upon which the House of Commons divided on Wednesday morning. It is the first time that the fiscal policy of the country has been presented in so unmistakable a way to the judgment of Parliament as a party issue. There was no trimming on the first benches upon either side. We are in the last session of the Parliament. In the nature of things' the general elections must take place during the present year, and conclusions between the two parties must be tried. The ordinary questions of administration will, in the nature of things form a large element in the ante-election discussions, and will have their influence on the vote of the electors. But the subject, placed as it has now been placed, is, having regard to the future of the Dominion, of infinitely more importance than any other. We are peculiarly situated in Canada. The country is subject to influences which ought to have [illegible] it is. The Canadian merchant has imported his goods by steamers to Halifax or Montreal. The business created by this importation is that which makes the difference between Montreal and Quebec in summer and in winter. Do our readers require any better illustration of its value? That business, where the great distributing trade is in the hands of the American merchants, is transferred to New York or some other American seaport. Being so transferred it makes an important element in the facility for export, because with all our advantages of inland navigation, the question of the point of export of the produce of the West must depend largely upon the extent of shipping at the ocean port. That is one way in which our readers may estimate the danger of the change which has been growing in the current of trade during the last four years, and which, unless checked by a wise policy, must go on in a still greater ratio in the future.

And as with the ordinary commerce of the country, so with its manufactures and with the development of its natural resources. The manufacturers of Canada know too well the effect upon them of the competition to which they have been and are being subjected by American manufacturers. In this city there are industries which have been partially destroyed by this competition; there are establishments which, four years ago, employed large numbers of men in manufacturing, but which to-day have been reduced to the position of mere repairing shops, employing a few men for that kind of work. In some cases it is not so much the quantity of manufactured goods imported into Canada, as the fact that even a small quantity comparatively, acts as a disturbing element upon the Canadian market. Every manufacturer understands this, has been forced by painful experience to understand it. It is well known that this country has been made a slaughter market for American goods. People reply that this cannot be the case, because manufacturers will not sell goods at a price lower than their value. Manufacturers know better. They know that the establishment which turns out goods for a market of forty millions, can add at comparatively little cost, sufficient for the additional market of four millions; and when that smaller market can be used as an outlet for the surplus, without disturbing the home market, the inducement to use it becomes very great.

This is the condition of things which the Government declared themselves helpless to remedy, which Mr. Cartwright said it would be "legalized robbery" to attempt to remedy by legislation. This is the condition of things that the Opposition declare may be remedied to a large extent by the adoption of a sound national policy, the adoption of which is not only not "legalized robbery," but is a patriotic and imperative duty. Nothing could be more plain than this issue. Any child may understand the difference between the two propositions. The first is free trade, pure and simple, the latter is protection in the sense of studying the economic conditions of the country and meeting its requirements by a wise national policy. There is no shirking this issue, no explaining it away. Montreal has certainly as large an interest as any portion of the Dominion in the adoption of a national policy of protection to the varied industries and interests of Canada. The city constituencies sent three members to Parliament pledged to vote for such a policy. How have they acted? The record as presented by us yesterday shows. Protectionist Montreal finds itself thus betrayed; its three representatives violating their solemn pledges, and either by absence or by vote, sustaining not simply a free trade Government, but the principle of free trade itself. Fortunately the time is not far distant when the electors will have the opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subject.

Western newspapers have now taken up the cause of the Buffalo, and from the manner in which hundreds of thousands of these animals are slaughtered annually for their hides, worth about 80 cents apiece, there seems reason to fear that the native animals will soon be as scarce as is the native American. The native animal is scarce enough to be considered a curiosity in menageries exhibited on prairies over which countless millions at one time roamed and ruminated. The native American will soon be as great a curiosity unless they follow the example of Sitting Bull and go North.

—A remedy for the dull tone produced by some alloys of tin hardened by antimony, copper, &c., when struck, has been discovered by M. Lilliman. He plunges the alloys for about a minute in a paraffine or oil bath heated to 50° centigrade below the boiling point, and then allows them to cool slowly. Thus treated the alloys emit a clear sound.

Feb 14. 1878

OUR VICE-REGAL GUESTS,

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Conferring the Degree at McGill College.

THE MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A Brilliant Scene in the Academy.

We give below a summary of the proceedings of the Vice-Regal party in which it will be found are enumerated the events of the day, the conferring of the degrees at McGill College, the address and reply of His Excellency, and other items which cannot fail to be read with the utmost interest just at present.

THE RECEPTION AT McGILL COLLEGE

was in every way worthy the dignity of that institution, and preparations had been made by the students to give their Excellencies a greeting at once loyal and characteristic of University men. It was arranged that a team of fifty should meet their Excellencies at the college gate and draw them in triumph to the door of William Molson Hall, wherein the ceremonies were to take place, and the honor of belonging to this team was conferred upon the following students:—Messrs. Torrance, Guerin, Taylor, C Lyman, T Sweeney, McLaren, Stevens, Howard, McConnell, Lane, Wood, H McN Robertson, Redpath, Bull, C Scriver, J Scriver, Weir, R McGibbon, Macpherson, Thornton, P D Ross, Campbell, J Ross, Cochrane, O'Dwyer, Power, W F Robertson, Smith, Duddridge, Busteed, Hague, Swan, R B Rogers, Elder Jones, White, Pedley, R Cunningham, Ogilvie, Anderson, Mackenzie, Craig, McIntyre, Bennett, McNab, Darey and Muir.

AT WILLIAM MOLSON HALL

were assembled a large number of invited guests, who had arrived long before the appointed hour, and among them were Senator Ryan and Mrs. Ryan, General Sir Selby Smythe, Mr. H. Gault, Sir A. T. Galt, the Rev. Canon Ellegood, the Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, Rev. Leonard Gaetz, Lady Hincks, C. J. Brydges, Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, Mrs. Judge Torrance, Mrs. Smythe, Mrs. Judge Dunkin, Mr. William Lunn, R. M. Gault, Consul-General Dart, Mrs. Principal Dawson, Mrs. Russell Stephenson, Mr. Hayes, Capt. Smythe, Hon. John Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Joseph Mackay, and others.

THE MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION

who were present, as nearly as could be learned, were as follows:—Hon Justice Torrance, Justice Dunkin, Peter Redpath, Rev Dean Bond, Registrar Baynes, W H Kerr, Q C, LL D, E Carter, D C L, Rev Dr MacVicar, Rev Dr Wilkes, Dr Johnson, Venerable Archdeacon Leach, Prof Robins, Prof Murray, Dr Reddy, Dr Girdwood, Dr Baynes, Dr Scott, Dr Osler, Dr Howard, Dr Thayer, Prof Lareau, Dr Bell, M M Tait, B C L, Dr Nicol, W S Walker, B C L, Prof Magraf, Dr Loverin, F C Gilman, BCL, R S C Bagg, B CL, C J Brydges, Rev Mr Dart, M A, Prof McDuff, His Lordship the Metropolitan, Prof Fenwick, Dr Munro, Dr Webb, C J Fleet, BA, A McGoun, BA, Andrew Robertson, QC, De Courcey Harnett, BCL, J F Torrance, BA, C A Rochon, BCL, Rev R Laing, MA, R A Ramsay, MA, BCL, Prof Harrington, Prof McLeod, Prof Gardner, Prof N W Trenholme, Dr Campbell, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, J R Dougall, MA, Chas Cushing, BCL, Sir Francis Hincks, Dr Alloway, J J McLaren, M A, D C L, C P Davidson, Q C, Hon J J C Abbott, Q C, Prof Bibaud, C L Lariviere, B C L, Dr Wolfred Nelson, Prof De Sola, Dr Leprohon, H H Lyman, B A, A W Atwater, B A, Ald D R McCord, Prof Archibald, MA, BCL, T P Butler, BCL, Prof Kelley, J N Greenshields, B C L, Dr Trudel, Dr Blackader, Prof G Doutre, D C L, Dr Godfrey, F A Knapp, B C L, Prof Bovey, Dr Hingston, Lecturer Robidoux, Dr Turgeon and Thomas Nichol, M D, B C L.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY

left the Windsor Hotel, escorted by the cavalry under command of Captain Tees, proceeding to the entrance to the College. The day being a delightful one, crowds of our citizens had congregated at the entrance to the grounds, bent upon obtaining a glimpse of the Governor-General and his lady, and upon honoring the representatives of Her Majesty at the same time. As the party neared this point they were greeted with loud cheers, and just as the coachman was about to turn into the enclosure the chosen team of McGill's students harnessed themselves to the carriage of their Excellencies and dragged it in triumphal procession to the main entrance, the rest of the students and citizens cheering all the way, and when the entrance to William Molson Hall had been reached three times three were given with vigor.

Lord and Lady Dufferin were received at the door by the College officers, and while His Excellency was conducted by the Chancellor to the library, the Vice-Chancellor conducted Lady Dufferin to the convocation hall, where she was received by the ladies. The vice-regal party followed, and took seats which had been arranged for them in front of the platform. The students now entered and took seats or stood up as was most convenient. His Excellency was then robed in the library, when the members of the convocation were presented by the Registrar, W. C. Baynes. The members of the convocation, having entered, took up their positions on either side of the platform, every seat being occupied, while the Governors were very largely represented. Shortly afterwards the procession was formed and with some inconvenience reached the platform, where His Excellency occupied the central seat, with the Chancellor, the Hon. C. D. Day, on his right and the Vice-Chancellor, J. W. Dawson, on his left. Captain Littleton and Lieut. Hamilton occupied positions at each side and in rear of His Excellency, and there were also on the platform His Lordship the Metropolitan and Chief Justice Moss, of Toronto. The procession over, the glee club of the College sang the national anthem, all present standing; and this having been concluded, Mr. Torrance, a student in arts, came to the front and presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Lady Dufferin, the graceful tribute being seconded by a burst of cheering.

Archdeacon Leach then said the opening prayer, after which Chancellor Day read

THE ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

which we are enabled to give in English as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada:

We, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of this University, approach your Excellency with sincere thanks for the honor of your presence among us to-day.

The favorable consideration of men who have distinguished themselves in the world of letters, or are illustrious from their high station, is always an encouragement to those engaged in the arduous work of education. In the present instance, we are doubly fortunate in addressing a representative of our Gracious Sovereign, who, in his person, unites both these claims to our gratitude and respect. This institution enjoys the signal advantage of being under your Excellency's visitatorial jurisdiction, and it fully appreciates the kindly interest it has received from your Excellency during the whole period of your wise and beneficent administration.

We are unwilling to contemplate the termination of your Excellency's abode among us, and while knowing that you will enter upon that wider field of statesmanship for which you are so eminently fitted, we cannot refrain from the expression of our regret at the prospect of parting with one who combines so happily the genial qualities which adorn social life with the rarer powers which give dignity to exalted office.

We desire, especially, to thank your Excellency for consenting, by your gracious acceptance of an academical degree, to become a member of Convocation of this University, and we venture to hope that your relation to it may not altogether cease to hold a place among the pleasant remembrances which we trust your Excellency will bear with you after the severance of your official connection with Canada.

Accept, my Lord, our earnest wishes for the continued prosperity and happiness of yourself and your family.

Her Excellency, your Countess, will permit us to say that she has secured the esteem of all who have had the privilege of approaching her, and will leave behind very many grateful friends. For the younger members of your house we can have no better wish than that, feeling the responsibilities of the high position in which Providence has placed them, their career in life may be such as will secure the approbation of their distinguished parents.

Signed on behalf of the University,

CHARLES DEWEY DAY, LL.D.,
Chancellor.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Lord Dufferin addressed the Vice-Chancellor and assemblage in Greek, which he spoke with a clear voice, and he was frequently applauded. We submit the following translation of his reply:—

I have listened with great pleasure, Mr. President and learned gentlemen of the Faculty, to all the courteous things you have said of me. It has given me peculiar satisfaction to hear the accents of the Attic tongue; and I can never think without emotion of the commendation which has been bestowed upon me in the language of Plato and Demosthenes. You will allow me to couple with this expression of my thanks a few words not perhaps unfitting to be spoken here and now.

For those who, like myself, are incessantly occupied with public affairs, there can be no such relief from the cares and anxieties of political life as is to be found in shutting out the din of the passing hour and the noises of the world, at one time by turning aside into the groves of the academy, at another by pacing the marble pavements of the Porch, to renew in the one or the other ancient ties of friendship and of interest. Certainly no one can fail to rejoice when he beholds this quiet abode of letters and of peace. Nay, if the whole truth must be told, who would not be glad to tarry here—here in sweet converse with valued friends to share in and to enjoy the progress of all useful knowledge and of true science. Nevertheless, I must not dally too long with such reflections, remembering that I administer the government of a young nation which is just entering resolutely on the paths which lead to glory and to prosperity, and which, not yet having attained its full stature, has need of many services such as we believe this University fitted to render it. In the actual condition of our affairs everyone must deeply feel how close the connection is between this great institution of learning and the fairest hopes of the country—and I most of all am conscious that in these youths I see the future strength of Canada. Upon them, in the due course of time, it will devolve to take up and to carry forward to grander results the work now entrusted to our hands. As we now behold their zealous industry, and their success in pressing up the steep and narrow way which leads to all sound learning, we must feel that we may implicitly rely upon them, and that we may confidently leave the commonwealth to such inheritors. It is with considerations such as these, most honorable gentlemen, that I tender you the thanks I owe you for admitting me into your fellowship. I recall the years which, when a youth, I passed at Oxford as the happiest of my life, nor can any name fall more sweetly upon our ears than that of Alma Mater. It is but natural then that I should prize and promise to hold in the highest esteem the honor you have conferred upon me. One word more let me add on behalf of my wife, the Countess of Dufferin, and of my family, and in acknowledgment of the good wishes you have so cordially lavished upon us: May God grant you all the happiness you have asked of Him for us.

CONFERRING THE DEGREE—PRINCIPAL DAWSON'S REMARKS.

The degree was then announced by the Vice-Chancellor, who spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen of Convocation:

The agreeable duty devolves on me of announcing that the corporation of this University has granted to our distinguished guest of to-day the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. The granting of such degrees is with us a rare event, and we have always felt that, in exercising this power, we are discharging a highly responsible public function committed to us for the advancement of learning, and which should always reflect honor on the University itself as conferring such degrees. In the present instance we can have no hesitation on this ground. The Earl of Dufferin appears here not merely as the ruler of this Dominion, as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and as a statesman who has worthily filled some of the most important public offices. His position and services to the Empire in these respects merit and have received other acknowledgments than ours. But he appears among us as a scientific traveller, willing to endure hardship and brave danger for the extension of knowledge, as a successful worker in the field of literature, as an orator who has given the happiest expression to great and fruitful truths most important to the welfare of this country and of the Empire, as a patron of education whose name is associated with prizes for which the elite of our youth eagerly contend, and as the occupant of the highest position in this University as its visitor on behalf of the Crown. On such grounds we may rejoice to have the name of the Earl of Dufferin inscribed on our list of graduates. It is also most appropriate that this University—one of the oldest in the Dominion, and deriving its students from all our provinces—should acknowledge such services to learning. It is true that we cannot yet, like some of the venerable Universities of the old world, offer to our graduate the honor of inserting his name in a register enriched with the signatures of the great men of many generations, but like other institutions of this young country, we can hope for the future if we cannot boast much of the past. In the coming time, when the great Western plains over which His Excellency has lately journied, shall be covered with fields and villages, netted with railways and studded with populous cities, when the shores and valleys of the Pacific Coast shall be filled with a population more numerous and wealthy than that of England now, and when men shall come from their western lands to visit the seats of an older civilization on the banks of the St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast, our then venerable register will have its pages filled with the names of the statesmen who have built up this great New Britain, of the poets, the orators, the men of science and of letters who have made it renowned throughout the world. It will be then no unhonored place to appear so near the beginning of the roll of Canadian University men, and to be reverenced as one whose wisdom aided in framing the character and opening the bright future of the Canadian people. As workers for the future rather than the past, we shall therefore welcome Lord Dufferin, not merely to the fellowship of the few worthy names already on our list, but to that of the men who are to follow in the ages to come. In the faith and hope that, with God's blessing in our earnest efforts, we shall prepare for this great future, we confer this degree, and in the same hope, which we know that he also entertains, we ask our illustrious guest frankly to accept it.

The Registrar having invited His Excellency to sign the Register, he accordingly stepped forward and signed "DUFFERIN," this, with the date placed opposite, being the concluding portion of the agreement, and the degree was conferred a moment afterwards. The Chancellor now approached His Excellency and requested him to address the meeting.

Lord DUFFERIN commenced by saying that he would ask all those present who had so far stood up out of respect to Her Majesty to sit down where they could find room to do so (laughter and applause, there being not even standing room). He then alluded, in a humorous strain, to the difficulties of his entry into the room, and caused not a little merriment by dwelling upon his unworthiness to be the recipient of the high honor conferred upon him by the University, which he thanked his fellow-students for with great heartiness. He then gave the students some advice as to their future conduct in life, and said it lay with them to build up in Canada a great nation on the superstructure already laid down for them; and he would take as an illustration the manner in which they had met him at the gate and harnessed themselves to his carriage, to show them that they must do the same with Canada, and pull her along to a position worthy of her. In conclusion, he wished them a successful result to all their efforts, and resumed his seat amid a tumult of applause.

Chief Justice Moss, having been invited to say a few words, offered his thanks in the first place for the pleasure he experienced in being present. He congratulated the College upon the visit it had received from His Excellency, and he felt in alluding to him the truth of the saying that when using the language of truth it had a tendency to trench upon eulogy, and thus he had thought until otherwise instructed that the University of McGill College was much of the same mind, as they had chosen another language in which to convey to His Excellency their kind wishes. He then paid pain a high tribute to the statesman, litterateur and scholar, Lord Dufferin, and while regretting that Toronto University could not now make His Excellency a fellow-student of his (Mr. Moss'), did not do so out of any feeling of jealousy to McGill, to which College he entertained feelings of the kindliest courtesy. He then alluded to the difference between McGill and Toronto Universities, in that the former was the work of private munificence, and wondered whether he would ever see such a thing in Ontario. He heartily commended such munificent patriotism as had been shown by McGill, Molson and Redpath to the consideration of others, and looked for a closer union in the bond of sympathy between McGill and Toronto Universities; eulogized McGill for the stand taken by her in maintaining the high standard of education for which she was famous, and referring in terms of thankfulness to the good fortune of Toronto University in having secured Dr. McCall at a time when such a man was necessary, he looked forward to a time when the better class of people would aim to give their children a higher grade of education than at the present time, in which he contended that they were taken away from school at too early an age for the counting-room and money-making pursuits. In conclusion he wished increased prosperity to McGill College and advised increased effort on the part of her students and professors, being loudly applauded.

His Lordship the Metropolitan now came forward and pronounced the benediction, after which the Hall was soon cleared and the Vice-Regal party moved slowly down the avenue, loudly cheered by the assembled hundreds.

The bouquet presented by Mr. F. Torrance, on behalf of the undergraduates, was contained in a holder specially made for the occasion by Mr. R. Hendry, and was appropriately ornamented with Canadian emblems together with the University arms and a suitable inscription.

The diploma of the degree conferred on Lord Dufferin was enclosed in a box inlaid with native Canadian woods, and having His Lordship's monogram and coronet on one side, the University arms on the reverse. The box was the workmanship of Messrs. James Wright & Co., of this city.

THE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

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READY MIXED PAINTS—*Free from adulteration.* Best in the Dominion.

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Just received a scarce article,

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90 pckgs Gilt Edge Creaming Butter, to be retailed at 25c.; in tubs 22c.

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FOR CLOTHS, WOOLENS AND HEAVY GOODS;

Pin Tickets, Gummed Labels,

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Castings, &c.,

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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QUEEN STREET.

January 31st.

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CHEAVIN'S

Rapid Charcoal Water Filters,

Prospectus on application.

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Sole Agent by appointment for the Dominion.

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FULL ASSORTMENT VARIOUS KINDS AT

LOW RATES.

A. C. LESLIE & CO.

is being rapidly opened up by immigration.

This influx of new settlers will, in all probability, not only continue, but increase largely year by year. From counting a population of thousands, Manitoba and the North-West—the centre and Garden of Canada—confidently look forward to

MILLIONS OF SETTLERS.

Merchants will not fail to take advantage of the openings afforded in this young and rising country, and push their business here.

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Henry Chapman & Co.,

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—OF—

G. H. MUMM & CO.,

REIMS.

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HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
AGENTS.

1877.

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—OF—

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Into the United States in 1877,

According to Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, of Jan. 3, 1878.

BRAND.	CASES.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	**35,270**
Piper-Heidsieck	23,879
L. Roederer & Co	12,808
Pommery & Greno	6,080
Heidsieck & Co.	5,524
Geo. Goulet & Co.	4,9 0
Krug & Co.	4,800
Chas. Heidsieck	4,521
De St. Marceaux & Co.	3,600
Jules Mumm & Co.	2,726
Bouche, Fils & Co.	2,741
Burchard, Delbeck & Co.	2,439
Moet & Chandon	2,2. 8
Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin	2, 5
Theo. Roederer & Co.	1,832
Ackerman Laurance	1,754
Duminy & Co. (since July 19)	1,762
Ayala & Co.	1,662
Ruinart Pere & Fils	1,530
Giessler & Co.	1,5 2
Various Brands	8,946
Total	132,089

Hock and Moselle Wines

—OF—

P. A. MUMM, FRANKFORT-on-M.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Apollinaris Water Company

(LIMITED).

LONDON.

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NATURAL MINERAL WATER!

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

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Adjustable Spring Bed is Perfectly Noiseless.

WHITESIDE, JORDAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

BEDDING,

66 COLLEGE STREET,

1377 ST. CATHERINE ST.

ARCHITECTURAL AND POROUS TERRA COTTA.
Architectural Terra Cotta made to detail for construction or ornamental in Red, Buff or Brown. Porous Terra Cotta all sizes in stock for fireproofing. For partition costs no more than brick.
The .·. Rathbun .·. Company,
Deseronto, Ont.

The Gazette.

ARCHITECTURAL AND POROUS TERRA COTTA.
Architectural Terra Cotta made to detail for construction or ornamental in Red, Buff or Brown. Porous Terra Cotta all sizes in stock for fireproofing. For partition costs no more than brick.
The .·. Rathbun .·. Company,
Deseronto, Ont.

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BRANTFORD, ONT.

IF YOU WANT A TELEPHONE OUTFIT WRITE
The TORONTO ELECTRICAL WORKS
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Successors to Cobban Manufacturing Co.
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SINGLE OR DUPLEX.
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TORONTO.
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R. B. HILLS, Agent.

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READ THIS TESTIMONIAL!
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FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 31, 1893.
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Indianapolis, Ind.
GENTLEMEN,—Please ship us at your earliest convenience twelve No. 2 Caligraphs, per our order No. 3,54 given to-day
This makes twenty-nine of your machines we have purchased, and are using them exclusively, after having tried and thoroughly tested other leading machines.
With best wishes for your continued success.
Respectfully,
H. C. MILLER,
Purchasing Agent.
Agent for Quebec and Eastern Ontario:
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
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New Roofs laid and guaranteed for ten years.....$5.00 per square
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454 & 456 St. James St., Montreal.
Salmon and Trout Flies. Rods, Reels, Lines. Snelled Hooks & Gangs.
Every Requisite for Fishermen.
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GUTTA PERCHA
BELTING.
HEAT PROOF!
STEAM PROOF!
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Call or write for samples and price list. Best city testimonials.
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Contract awarded to the Remington people to supply all the writing machines to be used at the World's Columbian Exposition.)
Several hundred will be required. 100 already delivered.
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GENUINE AND GUARANTEED
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Meriden Britannia Co.
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LARGEST SILVER PLATE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

BOARD OF TRADE, Montreal.
I certify that Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON has been duly appointed Weigher, Measurer, and Gauger for the City of Montreal, and his certificates are receivable as *prima facia* evidence in all courts of justice in this Province. I further certify that no other Weigher, Measurer or Gauger has been appointed by this Board.
GEO. HADRILL, Secretary,
Montreal Board of Trade.
D. CAMERON
City Weigher, Gauger and Measurer,
14 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.
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THE
UNDERTAKER,
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Dodge Wood Split Pulley
THE ONLY PERFECT PULLEY.
70 per cent. lighter than iron. Orders promptly filled from stock.

Coca Wine
—FOR—
Spring Lassitude,
Nervousness,
Sleeplessness,
Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits,
Loss of Appetite,
Effects of Grippe.
THE GREAT ENGLISH TONIC
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ICE BRIDGE STILL HOLDS.

Hopes Are Entertained That It May Break Up To-day.

MANY STEAMERS WAITING.

There Are Seven at Quebec And Half a Dozen More Within a Day's Sail.

QUEBEC, April 30.—Large sheets of ice came down the river yesterday morning, and it was thought that there would be a general break up of the ice jam, more especially as the St. Charles ice went out about that time, and the two invariably break up the same day. The ice came mostly from the battures, and though there was general movement of ice above Cap Rouge it was only to jam more firmly than ever. A party who arrived from there to-night said he could have driven a buggy across it. He does not think it will break up before Wednesday, when the highest tides are due. Most river men, however, expect it will give way to-morrow.

The failure of the Cap Rouge ice bridge to disappear is resulting in a blockade of steamers at this port that is fast becoming serious. The first boat to arrive was the Charrington, from Messina, on April 20th, with a cargo of fruit. On the 27th the Bremona, from Palermo, also laden with fruit, followed the Charrington into the Louise basin to wait for the breaking up of the ice bridge. The same afternoon the Beaver line steamship Lake Huron, arrived from Liverpool.

The next arrival was the Allan line steamer Brazilian, from London, with a general cargo, which, after discharging her Quebec cargo, steamed down to Indian Cove to wait for the ice to come down. The same day the Netherholme, from Marysport, also dropped her anchor in Indian Cove. Yesterday morning the Allan steamship Mongolian, Lieut. Barrett, R.N., from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived in port at 7.15 a.m. and moored at the company's wharf to discharge Quebec cargo. She then proceeded to Indian Cove, making three vessels at present anchored there.

This afternoon the first boat of the Dominion line, the Texas, Capt. Hunter, from Cardiff, arrived in port and moored in the Louise basin. She has a general cargo, principally of iron and tin. She has no passengers. Thousands of people visited the basin this afternoon to inspect the imprisoned steamships.

Down the River.

Thus seven steamers are detained by the Cap Rouge ice bridge, and despatches received to-day from points down the river and in the Gulf intimated that this number will be largely added to within the next twenty-four hours. The Hamburg and American Packet company's steamer, the Pickhuben, arrived at the Grosse Isle quarantine at 3.15 this afternoon. She has a very large number of immigrants on board, who will undergo disinfection when being brought up to this port. They are reported as being all well. The Allan Royal mail steamship [illegible] Allan Royal mail steamship [illegible]ison, from Liverpool, passed [illegible] at Rimouski [illegible] but could not land her mails, as the tender has not gone down yet. Acting on orders from Allans, Rae & Co., the Quebec agents, she proceeded to Grosse Isle, where she will remain until to-morrow morning to await the news concerning the ice jam. If it still holds she will come up at once. If not she will have to remain till the ice clears away. The Tritonia, of the Donaldson line, was reported inward at Father Point at 5 p.m., all well; the Rydalmore at 5 a.m., and the City of Lincoln at 3 p.m.

The North of Scotland Lumber company's steamship State of Georgia passed Cape Magdalen, 230 miles below the city, at 3 p.m., and at noon the Tiber was reported as having passed Fame Point. From Cape Ray a steamer was reported as having passed too far out at sea to be made out. Cape Race reported the Louisiana as having passed on Saturday, and the European and Black Prince as passing to-day. There are also a number of sailing vessels in the Gulf, which is generally speaking, reported as being clear of ice.

THE NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

Patent Medicines That are Not Patent —More American Littleness.

[From our own correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 30.—The attention of the Customs department having been drawn to the fact that medicinal preparations known as Phenacetine and Sulfonal are embodied in the British pharmacopaeia, collectors have been instructed that these drugs cannot be rated for duty as proprietary medicines, under item No. 134 of the tariff at 25 per cens. *ad valorem*, but [illegible]

[illegible] Company, are [illegible] people and will be well supported.

"The Fringe of Society."

Mrs. Frank Leslie's nom the Customs' collector at Victoria stating that the local authorities in Alaska have issued a notice stating that foreign vessels will not be allowed to coast in Alaskan waters this season. This notice is designed to cripple the tourist business of Canadian steamers which for two years have successfully competed with the American lines. Hon. Mr. Bowell communicated with Washington on the subject to see if the order emanated from there. In the event of its being enforced it will be a serious question for our Government to consider whether or not the privilege which American vessels have enjoyed for many years of coasting in British Columbia waters should be withnrawn.

A precis relating to the Canadian quarantine stations and regulations prepared by Mr. Lowe, deputy minister of agriculture, appears in the last abstract of sanitary reports issued by the Marine hospital bureau at Washington. Mr. Lowe says among other things that as respects inland ports it is hoped that reasonable reliance may be placed on the maritime sanitation regulations and appliances of the United States to prevent Asiatic cholera or other serious disease entering on the United States seaboard of the continent, but if this hope should not prove to be well-founded and Asiatic cholera should find lodgment, the most active exertions will be made in Canada at points where railways cross the frontier in order to prevent the entering of the disease into Canada, even at the cost of interrupting passenger or other traffic. This is a very important declaration of policy.

Lady Stanley of Preston sails for Canada by the Majestic, leaving Liverpool on Wednesday next.

The Indian department has arranged a capital exhibit of samples of Indian skill and products to be seht to the World's fair.

The Comptroller of Customs will visit Montreal fortnightly to hear complaints from merchants in rega[illegible] matters.

Letters received f[illegible] agencies in the Nor[illegible] sealing has not yet com[illegible] the backward spring.

Ottawa hotel-keepers[illegible] ments that they will [illegible] commodate all the dele[illegible] ral convention, say th[illegible] room for 3,000 strangers[illegible] sarp.

The case of the British [illegible] Bank Note company vs. [illegible] heard before a special si[illegible] chequer court yesterday [illegible] Burbidge. This case [illegible] $8,000, which the compan[illegible] due them for Governmen[illegible] were made expressly for [illegible] by the Department of [illegible] and which amount the [illegible] wish to collect, as they cl[illegible] was agreed on by the de[illegible] time the plates were [illegible] tained in an agreemen[illegible] June, 1881. By this a[illegible] pany were given the [illegible] Government engraving [illegible] vice and in about two [illegible] an entirely new set of st[illegible] use, and these use [illegible] were discarded. [illegible] were brought into [illegible] ceived a letter from [illegible] stating that if a [illegible] the cost of the old plat[illegible] once it would be pa[illegible] had been examined. [illegible] the plates sent to th[illegible] the company claim th[illegible] still refused to pay fo[illegible] than two years, on th[illegible] had not been inspected [illegible] finally becoming ired o[illegible] doing business the compa[illegible]

It is now stated that the [illegible] will not leave for Europe [illegible]

Amongst the cases [illegible] the session of the Se[illegible] week is the one known [illegible] power case. The Att[illegible] Ontario claims that th[illegible] ing criminals sentenced [illegible] any provincial law rest[illegible] cial authorities. The [illegible] ment claims this power [illegible] the Governor-General [illegible] contentions of Sir Oliver [illegible] held by the Ontario Cab[illegible] from this decision the, h[illegible] of the Dominion appea[illegible] court.

The intentions of Lieu[illegible] Royal, of the Northwest [illegible] term expires June 30, a[illegible] in political circles and h[illegible] interest in Ottawa, in v[illegible] bility of Mr. Mackintosh [illegible] Mr. Royal is a lawyer b[illegible] a very successful one [illegible] the Cabinet of the North[illegible] subsequently the gubo[illegible] His Ottawa friends say [illegible] law and politics, and wi[illegible] to Montreal. He is still [illegible] young man, and active. [illegible] Northwesterner for ov[illegible] and as a politician wa[illegible] legislation helpful to [illegible] territories.

Hon. John H. To[illegible] treasurer of British C[illegible] rived here to consult [illegible] ment in regard to [illegible] over a Dom[illegible] perhaps n[illegible] Kaslo, important, for [illegible] Commissioners' flee[illegible] Mexican gover[illegible] the province [illegible] guarantees the [illegible] tion of the bo[illegible]

FROM THE QU[illegible]

The Tarte Reform[illegible] Asphalt Comb[illegible]

(From our own co[illegible]

TORONTO, April 30.—a[illegible] morning Hon. Mr. Fer[illegible] finance, and Hon. Mr. M[illegible] will be in the council r[illegible] of Trade ready to rec[illegible] Delegations from the di[illegible] of trade are to be receiv[illegible] view can be obtained [illegible] arranged with the secre[illegible] Each delegation will t[illegible] minutes to one hour ac[illegible] portance of the matter t[illegible] fer upon.

It is rumored that th[illegible] ies of Toronto have form[illegible] the purpose of running [illegible] the work to be done th[illegible] year the work was don[illegible] duced rates, and it is sa[illegible] lost money. They will [illegible] up the shortage this ye[illegible] extending the time for r[illegible] until May 10, hopes to [illegible] companies to compete, t[illegible] feat the combine move[illegible]

Ingersoll pork packer[illegible] yesterday and bought [illegible] bacon and hams they c[illegible] for export, and prices a[illegible] consequence. As large [illegible] to-day were at 10½c for [illegible] dressed hogs cost the [illegible] nearly all the [illegible] ers were [illegible]

THE WATER L[illegible]

[illegible] tion; "A Dunce's Stool" and "An Italian Grannie." Mr. O. [illegible] shows a striking piece [illegible] a study of some envel[illegible] and coppers, and the [illegible] minute. It is a sketch [illegible] would buy as a simple [illegible]

A TELEPHONE [illegible]

By-Laws Giving One [illegible] sive Rights in a C[illegible]

LONDON, Ont., April [illegible] Galt to-day gave jud[illegible] the St. Thomas by-law[illegible] rights to the Bell Telep[illegible] telephonic purposes ar[illegible] injunction against Lo[illegible] proposed to pass a sim[illegible] injunction and suit w[illegible] a test case by the Aut[illegible] and Electric company [illegible] the exclusive franchise[illegible] Bell company which p[illegible] panies operating in diff[illegible] decision of Chief Justi[illegible] tained, will amend ther[illegible] all the cities and towe[illegible] Bell company now en[illegible] rights open to competit[illegible]

SOME QUICK [illegible]

Which is to be Duplic[illegible] this Sea[illegible]

LITTLE GLACE BAY, C[illegible] steamship Cacouna, on[illegible] of the Black Diamond [illegible] trolled by the Dominio[illegible] will arrive here to-morr[illegible] from Boston, whither[illegible] 1,700 tons of coal fro[illegible] mine. The coal was d[illegible] ton in ten hours, an[illegible] quick discharge as co[illegible] record of similar work [illegible] minal facilities of simi[illegible] being rapidly constru[illegible] which will, during t[illegible] equally quick despatch[illegible]

THEY DID BRITAIN CREDIT.

Her Tars Universally Admired in the Naval Parade.

AN AMERICAN COMMENT

Upon Their Performance—Admiral Hopkins Expresses Himself as Being Very Well Satisfied.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A naval officer contributes to the New York *Times* the following criticism of the great naval parade in New York on Friday:—

When the men of the United States fleet landed yesterday they were dressed in the regulation blue uniform, with web cartridge belts, bayonets, canteens and leggings. All carried Lee magazine rifles. No ammunition was carried. The marines of the United States fleet were dressed in light marching order, in undress, with white helmets. The marines were armed with Springfield rifles. Naval officers, who critically compared the American blue jackets with those who followed them of other nations regretted that there was so much sombreness to the American blue clothes.

There was a wide margin of excellence in infantry work observable among the different companies. Several of the seamen infantry commands were handled in capital fashion, some of the Charleston's men and those of the San Francisco showing up particularly well, but in many of the companies there was not that precision of work exhibited which the officers have been accustomed to see when cadets at Annapolis. On the whole, though, the show made by the American bluejackets was deemed by the observers as good, if not perfect. The men looked out for any amount of hard work, and if their drilling form was not in every instance up to what it should have been the blame, at any rate, was not, in the opinion of the observers, attributable to the officers.

The appearance of the British bluejackets at nearly all points along the line was the occasion for much [illegible] British Naval brigade was composed [illegible] 600 seamen and 150 marines. The sailors were dressed in blue uniforms, with leggings and accoutrements, and the whole topped off by enormous straw hats. Those hats are made by the bluejackets themselves [illegible] and are pieced together out of sennit. They carried Martini-Henry rifles. The new Lee rifles now used in the British army have not yet been issued to the British navy.

Marched Smartly and Well.

The British sailors, as they marched, took shorter steps than did the Americans, and consequently appeared to march at a quicker pace. Their uniform was decidedly picturesque. The shirt or blouse is worn wide open to the lower point of the breast, and underneath is a white flannel jersey which reaches up to the lower portion of the neck and is faced with a blue border. The collar of the shirt is extremely wide, and falls flowing over the shoulders. This collar is of a color about to purchase [illegible] off well there. One tract conform. The [illegible] offered for $10,000, a large [illegible] the sombre [illegible] ago.

British marines marched with the proverbial steadiness which has always characterized them. Nothing like this marching, it can be safely said, has ever been seen in the United States on the part of the naval forces. The observer's mind while viewing them unconsciously reverted to Kinglake's famous passage in describing the battle of Balaklava, when Kinglake, by his reference to the thin red line, made famous the red coat of the British soldier. In all there were nearly 150 British redcoats on shore yesterday. Following the British came nearly 900 men from the Russian fleet. The Russian brigade as a body marched yesterday the best of all the battalions. There was a massiveness about the Russian column which was not even approached to a little bit by any of the other battalions, save possibly the German one. The Russian sailors looked enough alike to be taken for brothers. They wore the blue sailor uniform, topped off by white caps and streamers. The men held themselves well together, but there was not that individuality exhibited by them so noticeable on the part of the British. The Russian sailors were armed with the Russian needle gun. The men from the Argentine Republic cruiser Nuevo de Julio made but a handful when compared with the massive column of Russians. Yet they marched remarkably well, and far better than one would expect from a crew only four months aboard its ship. The dress of the Argentine Republic men was similar to that of the British tars, with the exception that the former wore striped undershirts underneath their blue blouses.

Admiral Hopkins Reviews

Vice-Admiral Hopkins, of the British fleet, with Captain Hamilton, of the Blake and the admiral's flag lieutenant, G. G. Sandeman, were deeply interested witnesses of the march past. They applauded the splendid marching of the Yankee sailors and marines with great vigor, and doffed their hats for the colors of the United States, just as all the foreign officers uncovered for all the flags, foreign or of their own country. When the United States contingent of naval soldiers had passed, and the band of the Blake came in sight from Broadway, Admiral Hopkins moved to the front beside Governor Flower. His keen blue eyes scanned the compact ranks of sailors, with their straw hat brims jauntily upturned, the dignified little midshipmen, and the superbly accurate marching of the red-coated and the blue-coated marines with a critical eye.

Everybody applauded except the British officers. They left the verdict with their guests, but they could tell by the plaudits that rang from the steps of the City hall and all along Park Row that it was favorable. Admiral Hopkins dropped back, when the last British tar had passed, to make room for another admiral. He was congratulated upon the fine appearance of the men of his fleet.

"Oh, I expected them to march well. And for sailors, who are knocking about on ship most of the time, I fancy they do quite as well as should be expected. The marines, as I have told you, beat all our troops in the accuracy of their marching. That has frequently been a subject of wonder, for they are aboard ship almost as constantly as the sailors, and do not begin to have the opportunities for drill that the shore troops have.

ANOTHER BANK BREAKS.

The National Bank of Australasia Closes its Doors.

LONDON, April 30.—A despatch from Melbourne announces the failure of the National Bank of Australasia. The bank has some 150 branches in Australia and agencies in most large cities of the United Kingdom, the Continent and the United States. The authorized capital of the bank is £2,000,000; its assets are estimated at £10,000,000; its liabilities in the colonies only at £7,500,000. The cause of the failure was a heavy run on the bank and all its branches. At the official meeting on last Thursday a dividend of 10 per cent., payable on May 3, was declared. The deposits of the bank amount to nearly £9,000,000, of which about 15 per cent. belongs to persons in England.

HOME RULE PROTESTANTS

Express their Confidence in Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule.

LONDON, April 29.—A large number of residents of Ulster belonging to the Presbyterian and Unitarian denominations, repudiate the resolution in opposition to Irish home rule, which was sent to Lord Salisbury in the name of and as representing the opinions of the Protestants of Ulster. These home rule Protestants have, therefore, caused a communication to be sent to Prime Minister Gladstone expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone and his policy in regard to Ireland and Mr. Gladstone has sent a reply to the communication in which he states that he is pleased to observe the existence of such an enlightened opinion as that held by his correspondents amid the sea of violence and intolerance at Belfast.

NEW BRUNSWICK NEWS.

Customs Receipts at St. John—The Lumber Business.

[From our own correspondent.]

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 30.—The customs receipts at St. John for April were $89,520, against $80,541 in April last year. The Inland revenue receipts were $24,646, against $22,834 in April last year; in the one case an increase of nearly nine thousand and in the other of nearly two thousand.

During last week only two cargoes of lumber cleared for the other side, one for Fleetwood and one for Waterford, Ireland. Thirty-eight schooner cargoes of deals, boards, shingles, laths, piling, etc., cleared for American ports, being chiefly Maine lumber sawed here by American mill men.

About eight tons of fresh fish, chiefly halibut, were received on Saturday.

[illegible] arrived at this port during April 70,364 tons and carrying 2,00[illegible] age of includes ocean and coastwise vessels.

A Queen's county man who arrived from Boston yesterday was relieved of a large sum of money in that city by the old-fashioned bogus cheque racket just before his train left the Hub.

Eureka, built in Glasgow, [illegible] tug, the to-day after a passage of seventeen days, experiencing some rough weather. The little vessel, however, behaved well.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

A Shoemaker's Hidden Wealth—Ministers Leave for Montreal.

(From our own correspondent.)

QUEBEC, April 30.—John Howlett, aged over 60 years, shoemaker, was found dead in bed Saturday morning in the attic of 93 St. Augustin street, where he lived alone. The body was removed to the morgue and an inquest will be held on Monday. The deceased had only one relative here, his [illegible] who is a patient in [illegible] Beauport. Apply to [illegible] had lost a bank book and some promissory notes payable to deceased amounting to over $1,200.

Hon. Mr. Taillon left for Montreal this afternoon. Only the Quebec ministers are now in town. Hon. Messrs. Taillon, Nantel and Beaubien will return on Wednesday when a Cabinet council will be held.

Miss Clara Carrel, eldest daughter of the late James Carrel, proprietor of the Quebec *Daily Telegraph*, died this afternoon after an illness of five weeks. She was 24 years of age.

Judge Bourgeois, of Three Rivers, Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., and Mr. P. Leclair, of Montreal, and Mr. George S. Cantlie, general baggage agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, arrived at the St. Louis hotel to-night.

About $650 have been collected for the Home Rule fund.

The villages of Sawyerville and Rock Island have been erected into separate school municipalities, taking effect on the 1st of July. The canonical parish of St. Armand West is erected into a separate school municipality for Roman Catholics only.

EMINENT MEN COMING.

They Will Represent Great Britain at World's Fair Congress.

LONDON, April 31.—An official list of delegates from Great Britain's literary and scientific associations to the congress to be held in Chicago have been almost completed. Literature will be represented by Sir Edwin Arnold; music by Dr. Alexander Campbell Mackenzie and Sir John Frederick Bridge; pedagogy by Prof. Silvanus Thompson; engineering by Sir Benjamin Baker and Prof. Francis Elgar; electrical work by William Henry Preece, Prof. Silvanus Thompson and Major Cardew, and art by Sir Frederick Leighton.

From Boston to Chicago.

NATICK, Mass., April 30.—Guy L. Gary, of the Press Cycle club, and George K. Quinn, of the Winnisimetts, began the bicycle relay race from Boston to Chicago by starting from the office of the Boston *Post* at 5 p.m. to-day. To their care was entrusted a pouch containing a message from Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, to Governor Altgeld, of Illinois. At Palmer, Mass., a gain of 44 minutes over the schedule time had been made.

The British Ambassador Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, is lying quite ill at his residence here suffering from gout. He attended the naval review at New York on Thursday and was compelled to return to Washington yesterday. His condition is such that he has been compelled to recall with regrets his acceptance of the invitation to attend the World's fair opening at Chicago on Monday next.

Foreigners are Barred.

PARIS, April 30.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted, without a dissenting voice, a motion that "coulissiers" of foreign birth small not be admitted hereafter to the Bourse.

Rich, Red Blood

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

PLAYING A WAITING GAME.

Von Caprivi Lying Low and Saying But Very Little.

THE CLERICALS' POSITION.

Is Von Caprivi Trying to Wheel Them into Line? Rumors of the Pope Being Interested.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Chancellor has given two dinners, at which a few crumbs of authoritative information concerning the present bearings of the ship of state were let fall for the satisfaction of the greedy German public. The first dinner, on Wednesday, was attended almost exclusively by members of the Reichstag; the second, on Friday, by diplomatists and party leaders. On both occasions the topics of conversation were the Army bill, the probability of a general election in the immediate future and the decadence of the Reichstag since Ablwardt was elected to membership. Chancellor von Caprivi listened attentively to the opinions of his guests and spoke little on state matters. He relaxed his reserve once, however, to say that a dissolution would probably follow the defeat of the Army bill, although such an eventuality was not likely as the defeat of the bill was not imminent. At the same time the Government would not decide upon any course of action until after the vote in the Reichstag. Indirectly the Chancellor took pains to have it transpire that the Government of Bavaria, Saxony and Baden oppose a dissolution as peculiarly inopportune during the present condition of the parties. The alternative course recommended by the three states was not revealed. In this connection it is significant that on his return journey from Italy Emperor William will stop in Carlsruhe to confer with the Grand Duke of Baden as to the future course of the central government. The Grand Duke has been a mainstay of the House of Hohenzollern since the formation of the empire; his advice has been sought and trusted in all such grave crises as now seem imminent, and his advice is likely to have a determining [illegible] peror and Chancellor towards [illegible] tory Parliament.

The Clericals were There.

Among the guests at both of the Chancellor's dinners were several conspicuous Clericals whose presence is regarded as the Chancellor's matters, however, will not have much significance until the return of the Emperor to Berlin, for he alone holds the reins of Government and without him the Chancellor takes merely tentative steps while avoiding everything likely to lead immediately to a crisis. He is putting out feelers in all directions. He plays secretly now with the clerical partizans of Freiherr of von Huene, again with the Poles and at another time with the dissident Radicals of the Bamberger and Reickert groups. If he succeed eventually in building a majority it will be composed of the contingent thus indicated gathered round a nucleus of Conservatives and National Liberals. Although all officialdom is busy asserting that the Pope has not been asked to influence [illegible] situation in Germany will take place [illegible] on Thursday, the 15th June next, at noon.
By order of the Board.
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Manager.

the political [illegible] and the *Reichsanzeiger* has denied either the Emperor or Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein discussed at the Vatican the Army bill and the attitude of the Clericale toward it, the contrary conviction will, out of the political mind here, and most peersons believe that a Clerical manœuvre directed from Rome is about to be executed. The Clerical organs have got an inkling of the consequences to be expected from the interview between the Pope and minister and are already spitting fire. Most of them declare that the Clericals in the Reichstag will defy any attempt which the Pope may make.

Minor German Notes.

Emperor William will start for Kiel on June 3 to make his customary summer voyage to North Cape.

This is the 44th day of the drought in Germany. A light rain fell throughout the empire but it was not sufficient to revive the withering vegetation. Growers of cereals are losing most heavily. The Government will require a supplementary vote of 325,000 marks to meet the unexpected expenditure caused in the purchase of supplies by the rise in the prices of national products.

A BAD DAY FOR MOVING.

Cloudy and Mild With Rain During Most of the Day.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, April 30, 11 p.m.—An extensive area of low pressure stretches from the lake region southwestward over the Mississippi valley, accompanied by rainy weather. The pressure is high, with fine mild weather in Quebec and the Maritime provinces, and is about average, with fine mild weather in the Northwest territories.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:—Calgary, 26, 58; Battleford, 22, 62, Qu'Appelle, 22, 54; Winnipeg, 30, 56; Toronto, 35, 50; Montreal, 38, 52; Quebec, 30, 54; Halifax, 38, 54.

Lakes—Showery during the greater part of day; thunder at some places; afterwards fair, with higher temperature.

Upper and Lower St. Lawrence—Cloudy and mild, with rain during most of the day.

Gulf and Maritime—Fair and mild; followed by rain to-night.

Manitoba—Fair and mild.

MONTREAL'S RECORD.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT M'GILL COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, APRIL 30.

Time...	*Bar.....	Ther....	†Hum..	Weather.	Wind Dir'n.	Wind Vel..
3.00	29.917	36.0	61	Clear.....	S W .	18
7.00	29.946	42.5	51	"	W	16
11.00	29.900	48.0	43	Cloudy.....	W....	16
15.00	29.864	53.0	39	"	W....	16
19.00	29.900	45.8	53	"	N....	12
23.00	29.948	41.8	36	Overcast.....	N....	8

Height above sea level, 187 feet.
*Barometer reduced to sea level and to temperature of 32 Fahr.
†Humidity relative, saturation being 100.
Maximum temperature of the 29th was 53.5.
Minimum temperature of the 29th was 34.8.
Maximum temperature of the 30th was 54.9.
Minimum temperature of the 30th was 37.4.
Total mileage of wind on the 28th was 512; greatest in one hour, 37.
Total mileage of wind on the 29th was 355; greatest in one hour, 20.

Patronizing a Home Industry.

THREE RIVERS, April 30.—At the last meeting of the municipal council a contract was awarded to Messrs. Beauchemin & Co., of Sorel, for the construction and installation of a new engine at the aqueduct. The amount of their tender was $5,000. The only other tenderer was the Snow Steam Pump company, of Buffalo, whose price was $4,500.

McGILL'S CONVOCATION.

Closing Proceedings in the Arts Faculty for the Session.

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKS.

Progress of the Past Year—Prof. Bovey Honored—Other Degrees Conferred.

Lively indeed, after the usual type of undergrads, were the students who assembled in the William Molson hall on Saturday afternoon to witness the conferring of degrees in the Faculty of Arts and the awarding of medals and prizes to those who had distinguished themselves in the recent examinations. A large number of friends of the students of the university were present, in fact so many that it was impossible to find seating accommodation for all, and before the proceedings commenced, as well as at various stages of the progress, the students treated them to a variety of college songs, rendered with more or less lung power, according to their degree of popularity. When the graduating class went up to receive the guerdon for hard study a splendid opportunity was afforded the students to indulge in little pleasantries at the expense of the solemn-faced newly-fledged B.A.'s, and of this opportunity they took full advantage, much to their own delight, and not unfrequently to the merriment of the audience. When the "capping" was performed the undergraduates announced the fact to all whom it might concern by bringing a heavy piece of wood into contact with the floor, this being, presumably, their method of showing their appreciation of those fourth year students who had successfully emerged from the examination fire. Even the professors had to be assured in a most emphatic manner either that they were all right, or that they were jolly good fellows, before they were allowed to address the audience; and when Prof. Bovey rose to receive the degree of LLD., *honoris causa*, it was impossible to proceed with the formal ceremony attached thereto until he had been thrice cheered and a chorus of voices had proclaimed that there was nothing the matter with him. Such were some of the features of the Arts convocation of '93, and, indeed, they have been features of like gatherings for years past, and it may safely be asserted that they will continue to be for years to come.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The Chancellor, Sir Donald A. Smith, presided, and accompanying him on the platform were Messrs. Robertson, W. C. McDonald, H. McLennan, E. B. Greenshields, S. Finley, Sir William Dawson, Dr. Alex. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Cornish, Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Rev. Dr. J. Clark Murray, Canon Henderson, Rev. Dr. Barbour, Rev. A. T. Love, Professors Archibald, Bovey, T. Wesley Mills, McLeod, Moyse, Darey, Girdwood, Stewart, Chandler, Carus-Wilson, McGoun, Rev. Prof. Coussirat, Rev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Dr. Adams, Messrs. F. D. Adams, N. N. Evans, H. M. Ami, C. J. Fleet, J. A. Nicholson, A. H. Walters, D. J. Fraser, A. G. Nichols, Dr. Deeks, Mayor Desjardins, ex-Justice Doherty, Rev. T. E. Cunningham, Rev. W. H. Garth and Mr. Sandford Fleming.

CAPPING THE GRADUATES.

Rev. Dr. Cornish opened the proceedings with prayer, after which Dr. Johnson read the list of medalists and prize-winners in the recent examinations, the winners of the same being presented with their rewards. Then the graduating class stepped forward to have conferred upon them the degree of B.A., being sarcastically advised by the students in the rear of the room, as Mr. J. W. Brakenridge was administering the oath, not to swear. The "capping" was performed by Sir William Dawson, and the diplomas were handed to the students, who returned to their seats full-fledged B.A.'s. The following composed the graduating class:

M'GILL COLLEGE.

First rank honors—James T. Brown, Elizabeth M. Fairclough, Charles C. Gurd, Joseph W. A. Hickson, Annie L. Jackson, Agnes S. Jackson, Mabel Lee, Charles Mansur Martha Seymour, Albee A. Skeels, Charlotte Smardon.

Class II.—John S. Gordon, Mabel A. Boright, H. A. Honeyman.

Class III.—David Hutchison, Frances R. Angus; A. H. Farnsworth and Albertt Mahaffy, equal; Archibald McVicar, Edith M. Millar, Stewart M. Munn; John A. Dresser and Jessie H. Macdonald, equal; Jerome Internoscia, Thomas A. Sadler.

Class III.—Cecil L. Brown, William Patterson and Francis Pratt, equal; William Donahue and William McN. Townsend, equal; Albert J. Robertson, J. A. McGerrigle, Louisa E. Hunt; Sumarez Carmichael and Peter D. Muir, equal; Ed. F. McL. Smith.

Aegre—H. M. Killaly, Evander J. McIver, James Thompson.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

Class I.—Margaret Macadam.

Class II.—Ethel L. Gale, E. J. C. Chambers.

THE VALEDICTORIES REPLIED TO.

Mr. A. Mahaffy and Miss M. Seymour delivered the valedictories, which were fine literary efforts, and they were replied to on behalf of the faculty by the Rev. Dr. Clark Murray in a most thoughtful, and at the same time practical, address. He pointed out that if a graduate desired to be perfectly honest to other men and to avoid imposing upon the world with regard to the value of his degree, he must be perfectly honest with himself in his earnest endeavors to realize in spirit the culture which the degree is intended to symbolize. Such a realization of the value of his academic standing was sure to be expected above all of a graduate in the faculty of arts, which was in a special sense the faculty of culture. The other faculties demanded thought, but not so much on account of its intrinsic value as for the purpose of being applied to some professional purpose. All the faculties required a preliminary examination prior to entrance, but apart from this it should not be overlooked that the studies of the professional faculties were departments of intellectual work, and could not be successfully pursued without developing a very valuable fund of intellectual culture. The real aim of professional training was the liberal culture of the professional man. The true lesson of all culture, whether liberal or professional, moral or religious, was that man should realize that his great aim should be not to possess an abundance of this world's goods, but to ennoble himself and to be of benefit to his fellow-men. The man who had not learned this lesson was in reality nothing, and must continue to be nothing for the rest of his life. It was for this reason that all the higher interests of academic life, the interests of professional study itself, were intimately bound up in the faculty of arts. The culture at which that faculty aimed was not planned primarily or mainly to bring men and women to add to their possessions; its studies were designed to discipline the intellectual and moral energies, so as to develop the highest perfection of which humanity was capable, in the conviction that for all men and women the production of wealth as well as the pursuit of any other object, must be subordinate to the supreme ideal of a perfectly cultured manhood and womanhood. As they travelled through life they might be disheartened at times to find that the glorious vision of their youth seemed fain to die away, but for the sake of everything that was worth living for, let them not depart from the sublime ideals of youth, which formed the bright star that rose above the horizon of human life, and now, as of old, they who followed its guidance would surely be brought to "the light which lightens" every man.

The Wicksteed medals for physical culture were then awarded, the silver medal being given to J. A. McGerrigle, and the bronze to S. Young; J. T. Brown, Stevenson and Huestis receiving honorable mention.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

This was followed by the conferring of the degree of M.A., in course, upon Messrs. D. J. Fraser, B.A.; A. G. Nichols, B.A.; J. A. Nicholson, B.A., and H. Walters, B.A. The degree of B.A., *ad eundem*, was conferred upon Mr. Cameron Waller, B.A., Cambridge.

PROF. BOVEY HONORED.

Then Prof. H. T. Bovey was admitted to the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, being presented by Sir William Dawson, who said:—

Mr. Chancellor, I have much pleasure in announcing that the degree of LL.D., nonoris causa, has been granted by the corporation to Henry Taylor Bovey, M.A., of the University of Cambridge, and Dean of the faculty of applied science. The eminent services of Dr. Bovey to the university and to the engineering profession in Canada are too well known to require mention, and have already been recognized by two of our sister universities in Canada and also in the United States. Dr. Bovey is also the author of two important works on applied mechanics which have been favorably received in England and America, and of several valuable papers on this and allied subjects. I may add that the proposal for the degree was introduced to the corporation by representatives of the whole body of graduates.

THE VICE-PRINCIPAL SPEAKS.

Dr. Alex. Johnson reported on the session, prefacing his remarks thereon by expressing pleasure at the return of Sir William Dawson. The number of students, he said, had increased largely, being about 100 more than last year, and more than double what it was ten years ago. There were now over 900 students in all the faculties, and of these about 500 attended lectures in the faculty of arts. One of the results which might naturally be expected from this influx was the overcrowding of some of the class rooms, and this year the faculty had been very hard pressed for room. He hinted that the faculty would not be at all averse to meeting with friends like those who had come to the aid of the faculties of medicine and applied science. The great event of the year had been the opening of the McDonald buildings, which were the pride of Canada and the admiration of the States. Next in importance was a violent attack upon the medical faculty, in common with others in the provinces, but it failed [illegible] connected with it. It had brought the different medical schools in this province to act together, and tended to promote that friendly feeling which should always exist among members of the same profession. Another great [illegible] had been the movement to weld the university into one harmonious whole by students being obliged to study for, at least, two years in arts before entering any of the professional faculties. If such a step could be carried out, however slowly, it would be of great advantage. He then went on to speak in glowing terms of Sir William Dawson's connection with the university, saying that in 1854 it had less than 200 graduates, most of these being in medicine, and there were only seven B.A.'s on the register, though the institution had been in existence for thirty-three years. Now the number of graduates was something like 2,500. It was well-known under whose guidance this extension had been achieved. James McGill was [illegible] the university, but Sir Wm. [illegible] that foundation.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON SPEAKS.

Mayor Desjardins and Mr. Sandford Fleming having spoken words of congratulation, the latter conveying fraternal greetings from Queen's university, Kingston, Sir William Dawson addressed the gathering. He said:—

Mr. Chancellor and Members of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:—After a long and in many respects agreeable and profitable sojourn in the sunny south, I rejoice and thank God once more to take my place in McGill, and to greet the old familiar faces of the city and the land I love, and my pleasure is enhanced by the cordial welcome of colleagues and friends, and not least by the warm greeting of the under-graduates—a reception which renews my youth. It has been a source of much gratification to me to learn from time to time of the continued prosperity of the university and more especially of the golden showers that kind friends have been pouring into her lap. To-day, at the close of one of the most successful sessions of the university, it seems as if its governors and officers had entered into a conspiracy to prove how well they can get on without a Principal. I know, however, how much of care and labor the sudden breaking down of my health last autumn has occasioned to the vice-principal, Dr. Johnson, and to other officers of the university, and we owe sincere thanks to them for the cheerful and able manner in which extra duties have been discharged, and for the evidence that this university is in a position in which the absence or removal of no one man can do it substantial injury. It is true that the liberal gifts by which this session has been signalised have not fallen so much on the central faculty of the university, represented here to-day, as on the professional faculties. We must not, however, forget the opening of that magnificent abode provided by Mr. McDonald for our Department of Physical Science and the new University library provided by the liberality of Mr. Peter Redpath, which is to be formally opened in October. Both of these large additions belong to the faculty of arts, the college proper, in which resides all our teaching in pure science and philosophy, as well as in literature; and while we and all friends of education rejoice in the prosperity and extension of the professional faculties, we shall still more rejoice when it comes to the turn of the faculty of arts to be raised above its present penury and to have its staff augmented up to the needs of the time. It must be noticed here that not only is the faculty of arts now the largest in point of number of students; but the growing specialization of the literary, philosophic and scientific subjects which it covers has obliged the universities of the mother country and the United States to divide and subdivide these subjects in a manner unheard of in former times. In the new University of Chicago, endowed by one of the millionaires of that city, I find the subjects covered by our Logan chair of geology divided into nine, each represented by a separate man, and some of these men among the best in America in their several specialties. Other chairs are treated in like manner. We in McGill are far at present from such subdivision. But when we think of this, we cannot fail to be astonished by the good work done by our small staff, each member of it burdened with work which might well be divided into several chairs, and in some cases very imperfectly supplied with means and appliances. Viewing the matter in this way and in connection with the small economies we have been obliged to practice, the friends of education should hold our working men in the faculty of arts in no small respect and esteem. In my absence these matters have occupied much of my thought. On the one hand I have been amusing myself with jotting down the early history of McGill, its small beginnings and steps of early progress to its present position, and on the other noting the points in which we are surpassed by the older universities and those more recently endowed in the United States. With these details I cannot detain you now, but some day they may see the light in a connected form which will bring the little romance of the early struggles of McGill before the minds of the men and women of to-day. Dr. Murray has to-day most eloquently presented the paramount claims of that education which forms the character of the man or woman, as compared with that which is merely professional; and Dr. Johnson has clearly stated the wants of the Academical Faculty, in connection with its early history. Referring to the report for the past session as presented by the vice-principal, the facts that we have had more than a thousand students actually attending lectures, that the faculty of arts has had 347 students, and that in this and the previous meetings of convocation we have conferred 135 degrees, 42 of them in arts, constitute a proud record for a Canadian university. I note with especial pleasure in this record the success of our effort for the higher education of women, as evidenced by the large nnmber of students and graduates, and by the high standing they have attained. In the annual report the Vice-Principal has ably treated the seeming paradox that McGill, while receiving so great benefactions, continues to be so poor. The work established by the old board of governors consisted mainly of the primary essentials of a liberal education, and to these the McGill endowment and later benefactions up to recent years were devoted. The later benefactions have been largely for the establishment of new work or for extension of special departments. Hence the older and more general work, always slenderly endowed, has remained unaided, and has even had larger demands made on it by each succeeding benefaction. Thus some departments are practically impoverished and greater stress of work laid on them while others are enriched. It would seem that the heavy end of the log, as well as the shorter levers, belong at present to the older and purely academical branches. We have, however, been accustomed to this in McGill, and, like the school boy out at elbows, have not been concerned, knowing that the sight of the bare skin would be sure to produce either a patch or a new coat. There has always been on the part of our governors and benefactors that good generalship which can see that one part of our educational army cannot be unduly advanced or another allowed to be beaten back without dan[illegible] We may be sure that a similar policy will prevail in the future. To the graduates of to-day, I may say that we have full confidence that you will sustain the honor of the university, and will regard the education you have received as a sacred trust which is to be used for the good of all, for the advancement of your country and for the glory of God.

The Rev. Dr. Adams then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

STRONG OPPOSITION

To the Application for a New License on University Street.

To-day Mr. Archambault, the license commissioner's clerk, and his assistants expect to be busy all day receiving money from those to whom the commissioners have granted licenses. Saturday was also a busy day as it was the last day on which [illegible] of licenses [illegible] last of these to come in was a formidable set of papers asking the commissioners not to grant a license to A. J. Charlebois for a saloon next door to the Natural History society's headquarters on University street. The first one was from the society itself through their council. The petition calls attention to the fact that there is only a single wall between their building and No. 34 (where the license is asked for), that their building and library is valued at $30,000 and if destroyed could not be replaced for double the amount, and that the museum is used by all the colleges and schools of all denominations in the city. This is signed by John B. Shearer, chairman of council; Sir W. Dawson, Rev. James Carmichael, R. W. McLachlan G. Sumner, Mr. Justice Wurtele, S. Carsley, Charles Alexander, Edgar Judge, Kenneth Campbell, E. B. Greenshields, Senator Murphy, A. F. Gault and 100 others. The Microscopical society, through Dr. Girdwood, its president, sent in a long list of names in opposition. Others were from the Congregation of the Catholic Apostolic church, who have their services in the building, and the Numismatic and Antiquarian society. As soon as the above were filed Mr. Carson handed in another from the Dominion Alliance. There was also one from the electors of the district with 108 names on it, but the applicants say that some of these names are also on their papers. To-day the commissioners will decide whether they will grant the license or not.

A DANGEROUS WOMAN

Pleads Guilty to a Serious Charge And is Committed for Sentence.

"Avila Clermont, widow, 32 years of age, pleads guilty to a charge of larceny; arrested by Detective MacMahon," was the prosaic statement that appeared on the police docket on Saturday morning before Judge Dugas. The accused was at one time on trial for her life on the charge of having poisoned her husband with strychnine near Alexandria. There was enough of the poisou found in her husband's body to kill half a dozen men. Judge Dugas publicly thanked Detective MacMahon for the manner in which he had worked up the case, and secured not only the prisoner but most of the stolen goods. Ten days ago the wife of Dr. Phillips, Berri street, engaged the woman as a servant without asking for any written character. She showed herself to be a model until last Monday, when she disappeared with a satchel which she had filled with silver, cutlery, cut glass ware, lace table mantles, hand-painted plates and a number of other small articles. The family complained at the Police court and Judge Dugas gave the case to Detectives MacMahon and Campeau, at the same time telling them that they need not come back to him without their prisoner. Both officers soon found out who the woman was and also that her family, which is a respectable one, had discarded her and had also taken from her her three children. She was then traced to St. Justin street, where she was caught on Friday night in a house with the goods she had stolen. When brought before the court and asked why she was a thief she replied, "I have some of my husband's blood in me and so I must be a thief." Judge Dugas then committed her for sentence, at the same time remarking that ladies ought to be very careful whom they engage in their families."

When you speak or even think o spring medicine, how quickly Hood's Sarsaparilla comes into your mind. Take it now.

"Do you have many zephyrs like this?" asked a New Yorker of a Western man just after one of the recent cyclones. "Oh, yes; it happens zephyry week or so," was the reply.—*Texas Siftings.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

A SANITARY NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

SIR,—In view of the necessity at this time of year that all municipalities should put their limits in a thoroughly sanitary condition, I consider that the attention of the Provincial Board of Health should be called to the unsanitary condition of St. Gabriel street, Turcot village, in the parish of Notre Dame de Grace, and contiguous to the city. Should any of the members of that body go out there, their attention would be called to the matter by at least two of their senses. There is practically no system of drainage and the street is in a filthy condition, the contents of cess-pools and other filth evidently draining into it. There is apparently no local board of health, or at least no evidence of its doing anything. Some steps should be taken at once.

RESIDENT.

St. Gabriel stret, Turcot village, April 29, 1893.

DON'T WANT PARK TOLLS.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

SIR,—I notice with regret a paragraph in this morning's GAZETTE to the effect that Mr. McGibbon has suggested a toll on all vehicles using the Mountain park roads as a means of making up the deficit in the park's finances. Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to state that except in the district of Montreal the collection of toll on public highways has entirely gone out of use, and that some other means should be adopted rather than deprive hundreds of visitors and citizens of a mountain drive and view from Mount Royal which the toll would turn away.

Let us have a public drive, at least, which is free, instead of adding more toll-gates try to do away with the ones now in existence.

MODERN TIMES.

April 28, 1893.

ARBOR DAY PROCLAIMED.

The 10th of May in the West and 17th in the East of the Province.

QUEBEC, April 29.—The Government has given longer date selected notice than usual of the mation has been trator ordering Arbor day. A proclamation of the 10th day of May issued by the Administrator as Arbor day, and that Wednesday, the vince including the next, shall be observed teuil, Bagot, West division of the province Brome, Chambly, the counties of Argenton, Twoot Beuharnois, Berthier, laga, Lambton, Chateauguay, Compton, Drummond, Hochelaga, Montmagny, Iberville, Jacques Cartier, Joliette, Laprarie, L'Assomption, Laval, Maskinonge, Missisquoi, Montcalm, Montreal, Napierville, Ottawa, Pontiac, Richelieu, Richmond, Rouville, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Soulanges, Stanstead, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, St. Maurice, Terrebonne, Three Rivers, Vaudreuil, Vercheres and Yamaska. Wednesday, the 17th of May, it is to be observed in the East division, that is, in the counties of Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Dorchester, Arthabaska, Gaspe, Kamouraska, Lake St. John, Levis, L'Islet, Lotbiniere, Matane, Megantic, Montmagny, Montmorency, Nicolet, Portneuf, Quebec (city), Quebec (county), Rimouski, Saguenay, St. Sauveur, Temiscouata and Wolfe.

Provincial Appointments.

Notice is given in the *Quebec Official Gazette* that His Honor the Administrator-in-council has been pleased to call the Hon. John Sharpe to the city of Quebec, under the province, to [illegible] of Quebec, [illegible] Stadacona, [illegible] the division of Portneuf, deceased. [illegible] the Hon. John

The commission [illegible] district of Arthabaska, [illegible] of the peace for the district of Labelle, and a new list [illegible] Kamouraska, has been revoked and appointed. of justices of the peace

The following are named justices of the peace:

District of Montreal—Messrs. Louis Aronson, and Leandre Belanger, notary, of the city of Montreal.

District of Quebec—Mr. Septimus Pitre, of St. David de l'Auberiviere, county of Levis.

District of Chicoutimi—M. Joseph Gauthier dit Larouche. of Chicoutimi.

The Administrator has been pleased to revoke the commission for the summary trial of small cases, dated 3rd February, 1888, for the parish of St. Sauveur, county of Terrebonne, and to appoint by commission dated 21st April 1893, Messrs. F. X. Cloutier, Joseph Plouffe, Toussaint Clouthier, Olivier Briere, Gilbert Paquet, Edmond Brasseau and J. A. Malo, commissioners for the said court.

Mining in British Columbia.

It looks very much as if the next mining "excitement" would be up in British Columbia, in the Slocan country and Kootenay region. A great many miners are looking there is much enquiry for detailed information. This will doubtless result in the development of a great amount of new territory, as prospectors will not content themselves with staying in the main camps, but will scatter over the whole region. A number of California men have already gone to British Columbia to examine property there. The Northwest expects this year quite an accession to its mining population.—*Mining and Scientific Press.*

of [illegible] which [illegible] Favorite Prescription" is the only one that's [illegible] guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. In all "female complaints" and irregularities, periodical pains, displacements, internal inflammation, bearing-down and kindred ailments, if it don't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

So certain to cure every case of Catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy that its proprietors make you this offer: "If you can't be cured, permanently, we'll pay you $500 cash."

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In this system neither operators nor central offices are required, nor is any electrical knowledge required for its operation.

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IT HAS NO EQUAL.

We have now on hand, in pamphlet form, the testimonials of scores of persons who have been cured, in Canada, of all kinds of chronic diseases, proving incontestably our claims, that vitiate the blood, "which is the life." The Microbe Killer can be drunk without harm by young and old, and if persevered with in its use, no doubt need be entertained that it will complete a cure. Never mind what others may think or say, give this remedy a trial and it will speedily convince you of its merits. We invite any person suffering from

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to consult us in person or by mail, and we will truthfully tell them just what our remedy can do in their troubles. Ladies afflicted with various ailments, generally termed Female Complaints, can never find a greater boon for their sufferings than the Microbe Killer. All correspondence sacredly confidential. Addr

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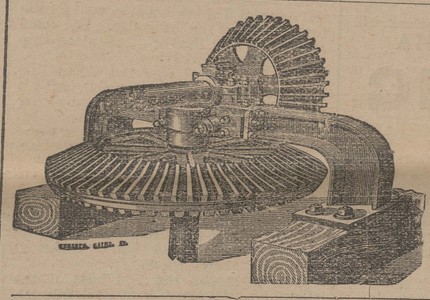

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Miscellaneous.

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The company also offer for sale many choice **building lots**, suitable for country residences.

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Miscellaneous.

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—TO—

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All these pianos have been sold and have given full and entire satisfaction proven by all the letters received from his numerous customers. All that he asks of the public in general is to pay a visit to his manufactory and see the assortment of pianos he has on hand of every variety and every style with latest improvement in Harp Stops and Mufflers, which can be sold at moderate price and lower than any other house, with a guarantee of ten years at his risk and expense. He has paid this year about $32,000 of wages to the different workmen of the city of Montreal. He should have at least a part of the patronage of the English and French Canadians as this money paid to the employes remain among us and gives bread to some hundreds of families.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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Trains will leave Windsor Street Station:

(F) 9.20 a.m., 4.15 p.m., (A) 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m. — For Cote St. Antoine, Montreal Junction, Dorval, Valois, Lakeside, Pointe Claire, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire, Bay View, St. Annes and Vaudreuil.

(A) 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m. — For Como, Hudson, Hudson Heights, Lavigne, Rigaud and Point Fortune.

(I) 1.30 p.m. — For all stations as far as Pointe Fortune.

Train leaving 4.15 p.m., will run through to Perth in place of train formerly leaving at 5.15 p.m.

Trains will arrive Windsor St Station:

8.30 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 11.35 a.m., (F) 7.55 p.m. — From Vaudreuil, St. Annes, Bay View, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire, Point Claire, Lakeside, Valois, Dorval, Montreal Junction, Cote St. Antoine.

8.30 a.m., 9.45 a.m. — From Point Fortune, Rigaud, Lavigne, Hudson Heights, Hudson and Como.

Trains will leave Dalhousie Sq. Station

For Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, etc., 8.50 a.m., (I) 1.30 p.m., (A) 3.00 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.20 p.m.

Trains will arrive Dalhousie Sq. Station

From Ste. Therese, St. Rose, etc.

8.30 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 8.20 p.m.

(A) Daily except Saturdays and Sundays.

(F) Stops only when passengers for or from Montreal Junction, Dorval, Valois, Beaconsfield, St. Annes and Vaudreuil.

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Miscellaneous.

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HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

TO ENRICH THE BLOOD AND RESTORE ALL THE VITAL ENERGIES.

It contains Phosphate of Lime, the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system, and is the BEST TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, POORNESS OF BLOOD and the EXCESSES OF YOUTH.

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IT IS A SPECIFIC IN INFANT'S GREEN DIARRHOEA AND ASSISTS CHILDREN IN THE FORMATION AND CUTTING OF THEIR TEETH.

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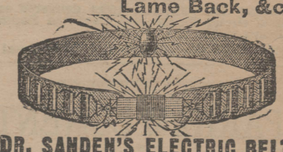

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AN ENJOYABLE REUNION.

Reminiscent and Congratulatory Speeches — An Interesting Discussion on a Proposed Reform.

Saturday at noon the members of the Corn exchange bade adieu to their old home. They gathered around a well laden board which had been provided by their genial president, Mr. D. A. McPherson, and the meeting was all that good cheer and good fellowship could make it.

WHO WERE PRESENT.

The following gentlemen accepted Mr. McPherson's invitation to lunch:—Messrs. W. W. Ogilvie, president of the Board of Trade; Edgar Judge, treasurer of the Board of Trade; Wm. Cunningham, R. M. Esdaile, Frank J. Hart, D. L. Lockerby, Jno. B. McLea, J. D. Rolland, Chas. F. Smith and Jas. Williamson, members of the council; Jas. Alexander, D. S. Hislop, W. M. Campbell, J. N. Vaillancourt, W. M. Le Mesurier, John Popham, Archibald Nicoll, Adam G. Thomson, D. Robertson, John Baird, E. F. Craig, R. Peddie, W. A. Hastings, J. Robillard, Jas. Allen, John R. Arnott, C. J. Baird, R. Bickerdike, M. Brossard, Thomas B. Brown, S. Cookson, James Currie, C. B. Esdaile, John Fairbairn, W. B. Ferguson, M. S. Foley, Wm. Gear, Auguste Girard, O. M. Gould; A. H. Harris, of the Grand Trunk railway; N. J. Fraser, Harold Hampson, George H. Hannah, A. Hodgson, J. E. Hunsicker, G. M. Kinghorn, Hospice Labelle, J. O. Lafreniere, Peter Laing, Abner Kingman, Victor Major, H. Mason, Robert Meighen, Alex. Mitchell, Stewart Munn, A. G. McBean, D. G. McBean, W. G. McConnell, Alex. McFee, W. J. McGrail, Ewan McLennan, W. J. McMillan, Walter Oliver, Jas. Quintal, H. W. Raphael, R. Reford, J. E. Rendell, G. W. Robinson, J. R. Ronald, R. T. Routh, Jos. Scott, Jas. Shaw, J. C. Sinton, J. L. Smith, M. B. Smith, James E. Stewart, William Stewart, James Strachan, Chas. Thomson, G. A. Thomson, Geo. Wait, R. E. Wight, S. Howard and John Corbett, of the C.P.R. A number of other members were also present.

Mr. McPherson occupied the chair, having on his right Messrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Edgar Judge and Robt. Archer, and on his left Messrs. A. G. Thomson, A. Robertson and John Baird.

MR. M'PHERSON'S SPEECH.

After the succulent viands had been duly appreciated by all, Mr. McPherson called for order. All were aware, he said, of the occasion which had brought them together. He had thought this would be a fitting manner of saying good-bye to the old castle of cobwebs which they had occupied so long. It was not the opening of the Board of Trade's new building, but a purely Corn exchange affair, and when so many of the members were present he thought it would be quite fitting to refer to the agitation which had been carried on for some time about the advisibility of establishing an option board or wheat pit. The committee of the Corn exchange had not been able to formulate any system to bring this about, but they would be quite satisfied to receive any system in accordance with the rules of legitimate trading. The subject was not a new one, but it would be a pleasure to listen to any remarks which the members might offer.

In concluding, the chairman proposed the toast of the Queen, at the same time asking Mr. George Wait to give the "hip, hip, hurrah!". The cheers were given with a will and all then sang "God Save the Queen."

The next and last toast, Mr. McPherson then announced, would be to the Montreal Board of Trade.

THE BOARD OF TRADE'S PRESIDENT.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie replied. The Board of Trade, he said, had been fortunate in having such a source of strength as the Corn exchange, the members of which were brought together daily. They had been a great support in completing the new building. When in that grand temple he hoped they would obtain an increase in membership and in attendance. Five years ago they had started the agitation for this new building and it had received all the support they had expected. They had been fortunate in having at that time such a president as Mr. Archer, whose footsteps had been followed by Mr. Greenshields. It was most creditable to these gentlemen that the erection of that grand building had been completed without a hitch and with less than 5 per cent. of extras. He was a great believer in the advantages to be derived from bringing people together. That was the object of the Corn exchange, to bring its members together to compare opinions and quotations. Combines, things not generally appreciated, were the result of the system of falsifying and cutting prices. It was not a pleasant task to go to a man's office and ask him what he was doing; but they could meet him on the Exchange and talk the matter over, with the best of results. The new building would contain every means of facilitating business, and he had no doubt they would go on prospering. He could go back to their first meeting in this old home, and through all the years they had spent here they had seen many ups and downs. Many old members had passed away, among them their first president, Mr. Robert Esdaile, a man of sterling worth. But we are not here forever, and he saw before him men well able to fill the places of the departed. He thanked the president of the Corn exchange for having brought about this pleasant gathering.

MR. EDGAR JUDGE

was the next called upon. He said he was one of the few members who could remember the incorporation of the Corn exchange. It had been from the start a strong organization. Buyers were then plentiful and transactions important. He referred in words of praise to the old-time members, such as the Esdailes, D. Torrance, J. Young, Louis Renaud, James Taylor, [Chas. J. Cusack, James Oliver, I. Gould, John Ogilvie, Thomas White, Thos. Cursbaw, John Craig, P. J. Ryan, and many others. Most of them had followed the common lot. They were all men of great ability and enterprise, who had done much to develope the trade of Montreal. The frank cordiality which had always existed among the members of the Corn exchange had done much to make up for their failure to accumulate the dollars and cents. In the noble building which they were about to enter he hoped that fortune's wheel would bring them all increased prosperity. With the proposition to establish a wheat pit he had no sympathy. It simply meant facilitating speculation. The call board was a different thing. It had been tried twice without success, but he thought the conditions of business had changed since then. A large and active trade had grown up in coarse grains, and he did not see why the dealers who have anything to sell should not be extended the same facilities here which exist around Chicago. He trusted that the committee of the Exchange would take the matter into consideration.

Mr. A. G. McBean was next invited to speak. He recalled his first appearance on the Exchange. Although a stranger he had been taken in. (Laughter.) He did not think then that he could make his living in competition with so many experienced merchants; but in a few days he had felt such a warm feeling of sympathy from those around him that he had resolved to remain a member of the Exchange come what might. The cause for this feeling might be that "affliction's sons are brothers in distress." (Laughter.) At all events in no other association was there such kindly feeling. All Glengarry men are modest, and for that reason he would say nothing of the president beyond the fact that he had placed them under lasting obligation. With respect to the call board he would say that if it were properly conducted no harm would result. It would be the means of establishing correct quotations, a great boon. The establishment of a wheat pit might be left in the hands of the association, to be decided as it advances. If it can be established without demoralizing trade let it be done. But it was a matter in which it would pay to go slowly. The grain trade is growing. A time will come when Manitoba will export 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it should be the ambition of every member to retain a share of that great trade.

Mr. H. W. Raphael got up to insist on the necessity of securing new business. But little business can be secured with little trouble. There is not a man in Montreal who is not a speculator. A large number speculate in Chicago. Why could they not have this trade here? If through any unfortunate circumstances they were to sever their allegiance, they would have a wheat pit in a month. The Americans knew what was advantageous. They had not to consider the moral point that it would increase speculation, because the speculation was going on in Chicago.

Mr. Ogilvie—You want to make it easy.

Mr. Raphael—As we are now, our business is infinitesimal. We should do something to make our seats valuable.

Mr. J. D. Rolland said it was the first time that he was present at a meeting of the Corn exchange, but if the meetings were conducted as that one was he was sure they would always have a full board. He favored calling general meetings of the different traders. It would be an occasion to bring the different nationalities together, and they are all such good people that the more we meet the better we appreciate each other. In conclusion he proposed the health of the chairman, which was enthusiastically received.

In returning thanks Mr. McPherson said that he was much pleased to have heard the remarks made about the call board and wheat pit. He assured the members that the matter would be seriously considered, and that everything consistent with the honor of the Exchange and the laws of the country would be done to facilitate trade.

Mr. Robert Esdaile thanked the gentlemen who had referred to his father so kindly, and then the whole assemblage walked over to the new building, to which they were welcomed by Mr. Ogilvie in a very patriotic speech.

Mr. Archer was also called upon and very modestly acknowledged the compliment.

GOT THEIR CUPS.

Sir Donald Smith Gives the 6th and 83rd Their Prizes.

Seldom has there been such a brilliant gathering as there was at the Drill hall on Saturday evening to see Sir Donald Smith present the two handsome challenge cups for the most efficient city and rural corps in the Fifth Military district. The gathering was an entire success. It brought out the friends of the regiment in strong force, and they were well repaid, for the ceremony was a most interesting one. At nine o'clock the regiment marched out of their armory with Lt.-Col. Burland at their head, to the tune of the "British Grenadiers," while Lieut.-Col. Massey, their old commander, under whom they won the cup, looked on from the platform. Line to the left on No. 1 company was formed and in a few minutes Sir Donald Smith, with the Hon. Mrs. Herbert on his arm and Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., arrived. A minute after Adjutant-General Powell, accompanied by Lt.-Col. MacPherson, D. of S., Lt.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., and Lieut.-Col. Mattice, B.M., came in and were received with the general salute, and then proceeded to the raised platform. Then the two handsome cups were brought out by Sergeants Edwards, Pike and Wilson, under command of Quartermaster McLaren. They were placed on a table in front of Sir Donald Smith, and the regiment was formed in close column and marched up to the front of the dais with both bands massed on the flanks.

Lieut.-Col. Houghton having briefly stated the purpose for which they had gathered, Sir Donald Smith expressed his pleasure at the somewhat novel experience. He recalled a conversation he had with General Herbert last year and expressed his pleasure at being able to give effect to his desire to promote the efficiency of the force. He expressed his regret at the absence of the General, but he had been called to England by the call of duty to perfect arrangements for the better defence of our country. He praised the work done by General Herbert since he came to Canada, and caused much applause by declaring that all knew that physically and intellectually the soldiers of Canada were equal to these of any other country. He was sure that the General would be supported by the force as well as by the Minister of Militia. He congratulated the Sixth and the 83rd upon having won the cups, but assured them that they would have to work hard to retain possession of them. The presence of Mrs. Herbert was dwelt upon in complimentary terms, and Sir Donald paid a tribute to Col. Massey, under whom the Sixth had won the cup.

Suitable speeches in acknowledgment were made by Lieut.-Colonel Burland and Lieut.-Colonel Sheppard, after which Colonel Walker Powell, adjutant-general, made a felicitous address. Mayor Desjardins also delivered one of his usually happy speeches, and Lieut.-Col. Massey spoke a few words in praise of his old corps.

In answer to repeated calls Solicitor-General Curran delivered a stirring address. He said he would not refer to the benefactions of Sir Donald Smith; the presence of the Canadian philanthropist, whose modesty was well known, would not allow him to do the subject justice. The officers and men of the Canadian Militia had made great sacrifices in the past, were now doing so, and, no doubt, would continue to render service to their country whatever that duty might cost them. In no part of Canada had greater sacrifices been made than in Montreal and its vicinity to bring the active militia into a state of efficiency. Sir Donald Smith had done a great deal to encourage the military spirit, and his present magnificent gift was another claim upon the military authorities. He felt satisfied that his influence was such that the great boon of having the military school removed to Montreal might possibly be secured. (Prolonged applause.) It was too bad if anything should prevent so desirable a consummation. The Mayor, aldermen and citizens of Montreal were only anxious to give suitable grounds for such a school and relieve the young men who desired military instruction from having to leave their business and go a distance of thirty miles to secure it. If Sir Donald Smith could induce the Minister of Militia, whose anxiety to improve the opportunities of the force now so well known and so highly appreciated, to adopt the idea of bringing the school to Montreal he would have conferred a lasting and substantial benefit on the force.

Sir Donald Smith assured the commanding officer and men that he would be only too happy to lend all his influence to secure the school for Montreal. He felt, however, that the Solicitor-General was minimizing his own influence. He had far more power than he was willing to acknowledge, and all he would say was that he was willing to co-operate with Mr. Curran and secure that great advantage to the volunteer corps of Montreal if it were possible.

This concluded the ceremonies as far as the speech-making was concerned, and Lt.-Col. Burland, taking off his busby, called on the regiment for three cheers for Sir Donald Smith, which were given with a will and followed by the regimental fireworks tiger. Major Macaulay then took command, and after a march around the hall the parade was dismissed. The social side of the evening then commenced, and the invited guests were escorted to the armories of the Garrison Artillery and the Sixth Fusiliers, where receptions were held that lasted until midnight.

On this memorable occasion for the Sixth the muster was not up to full strength. But the few that remained away did not do so from any choice but from compulsion. In the first place, it was moving day for a number of the members of the corps, and as the Sixth has not received a new issue of tunics for over three years some of the uniforms were so worn out that they would be unpresentable for a full-dress parade. Still, with all these drawbacks to a full muster, the regiment turned out 233 strong, as follows:—Three field officers, Lieut.-Col. Buriand, Major Macauley, Major and Adjutant Atkinson; three staff officers and Major and Paymaster Seath, Major Surgeon Bell, Captain and Quartermaster W. McLaren; nine company officers, Captains Chambers, Mitchell, Finclay, Newman, Phillips, Lieutenants Denison, Smith, Eaves and Burland; Sergeant Major Street and six staff sergeants, 153 sergeants and men, 6 pioneers, 6 ambulance corps, 6 signal corps, brass band of 25 under Bandmaster Hardy, fife and drum band under Bandmaster Lavers, 15.

SOME OF THOSE THERE.

It would be an impossibility to give the names of half the distinguished people who were present on the platform and the reserved seats adjoining, but among them were Col. Walker Powell, adjutant general; Hon. Mrs. Ivor Herbert, wife of the major general commanding Canadian Forces; Lieutenant-Colonel J. MacPherson, director of stores Ottawa; Lieutenant-Col. Bond, Lieut.-Colonel Isaacson and daughter, Lieut.-Colonel Henshaw, Lieut.-Colonel McArthur, Lieut.-Colonel Massey and Mrs. Massey, Lieut.-Colonel Gardner and the Misses Gardner, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. and Miss Seath, Lieut.-Colonel Mattice and Mrs. and Miss Mattice, Mrs. Moise, Mrs. Major Macaulay, Miss Chambers, the Misses Findlay, Miss Cantlie, Miss Maltby, Lieut.-Colonel Sinton and Mrs. Sinton, Miss Burland, Miss McGarry (Belfast, Ireland), Mrs. R. McLaren, Mrs. W. McLaren, Mrs. Fish, Lieut.-Colonel and Miss E. C. Dixon, Hon. J. J. Curran and Mrs. Curran, Lt.-Col. Strathy, Lt.-Col. Starke, Lt.-Col. H. Prevost and Mrs. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Dixon, Lt.-Col. Aubry, the Mayor and Mrs. Desjardins, Lt.-Col. Butler and Miss Butler, Miss McDougall, Lt.-Col. Stevenson, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Caverhill, Lt.-Col. Dixon, Capt. A. Demers, and Lieut. Daveluy, 86th, Miss Dixon, and a majority of the junior officers of the sister city corps, many of them accompanied by ladies.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

John L. Sullivan and his company arrived in town yesterday and will be seen this evening in "The Man from Boston." Much of good is said about the performance, but Montrealers can alone give their verdict this week. Popular prices will prevail and large houses are expected at Sohmer park.

Theatre Royal.

"Side Tracked" is the title of a new play, with plenty of sensational spice, that will occupy the boards at the Royal this week.

Opera at the Armory.

The members of the Opera company who have been playing at the Empire for the last two weeks are now stranded in this city without the wherewithal to secure passage to New York. Their position is a very serious one, and they deserve all the public sympathy and active support that can be given them. In order to raise money with which to pay their indebtedness and to purchase tickets to New York, they will give two performances at the Victoria Rifles Armory hall to-morrow and Wednesday evening, assisted by Messrs. Edwin Varney, J. B. Dupuis, W. E. Burgess and other local amateurs. "The Mascot" will be presented to-morrow and "The Chimes of Normandy" on Wednesday. The company includes some very good people and enjoyable performances may be expected. It is to be hoped that there will be good houses in order that these unfortunate people may be relieved from their unfortunate predicament. Popular prices will prevail. Miss Elaine Gryce, late prima donna with the D'Oyly Carte company; Miss Julia Glover, late of the New York Casino, and Mr. Henri Laurent, late tenor of the Lillian Russell company, are the leading people and will be well supported.

"The Fringe of Society."

Mrs. Frank Leslie's new adaptation of Dumas' celebrated play, which has the above title, will shortly be seen at the Academy. The company will include Mr. Joseph Haworth and Miss Emily Rigl.

Nikisch's Default.

People who purchased tickets for the Boston Symphony orchestra can have their money refunded at Nordheimer's after 10 o'clock this morning.

Theatrical Success of Capt. Streatfeild.

Rarely has Ottawa enjoyed a more artistic treat than on Friday evening last, when Capt. Streatfeild impersonated Henri de Corneville in Planquette's well known opera, "The Chimes of Normandy." The enthusiasm reached its beighth when Capt. Streatfeild rendered that beautiful solo—in the first act—when he was completely buried by a shower of bouquets. The support was fairly good and the whole performance reflected much credit on the energy of the promoters. Capt. Streatfeild has been approached by several managers of the leading New York theatres, who are desirous of securing his valuable services for the coming season.

A Roland for an Oliver.

Apropos of the lawyers pitching into experts on the witness stand in murder trials, the case is recalled where the lawyer looked quizzically at the doctor who was testifying and said:—

"Doctors sometimes make mistakes, don't they?"

"The same as lawyers," was the reply.

"But doctors' mistakes are buried six feet under ground," said the lawyer.

"Yes," said the doctor, "and lawyers' mistakes sometimes swing six feet in the air."

The superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges, with thanks, from: Mrs. Cordner, quantity of furniture; Mrs Johnson, quantity of furniture: Miss Durnford, quantity of furniture and periodicals; Mrs. Godfrey, three parcels of clothing; Mrs. Lambley, parcel of clothing; the Misses MacMaster, 62 bound volumes.

STILL AN I...

The Cap Rouge... Move...

NOTES OF ...

The Wellington ... tically Comple... Commissi...

On Saturday m... Garriepy telegraph... ertson, secretary to ... sioners, the followin... —Cap Rouge ice ... good news soon spre... it was thought th... vessels now lying ... able to reach Montr... noon. Later on in ... patch reached the ... ice had jammed ag... of the Richelieu an... company, received ... bec yesterday st... Rouge had not ... ed on Saturday, ... could not, there ... trips between ... mencing on the ... pected.

AROUND ...

The Lachine cana... Wellington street ... for some time be... important opers... street bridge, wi... and forest of de... massive stones, ... the demolished ... mud excavated ... shed, dining-room ... construction trestles ... hundred and one ... the construction of ... which give to ... an impression ... mazy indistinctne... form and comeli... duct of the engin... this science stand ... of steel clean cut ... the overhanging arc... bridges are about ... to enter on their ... clearing the busy ... daily thronging the... come. How many ... sawer is a deep ... would be a prophet ... without honor in th... answer would to a ... tell the prowess ... whole, of Montreal ... the past give us ... remembering that ... demolished were ... the canal was er... ago it may no... that from the ... traffic and of ... present graceful a... may become inade... roll by. Fifteen ... man proudly placed ... proved revolving br... will lay his lever d... the bottom. Fifte... as a practical moti... ling in the laborat... ing room. What ... years evolve?

THE HA...

But the reporter ... wandering along t... a scene perhaps ... less important, for ... Commissioners' fle... to build a large por... The water bein... the vessels are ... sloping bottom a... what canted ab... same trim appe... but all is life and a... are being prepar... work. Men are pa... in space on boom ... branch; others ar... amining machiner... working order; ... huge sticks of tim... wood, others iron, ... to make little dif... armed with mode... buckets are being fi... These are often ca... resemblance to th... utensils, but wha... bowls, including th... feet deep and wei... pounds. The H... vessels are almost ... go to their statio... the three new flo... land derrick will r... time yet. The w... and completing th... until the experts ... and this report wa... it has been impor... derrick ready for t... tion. The recomm... perts, however, are ... but the work is be... the recommendati... missioners' chief ... Kennedy, and he ... W. J. Sproule, of ... have been kept ... work since a decis... reached. Messrs. ... Co., the contractor... work as fast as po... the same with al... ances until its con...

THE WATER I...

On Sunday aft... into the canal bas... that the harbor fl... ter quarters to-day ... work on the guard...

It has also bee... that all the St. La... in working order ... R. C. Y. S." ... news for the shi... shippers—the K... ston and Montreal Forwarding co... pany—have already afloat at Kingston about 200,000 bushels of grain for export to the old country.

It is also expected that the passenger traffic will be greatly increased during the coming season, and with this in view the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company have wisely decided to place the Bohemian as a down day boat on the Kingston route.

By to-morrow the canal will be thoroughly awakened from its winter slumber and quite prepared to enter upon its expected heavy season of '93.

Messrs. Sincennes-McNaughton, the contractors for the buoy service, are pushing their work rapidly ahead. On Saturday they received a telegram from Mr. W. P. Boucher, their engineer, stating that the principal buoys between Three Rivers and Sorel were placed, and that they were leaving for Batiscan and would place the red iron buoy on Becancour bend on way down.

The time balls at the Harbor Commissioners' office having had the electrical appliances repaired, were dropped for the first time this season on Saturday at noon.

The steamer Alexandria is expected down on Wednesday, and will at once begin her trips to the Bay of Quinte.

Captain J. F. Towers, who is widely and favorably known to the public as the captain of the Ocean, has been appointed superintendent of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company's steamers between here and Toronto. He will have entire supervision of all the steamers and will thus be able to look after the improvement of the service.

...CE BLOCKADE.

...Ice Has Not Yet ...ed Out.

...NAVIGATION.

...Street Bridge Prac... ...ted—The Harbor ...oners' Fleet.

...horning Mr. Charles ...ed to Mr. Alex. Rob... the Harbor commis... g: "Quebec, 9.30 a.m. ...noving down." This ...ead over the city and ...at the several ocean ... at Quebec would be ...eal on Monday after... the day another des... city stating that the ...un, whilst Mr. Milloy, ...d Ontario Navigation ...a telegram from Que... ...g that the ice at Cap ...ed yet, as was report... ...l that their steamers ..., make their regular ...e and Quebec, com... ...t of May, as was ex...

...E CANAL.

...nd vicinity, from ...engneurs street, has ...the scene of busy and ...ns. The Wellington ... its swarms of men ...k masts, pile drivers, ...asse of debris from ...ctups, great heaps of ...m foundations, tool ...mporary bridge, ..., etc., and the ...minor accessories to ...an important work, ...he casual observer ...of confusion and ...ss, is now taking ...ess, and the pro... art as well as of ...in links and posts ...lh slender against ...f blue, for the two ...mpleted and ready ...conscious task of ...housands that will ...ors for years to ...ars? In the an... interest, but it ...s and prophets are ...ir own country. The ...degree at least fore... part, if not the ...

But "scenes from ...stical lore," and by ...th structures just ...ought ample when ...larged, fifteen years ...seem improbable ...growth of street ...shipping that the ...d roomy structure ...uate ere many years ...ears ago the bridge ... his lever to the im...dge gear. To-day he ...wn and simply press ...n years ago electricity ...ve agent was a nurs...ory and experiment... will the next fifteen

...RBOR PLANT.

...left the bridge and ...al soon came on ...t so striking, but not ... there lay the Harbor ...rt that is this summer ...ion of the guard pier. ...out of the canal ... resting on the ...d being thus some... ...out have not the ...rance as if afloat; ...tivity on board. They ...d for the summer's ...inting, some hung out ...s like sparrows on a ...e cleaning up and ex... to see that all is in ...thers are trimming ...ber; some are boring ... the material seeming ...ference to the borer, ...n appliances. Great ...tted ready for digging. ...led spoons, from their ...ose handy household ... huge spoons, with ...eir teeth, about eight ...ghing eight thousand ...arbor Commissioners' ...finished and ready to ...s in the harbor, but ...ting derricks and the ...ot be ready for some ...ork of strengthening ...ese could not be begun ... had reported on them ...s delayed so long that ...sible to get the new ...he opening of naviga... ...endations of the ex... not being carried out, ...ng done according to ...ns of the Harbor Com... engineer, Mr. John ...and his assistant, Mr. ...he engineering staff, ...busy supervising the ...on respecting it was ... John McDougall & ..., have pushed on the ...sible and will continue ... their available appli... ...pletion.

...ET INTO THE CANAL.

...ter was let

...LINENS... ...Sarsapa... ...ess a magical touch, ...nd so gratifying the relief. ...ads the following from an aged and respected citizen of St. Mary's, Ont.:

"I am very glad to give this testimonial as to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I suffered very much with dyspepsia. I have been taking medicine

For 25 Years

and I never had anything do me as much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every symptom of the dyspepsia has entirely disappeared and I feel that I cannot praise the medicine too highly. I

Eat Better, Sleep Better

and *feel stronger than I have for many years.* I have taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla bought of Mr. Sanderson, the druggist." JOHN AIKENS.

CORDIAL ENDORSEMENT.

From Mr. Sanderson, the Druggist.

"I know Mr. Aikens to be a strictly honest, straightforward man, and take much pleasure in testifying to the truth of the testimonial he gives above." F. G. SANDERSON, Druggist, Queen Street, St. Mary's, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS, the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME BAROUCHE, almost new, in excellent condition. Made by Ledoux.

A VERY SUPERIOR BROUGHAM. Made by Ritchot, been little used.

A SERVICEABLE BUGGY. To be seen at the Stables of

THE SHEDDEN COMPANY,
William Street, City.

The Foreman in charge will supply information as to price.

A Fire and an Arrest.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning Constable Walker, of Cote St. Antoine, saw a man coming from the direction of the two tenements, 60 and 62 Elm avenue, owned by Mr. Howley, senior. The officer waited on Wood avenue till the man came up and called to him to stop. Instead of stopping, however, he started across some vacant lots. The officer followed and came up with his chase just as he was getting over the fence next to the lacrosse grounds. Here Taylor recognized the man as James B. Howley, junior, and brought him to the station. Questioned by Chief Harrison, Mr. Howley declined to say anything. Just at this time Mr. Samuel Smith, a tenant of Mr. Howley's, came in and reported his house on fire. The chief telephoned to No. 10 Fire station to Captain Sparling, who, with his men, arrived in some nine minutes, and after a half hour's work had the fire out, but not before the houses were badly damaged. Mr. Smith said he and his wife were asleep when he was startled by the sound of something falling next door. Few minutes after the partition next to the bedroom burnt through. He roused his wife and moved out a few pieces of furniture that he had brought in that day. He then rushed to the Police station. The firemen and Chief Harrison made an investigation and found the fire had started in a closet near the window. In the morning Howley was brought before Judge Dugas, and, after pleading not guilty, was remanded without bail until Friday. The case was a topic of general coversation at the Cote. Very few believe that young Howley is guilty, and say that everything will come out all right. The police officials say another man was chased that night, but he got away. The house was insured in the Liverpool, & London and Globe, but for what amount has not been ascertained.

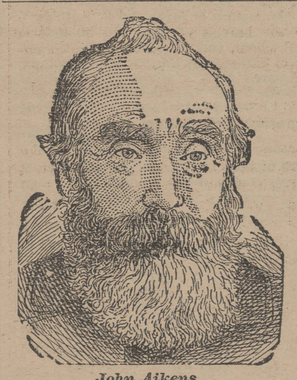
The New Keeley Company.

Letters-patent of Canada have been issued to the "Leslie E. Keeley's Institutes Company of Canada (limited)," with a capital stock of $500,000. The incorporators are Messrs. George W. Radford, barrister, DeForest Paine, barrister, both of Detroit; Thomas N. Doutney, lecturer, of Burlington, Vermont; George W. Parent, real estate agent, Joseph Melancon, notary, Emmanuel St. Louis, contractor, Joseph Antoine Rodier, doctor, Guillaume Boivin, gentleman, and Joseph Ulric Emard, advocate, of Montreal. The purpose of the company is thus set forth:—To acquire and work the sole and exclusive agency for the sale and administration of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's chloride gold remedies for the cure of the liquor, opium, morphine, and tobacco diseases and ... for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, excepting Vancouver Island, with the right of selling or letting said agency in part or in whole for any fractional part of said territory, as also the right of purchasing, building or leasing any buildings that may be required ... the purpose of establishing institutes or hospitals wherein to treat patients, etc.

Mr. Williams Back.

Mr. W. S. Williams and his son-in-law, Mr. Clement C. Moore, arrived in the city yesterday and are staying at the Windsor. In company with Mr. Corriveau and a number of other gentlemen they took an extended drive through the municipalities where they propose to establish electric railways, and express themselves as greatly pleased with the aspect of the country. They have several meetings in connection with these franchises on for to-day. Mr. Williams declined to make any statement regarding the formation of his syndicate. His daughter, whose illness called him away from Montreal, has now completely recovered. It is said that the prospect of an electric railway through Cote St. Michel has enhanced the value of land there and that a Montreal syndicate are about to purchase considerable land there. One tract of about 15 acres has been offered for $10,000, a large increase on its price a year ago.

New Advertisements.



John Aikens

Of St. Mary's, Ont.

A Great Sufferer from

Dyspepsia

Perfectly Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best stomach tonics known to medical science are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it ... Dyspepsia in its ... proved forms.

Houses, Stores, Offices, &c

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sherbrooke St

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

A few Choice Lots, about 100 feet deep, at special bargain to a prompt buyer.

—ALSO—

Splendid Building Lots in all parts of the Cote.

C. J. & E. H. BROWN,

3022 St. Catherine st., Cote St. Antoine, or Room 716 N. Y. Life Building.

TO LET.

Shops on St. Catherine street and Phillips Square.

Suitable alterations for desirable tenants Apply to

R. LINDSAY, Art Gallery.

NEW HOUSES

NEW HOUSES

For sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. £50,000 to lend at 5 per cent. on first class city property in sums not less han $5,000.

A. G. ROSS & Co., Standard Building, 157 St. James street.

88

TO LET

For the summer months, a beautiful residence, The Manor, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, with fine Fruit Garden and Grounds. Ice House and all conveniences at hand. Apply by letter,

R. TERROUX, 162 St. James street, Montreal.

99

NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING.

TO LET

Two or three rooms. Apply to

J. RIELLE, Room 710.

ELM AVENUE. FOR SALE.

Lot 374-1-9, 25 x 101, 2,525 feet, at 55 cents. Fifth lot off Sherbrooke. Apply to

ALEX. WOODS, Real Estate Agent, Sun Life Assurance Building.

FOR SALE,

300 - ACRES

OF BUILDING LAND,

all situated in the best part of ST. LAMBERT

Address, NOEL MERCILLE,

96

TO LET.--MAY 1, 1893

The building with boiler and engine, Nos. 23 and 25 COTE STREET, now occupied by the Major Manufacturing Co

Apply to,

TO-LET

AT A NOMINAL RENT

FINE LARGE OFFICE,

197 & 201 St. James street,

IN DAVID'S BLOCK, corner St. Peter street, especially suitable for Sample Room, the room formerly occupied by the Junior Conservative and Fish and Game clubs, and latterly by the Turf Commission Co.

Apply to

FRASER, VIGER & CO., 199 St. James street.

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY NEXT.

The fine offices at present occupied by the Canada Pacific Railway company, 13 St. John treet. Apply to

MR. LEWIS,

—OFFICE 13—

30 Hospital Street

FOR SALE

Remingtons, Caligraphs, Hammonds, Crandalls, Merrit, World, and Simplex TYPEWRITERS, taken out as part payment for Smith Premier.

Cheap for cash.

A. BRYCE, 1744 Notre Dame Street.

96

FOR SALE.

CHOICE BUILDING LOT ON

ONTARIO AVENUE.

Size—65 ft. front by 106 ft. 8 in. deep.

Apply WARDEN KING & SON, Montreal.

102

TO LET,

Witness Building

Frontage on St. James and Craig streets. Alterations made to suit tenant. A long lease will be given.

RENT...

...RAIN PIPES.

...QUINT, GASPE, MAL BAY or ...PETER, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE

TO LET.

Very desirable Offices, Flats and Sample Room, 30 Hospital Street (corner St, John street), also at No. 12 St. John Street.

MR. LEWIS, Office 12, 30 Hospital street.

234

New Advertisements.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

—OF—

LONDON, ENG

ESTABLISHED 1782.

LOSSES PAID EXCEED $90,000,000

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS

UNLIMITED.

PATERSON & SON General Agents,

35 St. Francois Xavier street.

Ed A. WHITEHEAD & CO. City Agents.

Ground Floor, Temple Building.

E. A. WHITEHEAD & Co., as General Insurance Brokers, have facilities for placing large lines of Insurance and have formed a strong connection with New York Companies in Fire, Life and Marine.

15

JOHN C. MURRAY,

Ship Liner, Carpenter, Cattle Fitter Caulker and Joiner.

Estimates given for the fitting up of steamers and for the carrying of Grain, Live Stock, and also for Cold Storage, for the carrying of Butter, Cheese and Fruit.

Office:

No. 8 Custom House Square.

Telephone 2611. 86

Auction Sales.

By Benning & Barsalou.

PICTURES, Chromos, Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Cutlery, Crockery

AT AUCTION.

The Subscribers will sell at their store, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd MAY,

The following household furniture and effects, unclaimed at Mr. J. Gibb Shaw's sale.

—:COMPRISING:—

Pictures, Chromos, Brussels Carpets, Dinner Set, Toilet Bottles, Brackets, Chairs, Table, Knives and Spoons, Curtains and Robes, Blankets, Comforters, etc., etc.

Sale at TEN O'CLOCK A.M.

BENNING & BARSALOU,

102 Auctioneers.

CHOICE STOCK of Dry Goods, Millinery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc., at auction. The Subscribers will sell at their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, a Choice Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Millenery, etc., amounting to $12,000. Also 75 lots of Ready-made Clothing. Also 100 cases Boots and Shoes. Also 12 cases Housekeeping Linen. Also (for account of whom it may concern) 1 case of Ladies' Waists, Dolmans, Jackets, etc. The whole to be sold without reserve and in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.

BENNING & BARSALOU,

102 Auctioneers.

Meetings & Dividends.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 53.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of THREE per cent. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

THURSDAY, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on

Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of June next.

The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board,

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF Per Cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city and at its Branches, on and after

...day, the 1st of June Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

Monday, the 5th day of June next

The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors,

James Stevenson, General Manager.

Quebec, 25th April, 1893. 101

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. for the current half-year, and a bonus of one per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution, have been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head office or at its Branches on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May inclusive

The annual general meeting of Shareholders will take place at the Head office of the Bank on Thursday, the 15th June next, at noon.

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Manager,

Montreal, April 25th, 1893. 99

MONTREAL

City and District Savings Bank.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James street, on

Tuesday, the 2nd May Next, AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M.

for the reception of the annual report and statements and the election of directors.

By order of the Board,

HY. BARBEAU, Manager

March 30, 1893.

New Advertisements.

BELL TELEPHONES 4639 & 3447

IF ONE LINE IS BUSY PLEASE CALL UP THE OTHER.

GEORGE -:- GRAHAM

GROCER,

REMOVED TO NEW UP-TOWN STORE,

...R St Catherine St

COR. DRUMMOND STREET.

Established 1861. MONTREAL.

A PIANO FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

To those not wishing to take their pianos to the country, we beg to intimate that we have a 6½ octave piano, with a full rich tone, that only takes up the space of an ordinary organ, and that does not require a "gang" of piano carters to handle, which we will rent at a reasonable charge for the summer months.

N. Y. PIANO Co., 228 St. James street.

99

**BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXV

HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS.

E. W. WILSON & CO.,

Stock Brokers,

96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

E. W. WILSON, A. A. WATSON, (Member N.Y. Stock Exchange.)

J. TRY-DAVIES, AGENT,

54 St. Francois Xavier street,

All Stocks and Bonds dealt in N.Y. bought or sold for cash or on margin.

Private Wire to New York & Chicago.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

Stocks.

The stock market this morning was quiet with no change, business being small and closing a dull, heavy and uneventful week. Gas, Richelieu, Cable, Bell Telephone, Duluth, Pacific and Telegraph were the stocks placed. Following shows the sales of the morning and the fluctuations of the week and month :—

MORNING BOARD.

53	shares	Gas	at 200¾
25	"	Cable	at 147½
25	"	"	at 148
8	"	Telegraph	at 145
25	"	Bell Telephone	at 144
5	"	"	at 144
10	"	"	at 145
25	"	"	at 144
25	"	Richelieu	at 69
50	"	"	at 70
25	"	Duluth	at 24

MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, report the closing prices on the Montreal Stock Exchange to-day as follows :—

Stocks.	Value of shares.	Last half yearly dividend — per cent.	Sellers per cent.	Buyers per cent.
Canadian Pacific	$100	2½	83½	83¼
Can. Pac. Land bonds				103
Dul. SS. & Atlantic	100		½	⅛
Dul. SS. & Atlantic pfd.	100		25	23½
Grand Trunk Ry. 1st pfd.				
" 2nd pfd.				
Com. Cable	100	3½	148	147¾
Cable New				145
Wabash	100			
" pref.	100			
Montreal Telegraph*	40	4	148	146
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	100		70	69½
Mont. Street Ry Co*	50	4	189	188
" New				
Montreal Gas Co*	40	3	201	200½
Bell Telephone Co	100	4	145½	144
" bds				
Royal Electric	100	4	210	193¼
" bonds			100	99½
Bank of Montreal	200	5	231½	230
" xd			120	114¾
Ontario Bank	50	4	175	170
Bank of Toronto	100	5	260	252½
Jacques Cartier Bank	30	3½	140	132½
Merchants Bank	100	3½	166	160
Merchants B of Hal'x	100	3	150	130
East'n Town's Bank	50	3½		
Quebec Bank	100	3½		130
Banque Nationale	50	3	100	92
Union Bank	50	3		103½
Canadian B'k of Com	50	3½	148	140
Banque Ville Marie	100	3	90	
Hochelaga Bank	100	3	138	133
Com. Bank of Man	100	3½		
Intercolonial Coal Co	100		50	40
Do. pref. stock				
Can. N. W. Land Co	100		78	72½
Can. Central bonds				118
Champ. & St. L. bonds				101¾
Canada Cotton bonds			104½	101¾
Montreal Cotton Co*	100	4	133½	128
Mon'l Cotton bonds				
Can. Col. Cotton Co	100	1	99	90
Colored Cotton bonds			102	100
National Cordage Co	100	4		
Merchants Manf'g Co	100	4	150	130
Dominion Cotton Co	100	4	133	125
Dom. Cotton bonds				
Mon'l Loan & Mor. Co	25	3½	140	130
Ottawa Electric S. R.				
Montreal Harbor bds				

*Ex div.

Following shows the week's fluctuations :—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Pacific	82¼	83	82¼	82¼
*Land Bonds	109	109	109	109
Duluth	8½	8½	8½	8½
Duluth pref	24	24	24	24
Cable	143½	148	143½	145
Cable Rights	42½	42½	41½	41½
†Cable New	140	145	140	145
Telegraph	144¾	145	144	145
Richelieu	69½	70	69¼	70
*Street Railway	188	190	187½	187½
Gas	202	202	200	200¾
Bell Telephone	140¾	144	140¾	144
†Royal Electric	193¼	193¾	193¾	193¾
†Royal Electric Bonds	99½	99½	99½	99½
Bank of Montreal	232	232	232	232
*Bank of Montreal	227½	227½	230	231½
Ontario Bank	122	122	122	122
Peoples	117	117	117	117
Molsons	174	174	174	174
Toronto	258	258	258	258
Jacques Cartier	132	132	132	132
†Merchants	160	160	160	160
†Quebec	130	130	130	130
†National	92	92	90	92
†Union	103½	103¾	103½	103½
Commerce	147	147½	146	146
†Ville Marie	90	90	90	90
Hochelaga	135	135	135	135
†Inter. Coal	40	40	40	40
†Can. Cent. bonds	118	118	118	118
†Champlain bonds	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾
Montreal Cotton	129⅞	129½	129⅞	129⅞
†Colored Cotton	90	90	90	99
Colored Cotton bonds	101	101¼	101	101
Merchants Cotton	140	140	140	140
†Dom. Cotton	135	135	125	125
†Loan & Mort	130	130	130	130

*Ex-div. †Bid. ‡Asked.

Following shows the month's fluctuations :—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Last sale.
Pacific	84¾	85	82¼	82½	89
Land Bonds	109	109	109	109	....
Duluth	10½	10¾	8½	8½	....
Duluth pref	26	26	23	24	....
Cable	150	152½	140¼	148	159½
Cable Rights	48¼	48¾	39	41¾	145
Telegraph	146½	147½	143	145	....
Richelieu	72	72	63¾	70	83
Street Ry	181¾	192¾	181½	188¾	222
Gas	213	213¾	200	200¾	215
Bell Telephone	153	153	140¾	144	172½
Royal Electric	190	193¾	190	193¼	177
" Bonds	99½	99½	99½	99½	....
Bank of Montreal	230	232½	235	231½	230¼
*Bank of Montr'al	227½	231½	227	231½	....
Ontario Bank	120	122	120	122	116½
Peoples Bank	116	117	114	117	109
Molsons Bank	170	174	170	174	163¾
Toronto Bank	258	258	258	258	240
Jac. Cartier Bank	132	132	132	132	115
Merchants Bank	160	165	160	160	157
Quebec Bank	130	130	130	130	128
National Bank	92	92	90	92	....
Union Bank	103¾	103¾	103¼	103½	95
Commerce Bank	146½	148	146	146	141
Ville Marie Bank	85	90	80	90	86
Hochelaga Bank	130	135	130	135	125
Inter. Coal	30	40	30	40	25
Can. Cent. Bonds	118	118	118	118	....
Champ. Bonds	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	....
Montreal Cotton	130	140	129⅞	129⅞	129
Colored Cotton	100	100	85	90	....
" " Bds	101¾	101¾	101	101	....
Merch'ts Cotton	125	140	125	140	110
Dominion Cotton	130	130	122	125	179

*Ex-div.

During the first half of to-day's limited session of the New York Stock exchange there was very little disposition to trade in anything on the list, and speculation, as a result, moved along in a very quiet manner, with the vast majority of usually prominent shares hardly turning to the right or left. About the only property in which any real interest was taken was Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan. The straits into which this company has been cast, as a result of the mismanagement of one of its officials, has forced a receivership, and to add to its troubles, the directors have confessed that the treasury is sorely depleted by deciding not to pay the May coupon. Such a state of affairs, of course, left the stock open for renewed attacks. The bears improved their opportunity and knocked it down to 11⅜ before 11 o'clock. At this price the stock showed a loss from last evening of 1⅛, and from the end of last week of something like 26 points. After mature deliberation the street does not seem to take so kindly to the proposed issue of $30,000,000 collateral trust loan by the Reading, at least the action of the stock this morning would so indicate. It is generally admitted that the scheme would favor the 4 per cent. bonds, but there are few people who can now see wherein the income bonds and stockholders are to benefit. Reading stock was quite weak this morning in consequence of this change of sentiment, and, while by no means as lively as on yesterday, the price quickly sank 1⅛ shortly after the opening, touching 25¼. Before the end of the first hour a rally to about 26½ took place, but the stock was comparatively neglected. Big Four and National Cordage lost about a point in the early dealings, but the balance of the market moved within the unusually narrow limits of ⅛@¼ either way, first sales as a rule favoring a lower level. There was, however, almost a total absence of news calculated to exert an influence on values pro or con, and thus the market lacked vim. After the expiration of the first hour the share market took on more animation, but the increased volume of dealings was at the expense of values. Rumors of a hitch in the Richmond Terminal plan of reorganization started the shares of that company down with a rush, the common falling 1⅛ and the preferred 3¼. The entire list fell into line and drooped considerably, the further cut in Western passenger rates by the Denver and Rio Grande helping the depressor of values in their work. On the appearance of the bank statement, which was slightly better than had been generally figured on, stocks made a feeble recovery, but the closing was weak and lower all round.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., New York, telegraph Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien : "The feeling in Wall street was a little more confident this week, but still the great financial question is still as far from a settlement as ever. It is true the Treasury is again over the hundred million mark, thanks to the timely assistance of the Boston banks and also to the fact that the exchange market has reacted decidedly. The shipments of gold have been of little account. The Government regaining some of its former popularity and the sad mistake of the previous week was not repeated. Secretary Carlisle has had several interviews with leading bank presidents and bankers. They were all on the most friendly terms, but did not accomplish much. It seems the intention of the Government to pursue the heroic treatment of the case and to force the South and West into submission. The market, thus, the bears being large buyers early in the week, but since yesterday afternoon they were inclined to put out stocks. Europe has been a generous buyer, and the new plan of reorganization of the Reading road seems to have worked up quite a sentiment abroad; here it is regarded with a very suspicious eye. Some of the income bondholders are already organizing so as to enter their protest against the new plan. The market to-day was a weak one throughout, and heavy liquidation was again going on, the main cause being the strength of sterling exchange and the prospect that a great deal of gold will be shipped again next week. The bank statement was disappointing in showing about $4,750,000 cash loss for the week, besides the loans did not decrease in keeping with the decrease in deposits. The situation is such that we do not look for a panic, but the losses on the bull side have been so tremendous that people are willing to sell stocks whenever they rally. We look for a higher money market and a continuation of the liquidation next week."

MacDougall Brothers, stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, report the closing prices in New York on dates mentioned as follows :—

Stocks.	April 29.	April 28.	April 26.	April 25.
Amer. Cotton Oil	44½	44⅝	45¼	45¾
Amer. Sugar Ref.	100⅝	102⅛	103½	103¾
*Do. pref.	97	98¾	98¾	98¾
Atchison	31½	32¾	32⅜	32⅝
*C. B. & Quincy	92½	93½	94	93¾
*C. C. C. & I.	48⅝	50½	50	50¼
Chicago Gas	84⅛	85¾	86⅜	85⅞
*N. Y. Central	107⅝	107	107¼	107
*Canada Southern	54⅞			55¼
Dist. & Cattle Feeding	22¾	23½	26	25¾
Del. & Hudson	127⅜	129¼		129¾
*Del., Lack. & West	142¾	143⅝	144	143¾
Erie	20¾	21⅛	21	21⅛
Do. pref.				
Do. 2nd				
Gen. Electric	98⅜	99½	100½	99⅞
Jersey Central	116	117	117¾	117¼
Kansas & Texas	13¾	13½		
Lou. & Nash	72⅞	73¼	73½	73⅞
Lake Shore	128	128⅞	129	129⅜
Mich. Central	105	105½	105¼	
St. P. M. & Man				112½
Man. Elev	145½	147½	147	147
Missouri Pac	47	47⅜	48¾	48¾
Lead Trust	37¼	38¾	39⅜	38¾
North American		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
New England	30⅜	30¾	31½	31¾
Nat. Cordage	57¾	60½	61¾	60⅞
Nor. Pacific		16⅝	16⅝	16⅜
Do. pref.	38¾	39¾	39½	39⅜
North West	111½	113	112½	112¾
Do. pref.				
St. P. & Omaha	51	51⅜	51¼	51⅜
Do. pref.				
Ont. & Western	16½	17	17½	17
Pacific Mail	20¼	20	20¾	20¼
Pullman Car				200
Reading			26	24⅜
Rocksional faculties. We			83⅛	82¾
			8	8¼
				77½
				91½
				97
			21¼	21½

Ex-div.

Financial Notes.

Three per cent. rentes in Paris were 96 francs 27½ centimes.

Consols in London were 99 1-16 for money and the account.

The New York bank statement to-day shows as follows :—

	April 29.	April 22.	Dec.
	$	$	$
Loans	425,990,800	428,998,900	3,008,100
Specie	70,705,400	72,257,100	1,551,700
Legal tenders	45,509,900	52,727,700	3,217,800
Deposits	432,224,600	440,796,400	*8,569,800
Circulation	5,805,800	5,838,300	32,500
Reserve held	120,215,300	124,984,800	4,769,500
Reserve required	108,076,150	110,198,600	2,142,450
Surplus	12,159,150	14,786,200	2,627,050

*Increase.

Meredith & O'Brien, brokers, 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices of American stocks in London, with the New York equivalent, as follows :—

	London prices.	New York equivalent.
Atchison	33¾	32¾
Canadian Pacific	85⅝	83⅝
Erie	21¾	21¼
Kansas & Texas	14	13⅜
Louisville & Nash	76	74⅛
Lake Shore	132½	129⅜
Northern Pacific pref	40¾	39¾
Ill. Central	104¾	102½
Ont. & Western	17⅞	17⅜
Reading	13¾	28⅞
St. Paul	79¾	77⅜
Union Pacific	37½	36⅝
Wabash pref	22	21¾
Grand Trunk firsts	58¾	....
Grand Trunk seconds	38¾	....

The following is the statement of the earnings and expenses of the Grand Trunk railway for the month of March, 1893 :—

	1893.	1892.
Gross receipts	£345,967	£345,604
Working expenses	246,386	246,847
Net	£99,581	£98,957

Messrs. Forget & Co's private cable from London quotes Grand Trunk preferences at 58⅛ for firsts and 33⅜ for seconds.

Money and Exchange.

The amount of bullion into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £6,-000.

The Bank of England rate of discount was 2 per cent., and the open market rate of discount in London 2½ per cent.

Call money in New York was 3@4 per cent.

Bar silver is 38 5-16d per ounce in London and 88⅜c in New York.

Monday will be "May Day" in London and the Stock exchange at that centre will be closed in consequence.

The following table, published in the *Chronicle* to-day, indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks this week, compared with the same time last year :—

Bank of England :	1893.		Changes.
Gold	£ 25,309,048	Inc.	£1,029,496
Bank of France :			
Gold	66,951,918	Inc.	9,052,918
Silver	51,041,952	Inc.	18,952
Bank of Germany :			
Gold	32,076,750	Dec.	3,576,250
Silver	10,392,250	Dec.	991,750
Austria-Hungary :			
Gold	10,303,000	Inc.	4,823,000
Silver	17,494,000	Inc.	773,000
Netherlands :			
Gold	3,184,000	Dec.	2,000
Silver	7,189,000	Inc.	494,000
National Bank of Belgium :			
Gold	2,837,333	Inc.	6,000
Silver	1,418,667	Inc.	3,000
Bank of Spain :			
Gold	7,713,000	Inc.	273,000
Silver	6,126,000	Inc.	2,070,000
Total gold	149,035,049	Inc.	12,267,264
Total silver	94,261,869	Inc.	2,367,202

The exchange market was steady. Between banks sterling sixties were 9⅛@ 9¼ and demand 9⅜ @ 9½. Over the counter sixties were 9⅜@9⅝, and demand 9⅝ @ 10, while cables were 10⅛. New York funds were ⅛ @ 1-16 between banks, and ⅛@⅛ over the counter.

In New York sterling exchange is steady. The posted rates were 486¼ for sixties and 489 for demand. Actual rates were 485¼@485½ for sixties, 487¾@488 for demand, and 488¼@488½ for cables. Commercials were 485 and documentaries 484. Paris francs were 5171/2 for long and 515⅝ for short.

R. Terroux, exchange broker, 162 St. James street, telephone 1708, reports the local market as follows :

	Between banks.	Counter.
New York funds	⅛@1-16	⅛@¼
Sterling, 60 days	9¼@9¾	9¾@9⅞
" demand	9⅝@9¾	9¾@10
" cables		10¼

COMMERCIAL.

GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

Breadstuffs.

Flour merchants are waiting patiently for the first steamer to arrive, after which they expect a good improvement in the demand. The enquiry is reported good, but the movement at the moment is very slow and prices are somewhat excited. Stocks are said to be large in the West.

Oatmeal is quiet, car lots of rolled and granulated being quoted at $4@$4.05 on track here.

The grain market was dull and featureless to-day, no business being reported on spot or for May. Prices are steady.

The feed market holds very quiet and easy in tone, offerings at inside figures being refused.

FLOUR—			
Winter wheat	$ 4 00	@	$ 4 25
Spring patents	4 20	@	4 30
Straight rollers	3 50	@	3 65
Extra	3 10	@	3 25
Superfine	2 60	@	2 90
City strong bakers'	4 00	@	0 00
Strong bakers'	3 75	@	4 00
Oatmeal, in bags	1 95	@	2 05
Bran	14 50	@	15 00
Shorts	16 50	@	17 50
Moullie	20 00	@	22 00
GRAIN—			
No. 1 hard Manitoba	$ 0 00	@	$ 0 00
No. 2 hard Manitoba	82	@	84
No. 3 hard Manitoba	76	@	78
Peas, per 66 lbs., afloat May	74	@	75
Oats, per 34 lbs., afloat May	36	@	37
Corn, duty paid	61	@	62
Barley, feed	41	@	42
Barley, malting	00	@	00

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co.'s Chicago letter says :—"The speculative markets were easier to-day in consequence of dullness in shipping circles and some slight improvement in weather conditions on both sides of the Atlantic. Wheat opened and closed about ⅜c lower than yesterday, the late firm feeling being due to large clearances and higher Paris cables. Corn and oats were quieter and declined fractionally under scattered liquidation of May contracts by belated outside longs. Sample lots were in good shipping and local demand and sold well."

The New York wheat market opened ⅛c. lower to-day on reports of rains in Kansas and the disappointing tone to the cable advices. While the early accounts from abroad did not note any declines in prices, it was plain to be seen that the foreign situation had lost a great deal of the strength which was exhibited yesterday. Foreign houses here had reports about rains in France and liquidated some of their long holdings, thus adding to the pressure of wheat which weighted down the m[arket during the earlier part of the sess]ion. Trading was of fair proportions at first, but after prices had sold off ⅛c to ⅜c lower there was a let up in the offerings July there was a let up in the offerings and the market steadied. The Kansas rain stories came wholly from private sources, as the weather map showed only a sparing rainfall in the winter wheat belt and spring wheat states. Crop advices ed ⅛c higher on wheat which has ed ⅛c lower with wheat in the West. rather light. Oats opened ⅛c higher on the wet weather report. The amount of contract wheat which has gone into store this week is 137,500 bushels against 387,000 bushels taken out. The closing prices were as follows :—Wheat May, 75¼c July, 78⅛c July, 79⅞c August, 81c September, 84⅛c December. Corn 49⅛c May, 49⅜c July; No. 3 mixed oats 34¼c May, 34⅛c July; No. 2 white 40¼c May. Rye closed active at

At Toledo wheat ¼c June, 74c July, 70⅜c cash, 70⅜c May, 7[1] May. 75¼c August. Corn [was neglected and oats were lower at 31[c]

At Duluth No. 1 hard closed at 65⅜c May, 70c April, 69c May, 73c. No. 1 Northern at 63⅛c Apr[il], 65¼c May, 70c September.

Beerbohm's cable to-day says : Carloads off coast, wheat quiet; corn quiet; nil. Cargoes on passage quiet and steady. wheat steadier ; corn, small ; but pork is rather steady. No. 2 club California wheat, prompt to be shipped, 31s ; nearly due, 29s 7d ; present and Liverpool wheat, cutta wheat, ex-ship, 30s 6d ; buy ; corn do., following month, 28s. The Liverpool spot, less disposition. Wheat, quiet; demand, buyers probably offer moderately ; sellers offer moderately ; public cable says trade moderate. Flour, moderate.

Canadian short cut, per brl	22 00	@	22 50
Mess pork, Western, per brl	0 00	@	0 00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0 12½	@	0 13¼
Short cut, Western, per	0 12	@	0 12½
Lard, Canadian, in pails	0 11½	@	0 12½
Bacon, per lb	0 10½	@	0 11

Lard, com. refined, per lb ... closed lower at $18.57½ ... 0.07½ July, $19.27½ ...

At Chicago pork closed at $10 April, $10 April, $19.57½ May, $17½ September, and September. Lard closed April, $9.65 May, May, $10.27½ July, $10. ember. The cash short ribs at $9.55 ... 57½, lard $10, short $9.77½ July, $9.87½ ... prices were: Pork ... sed 5c@10c lower rib[s] $9.65 ; all nominal ... ht mixed, $7.25@ At Chicago hog cl... $7.25 @ $7.70 ; at the following : Li... 20@$7.75 ; rough $7.70 ; mixed packi... The estimated heavy shipping, $7... pared with yesterdays, $7.20@$7.40. ... There were 7,841 cepts were 15,000, co... 00 left over. The terday's official 25,700. ly ; receipts, 1,000. shipped and about 3,... steady ; receipts, cattle market was stea... The sheep market was ... Clarke & Co.'s 3,000.

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co.'s Provisions were ... selling by outside ... become suspicious ... ll be manipulated ... week. The local ... anted to sell free- ... too dull for busi-

...ons closed at the ... d ; lard, 51s 6d ;

...55s.

...ket is still devoid

Produce

Commercial Bulletin ... et continues in a ...ndition. Of new ... is entirely in ex- ... ed, some holders ... t a bid on them, ... a nominal one ... g conviction that ... d down to or less ... d that, however, ... is in very good ... anything than at ... the week for real- ... porters are still ... white skims and ... m supplies. Some ... 10½c generally ... as low as the ... ched, with es- ... astern New York ... ubination factor- ... ed white. In old ... mainly to job- ... ont, and as fine to ... s and less plenty, ... a fraction above ... ow talked of. It ... ters have found ... them, but no par- ... d, probably some ... ds. Altogether, ... the market at ... and the week ... tory except on ... here was an un- ... own on part of ... ers unwilling to ... at a slaughter

...t is reported in ... new dairy are ...ferings are being

	c.	c.
.....	21½@	22
.....	20½@	21
.....	17 @	18

...ment in eggs to- ...ceiver reports a ... of stock.

...ipts.

...and produce at ...k ending April

C. P. R.	Total.
15,802	33,243
2,800	3,100
13,787	33,628
14,923	47,845
.....	1,900
998	998
3,268	6,269
170	195
13	16
460	993
60	129
.....	200
20	23
2,844	3,797
38	38
2	2
8	35
508	617
135	192
439	462
127	127
.....	60

Weekly Rec...

The receipts of grain ... Montreal for the the we... 28, 1893, were as follows :

	G. T. R.	
Wheat, bush	17,441	
Corn	500	
Peas, bush	19,841	
Oats, bush	32,923	
Barley, bush	1,900	
Rye		
Flour, brls	3,001	
Meal, brls	25	
Ashes, brls	3	
Butter, pkgs	533	
Cheese, boxes	67	
Pork brls	200	
Lard, pails		
Eggs, cases	95	
Hams, etc., pkgs		
Meats, pkgs		
Dressed hogs	27	
Leather, rolls	99	
Raw hides	57	
Spirits, casks	23	
Tobacco, pkgs		
Petroleum, brls & cases	60	

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

London devours every year 400,000 oxen, 1,600,000 sheep, 500,000 calves, 700,000 hogs, fowls innumerable and 9,800,000 gallons of milk.

The first two trains of 1,200 carloads of cattle consigned to the Chicago Stock yards passed through Sedalia, Mo., Monday over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, being en route from Texas cattle ranches. The large shipment will require upward of 200 trains, and the railroad is adding new train crews to meet the demands of the extraordinary shipment.

The Montreal Stock Yards company, Point St. Charles, reports trade at their yards for the week as follows : "Continued supply of inferior cattle. There was a fair demand and everything was cleared out, though the prices realized allowed but a small profit to the seller. Hogs were scarce and in good demand with values firm at 6¾c. There was some enquiry for sheep and lambs. Calves were plentiful. We quote the following as being fair values :—Cattle, butchers' good, 4c@4½c ; butchers' medium, 3c@3½c ; butchers' culls, 2c@2½c ; sheep and lambs, 4½c@5c ; hogs, 6¾c ; calves, $2@$3. The receipts for the week were as follows :—763 cattle, 822 sheep, 459 hogs, 378 calves and 353 horses."

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, April 28.—At the wool sales to-day 14,000 bales of good quality were offered. The sales were well attended. Crossbreds were in active demand by home buyers. Merinoes were purchased freely by French buyers. German purchasers took suitable lots. Punta Arenas wools sold well at late rates. Following are the sales in detail and the prices obtained :—

New South Wales—4,400 bales ; scoured, 10½d @1s 4d ; do. locks and pieces, 7¾d@1s 4d ; greasy, 6d@11½d ; do. locks and pieces, 5¾d@ 10d.

Queensland—Sales, 800 bales ; scoured locks and pieces, 8¾ ; greasy, 7¾d@10½d ; do. locks and pieces, 6¼d@7¼d.

Melbourne and Victoria—Sales, 2,800 bales ; scoured, 8d@1s 4½d ; do. locks and pieces, 7d@1s 2d ; greasy, 6¾d@1s 4d ; do. locks and pieces, 8½d@9d.

Tasmania—Sales, 500 bales ; greasy, 7d@ 1s 2d ; do. locks and pieces, 4¾d@9d.

New Zealand—Sales, 2,600 bales ; scoured, 1s 6d ; do. locks and pieces, 8¾d@1s 2¼d ; greasy, 7½d@11d ; do., locks and pieces, 6¾d@ 8¾d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Sales, 1,400 bales ; scoured, 8½d@1s 3d ; greasy, 6d@8½d. Punta Arenas—Sales, 11 bales ; greasy, 6¼d @8¾d ; do. locks and pieces, 2½d@6d.

COTTON MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Cotton ; American middlings, 4 5-16d.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton, quiet; futures, steady ; May, 7.37c ; June, 7.46c ; July, 7.55c ; August, 7.65c ; September, 7.75c ; October, 7.79c ; gulf, 8c ; futures steady ; sales, 119,000 bales ; May, 7.37c ; June, 7.46c ; July, 7.56c ; August, 7.62c ; September, 7.65c ; October, 7.69c.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 29.—White wheat per bushel, 69c@70c ; red wheat, per bushel, 68c@68c ; spring wheat, per bushel, 66c@66c ; peas, per bushel, 54c@58c ; barley, per bushel, 40c@44c ; oats, per bushel, 36c@ 37c ; corn, per bushel, 52c@54c ; clover seed, per bush., $7.50@ $8.00 ; timothy seed, per bushel, $2.50@$3.00 ; white wheat flour, per barrel, $3.25@$3.75 ; strong bakers' flour per barrel, $3.50@4.00 ; pressed hogs, per cwt., $7.50@$7 75 ; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 75c@80c ; dried apples, per lb., 4c@5c ; potatoes, per bag of 90 pounds, $1.00@$1.40 ; butter, in rolls, per pound, 18c @20c ; butter, in flatins, per pound, nil ; eggs, per dozen, 11c@12c.

NEW YORK April 29.—Flour steady. Rye steady. Barley firm. Peas quiet ; Canada, nominal. Wheat, sales, 12,635,000 bushels futures ; 641,000 bushels spot ; spots firm ; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 75¼c@75¾c ; No. 1 hard, 85½c ; No. 1 Northern, 82c ; No. 2 Northern, 77½c ; options firm ; No. 2 red, May, 75¼c ; June, 76⅞c ; July, 78⅝c ; August, 79⅞c. Corn, sales, 1,145,000 bushels futures ; 46,000 bushels spot ; spot firm ; No. 2, 49¾c elevator ; options steady ; May, 49½c ; June, 49⅝c ; July, 50¼c ; August, 50¾c. Oats, sales, 120,000 bushels futures ; 57,000 bushels spot ; spot, quiet ; No. 2, 36½c@37c ; No. 2 white, 41¾c@42c ; No. 3, Chicago, 37½c ; No. 3, 36c ; No. 3 white, 42c ; mixed western, 37c@38½c ; white do. and white state, 40c@ 47½c ; options, dull ; May, 34½c ; June and July, 34½c. Eggs steady ; state and Pennsylvania, 16c ; Southern, 15c@15½c ; Western fresh, 15½c@16c. Coffee, options opened steady ; closed steady ; sales, 14,000 bags, including May, $14.40@$14.45 ; June, $14.30 ; July, $14.25 ; August, $14.20@$14.25 ; spot, Rio steady at 15½c@15½c. Sugar, firm ; standard "A," 5 3-16c@5¼c ; confectioners' "A.," 5 1-16c@5¼c ; cut loaf and crushed, 5¾c @ 5 13-16c ; powdered, 5 7-16c @ 5¾c ; granulated, 5 3-16c@5¾c.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The leading futures closed : Wheat, May, 71½c ; July, 74¼c ; September, 76c. Corn, April, 41¼c ; May, 41¾c@ 41¾c ; July, 43¾c. Oats, May, 28⅞c ; June, 29½c ; July, 29c. Pork, May, $18.60 ; July, $19.07½ ; September, $19.27½. Lard, May, $10.02½ ; July, $10.30 ; September, $10.47½. Short ribs, May, $9.65 ; July, $9.77½ ; September, $9.87½. Cash quotations were :—No. 2 spring wheat and No. 2 red, 71c ; No. 3 spring wheat, 68c ; No. 2 corn, 41¾c ; No. 3 do., 40c ; No. 2 oats, 29¼c ; No. 2 rye, 50c ; No. 2 barley, 62c ; pork, $18.60@$18.65 ; lard, $10.00½@$10.07½ ; short ribs, sides, $9.65@ $9.70 ; dry salted shoulders, $9.75@$10 ; short clear sides, $10.25@$10.50.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

	April 28.			April 29.		
Spring wheat	6	4	@ 6 5	6	4	@ 6 5
Red winter	5	9	@ 5 9½	5	9	@ 5 9½
No. 1 Cal	5	11½	@ 6 0½	5	11½	@ 6 0½
No. 2 Cal	0	0	@ 0 0	0	0	@ 0 0
Corn	4	2½	@ 0 0	4	2½	@ 0 0
Peas	5	4½	@ 0 0	5	4	@ 0 0
Pork	91	6	@ 0 0	91	3	@ 0 0
Lard	52	6	@ 0 0	51	6	@ 0 0
Bacon	53	3	@55 0	53	0	@55 0
Tallow	26	0	@ 0 0	26	0	@ 0 0
Cheese	54	6	@ 0 6	54	6	@ 0 0

BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, April 28.

Flour and Grain.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Fine and supers, $2 @ $3 ; extra and seconds, $3

CITY AND DISTRICT NEWS

The New York Central Takes Over the A. & St. L. Railway.

Chinese Smuggling Stopped—Death of Sheriff Johnson—A Rush to the Country.

The congregation of Knox church began to worship in the High school assembly hall yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy, of 11 St. Sulpice street, celebrated their crystal wedding on Friday evening.

The municipal authorities of Ste. Cunegonde will begin to sprinkle their streets to-morrow unless a friendly shower lays the dust.

During the month of April No. 1 Salvage responded to 42 gong alarms, 2 telephone alarms and 2 still alarms. They also used 12 babcocks and spread 46 covers.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the house at Longue Pointe are Messrs. Thomas Davidson and Alexander Milloy.

The number of inmates at the country house of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge last week was 130, the same as last year. The number of night lodgings given in the night refuge was 565, against 553 last year.

Edmond Rheaume, of Ste. Cunegonde, Hermenegilde de la Sabbonniere, of St. Henry, and Olivier Carriere, of Montreal, were Saturday evening arrested by the vigilant police of Ste. Cunegonde for vagrancy. They will appear before Recorder Dupuis this morning.

Misfortunes never come singly. The City hall employes were feeling bad enough Saturday morning over the reduction of their salaries, but they had yet to learn that as a result of that reduction they would not get their pay for April until the end of this week. Time must be taken to calculate the reduction.

At 2.30 yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house on Lagauchetiere street, occupied by Mr. James Pearson as a biscuit shop. The fire was a brisk one, and as there are a number of stables in the vicinity a second alarm was turned in, and for half an hour the firemen had hard work to conquer the blaze. The damage is not heavy.

In the Notre Dame street expropriation proceedings, the property of Mrs. Geo. Regnier is estimated at $1.40 per foot by the city's witnesses and at $1.50 by those of the proprietor. The property of Mr. Benjamin Lamb, near Chaboillez square, is estimated at $2.75 by the city's witnesses, and at $4 by those of the proprietor. The property of Mr. Robert Benny, same locality, is estimated at $3.50 and $3.75.

A footballer can never resist the temptation to pick the sphere whenever he gets a chance. Several young footballers were passing along Dominion square on Saturday when seeing some boys playing football they joined them, but found asphalt less sure footing than the turf. One of them measured his length on the slushy pavement and narrowly escaped being run over by a cab. His spring suit presented a sorry sight as he beat a hasty retreat to seek the aid of "boots" in the Windsor hotel in making himself presentible.

Going to Rome.

His Lordship Bishop Brennan, of Dallas, Texas, is a guest at the Hall on his way to Rome on a special diplomatic mission.

The Australian Steamships.

Word has been received here that the first steamship of the new Australian line between Sydney and Vancouver will leave the last named place on or about June 8th.

Thanks for the G. T. R.

The Grand Trunk have received the thanks of the Italian Government for the expeditious manner in which the exhibits from Italy were handled at Portland and delivered at the World's exhibition at Chicago.

The German Consulate.

Mr. Ed. Sandreuter, vice-consul for Switzerland, is officially notified by the Swiss Federal Government that application has been made by the German Imperial foreign office for permission to appoint him acting consul, which has been duly granted.

Ottawa's Representative.

Dr. Henry M. Ami, M.A., F.G.S., of Ottawa, attended convocation and was a delegate from the Ottawa Valley Graduates' society of McGill university. The Ottawa society now numbers some sixty graduates of McGill and there are over 200 residing in the Ottawa valley.

Street Railway Work.

The Montreal Street Railway company will commence construction work to-day, commencing by putting in the intersections at street corners. Mr. Cunningham says that not much can be done for a few days in the way of track laying, as the material is not yet on the ground.

Customs and Excise.

The Customs duties collected at the port of Montreal during the month just closed amounted to $465,615.67, as against $453,111.87 in April, 1892, an increase of $12,503.80. The inland revenue receipts show an increase of $3,329.56, the figures being April, 1893, $195,186.70, and April, 1892, $191,857.14.

The Land Surveyors.

Formal notice is given that at the last session of the board of management of the Corporation of Land Surveyors of the Province of Quebec, the following were admitted to study the profession: Messrs. Ernest H. N. Piton, of St. David, of Levis; Frederick J. Hethrington, of the city of Quebec, and Jos. O'C. Mignault, of Montreal.

A Dangerous Pastime.

The mischievous boy was doing dangerous work in Ste. Cunegonde yesterday. Bonfires were twice lighted right under the window of the convent at the corner of St. Antoine and Vinet streets, and the good sisters were pretty well frightened. Chief of Police Page, who was called over, announces his intention of dealing severely with the offenders, if they are caught.

Two Small Fires.

An alarm was rung out from box 32 at 7.28 last evening for a fire which had broken out at the residence of Mr. J. Davis, 2436 St. Catherine street. On the arrival of the brigade the fire was found to be in a trunk, which was soon put out by a babcock with slight damage. Half an hour later the firemen were summoned to No. 39 Belmont street, where a lamp shade had caught fire. No damage was done.

Not a Stabbing.

Quite a little excitement was caused in Ste. Cunegonde yesterday by the news that Nestor Daoust, a young man living at 1462 James street, had been set upon on Saturday evening by four ruffians near the corner of Fulford and Delisle streets, and stabbed in the head. It was reported that Daoust had managed to make his way home, where the Notre Dame ambulance had been called to remove him to the hospital. However, nothing could be said of the assailants' identity nor their motives. Young Daoust yesterday morning told the physician of the hospital that he had been cut by falling on some glass. The doctor agrees with him that the wound is not such as would be caused by a blow with a knife. Daoust is doing well.

Assaulted in the Jail.

On Saturday morning Judge Dugas went to the Montreal jail to take the depositions of a prisoner, named John McVey, who had been suddenly struck by an unknown person when returning to his cell with his rations. Drs. Desmarteau and Archambault, who were called in to attend the wounded man, pronounced the man's condition as critical. McVey was sentenced three months ago to six months' imprisonment for vagrancy.

The Military Institute.

The Montreal Military institute met on Saturday evening after the presentation of Sir Donald Smith's cups. Lieut.-Col. Butler presided and speeches were delivered by Sir D. A. Smith, Mayor Desjardins, Col. Powell, Mr. Sandford Fleming and Lieut.-Col. Macpherson. Mayor Desjardins and Lieut.-Col. Macpherson were elected honorary members, and the institute adjourned to meet on the 13th in the cavalry quarters. Hon. Mrs. Herbert and a number of other ladies were present.

A New Chicago Flyer.

By the 14th of the present month the Grand Trunk will have a Chicago flyer on that will make competitors hustle. It will reduce the distance between Montreal and the Windy city to 23 hours, or only one working day from Portland or Boston to Chicago. It will also possess the additional advantage of landing passengers to the World's fair in the morning, when they will have a whole day before them to bargain with exorbitant landlords. Stops will only be made at large towns.

Chinese for Cuba.

A large number of Chinamen pass through the city these days and are shipped through the United States to Portland, Boston or New York in bond where they are shipped to Cuba to work in the tobacco fields and factories. The American Customs officers seem to have entirely broken up the smuggling combine by which hundreds of Chinese were taken into the United States by stealth, by way of Montreal. Not a single attempt of the kind has been made for months. "The Chinese are too shrewd to be caught twice at one game," remarked a Customs officer yesterday.

A Rush to the Country.

There was a great rush of people to the suburbs on Saturday. Besides the large number who moved out on account of the approach of the first of May, many went out to spend Sunday with friends who have already opened up their country establishments. Mr. O'Hara remarked that he never saw such a rush from Bonaventure depot at this time of the year. Mr. Riddell, superintendent of the Eastern division, took a run out as far as Valois to see what was needed in the way of an improved service. They will be unable, he says, to get out their summer schedule for some days yet.

Labor in Chicago.

Hon. Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere, who has just returned from Chicago, tells a story which would seem to indicate that the pay for knowledge and skill will be less in Chicago than for mere manual labor. He met two brothers, whom he knew, one of whom was a skilled engineer and draughtsman. After spending four years in Chicago he is now getting 40 cents per hour, while his brother, who had only recently arrived, received 45 cents per hour for rough carpentery work. There are thousands of clerks and people of this kind seeking employment, he says, whereas there is plenty of work for craftsmen.

Fire at Ste. Cunegonde.

Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, Mr. O. Seguin, tailor, living at No. 3179 Notre Dame street, woke up to find that fire had broken out in his sewing room. The flames had made considerable progress, but with remarkable promptness Mr. Seguin started to put them out, while his wife went to give the alarm to the Ste. Cunegonde firemen. When the latter arrived Mr. Seguin had practically gained control of the fire, although his mustache and hair had nearly been burned off. Several suits, which were in the room, were completely ruined and the damages will be about $400. The origin of the fire could not be satisfactorily explained.

An Interesting Demonstration.

The pupils of Miss Barnjum's gymnasium were entertained and instructed on Saturday morning by Professor Killick, at the Turkish baths. His demonstration in the water was opened by a display of fancy swimming by the pupils, concluding with a less [illegible] rescuing and carrying the drowning, after which the professor, dressed in ladies' clothing, illustrated how the skirts should be handled so as not to entangle the limbs of a swimmer, the quickest methods of propulsion in which the skirts would offer the least resistance, and showed the advantages and disadvantages of all the varied methods of swimming with ladies' clothing.

An Important Railway Move.

The board of directors of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad have ratified the lease of the Mohawk and Malone Railway company (the Adirondack and St. Lawrence line) and will from to-day operate the new line as part of the system known as "America's Greatest," a sure indication and a guarantee of the present excellent condition of the new line through the Adirondack mountains. The road from the international boundary line to Herkimer, N.Y. (a point on the New York Central), was built by Dr. W. Seward Webb, no expense having been spared in the construction or equipment, and to-day it is probably more steady to ride upon its 80 pound rails than to travel over many lines much older.

Tutelle Office Notes.

Napoleon Couillard, of St. Louis de Mile End, has registered as boot and shoe merchant under the firm name of Couillard and Labbie.

Miss Marie Elodie Fortin and Louis Fortin, of St. Cunegonde, have registered as traders under the firm name of Louis Fortin & Cie.

Conrad, J. Pierre and Gilbert Vallee have registered as partners in the dry goods and boot and shoe business under the firm name of C. Vallee and Frere.

Amede Martin, doctor, and Godefroid Felix Martin have registered as partners as grocers and traders under the firm name of Martin & Cie.

Frank W. Slater and Jesse Albert Slater have registered as partners in the boot and shoe trade under the firm name of Slater Bros.

Confirmation Services.

Bishop Bond held two confirmation services yesterday. In the morning he visited St. Simon's church, St. Henri, and administered the right of comfirmation to twelve persons. Holy Communion was afterwards celebrated, 42 persons, including those just confirmed, partaking thereof. In the evening His Lordship was present at St. Stephen's church and confirmed a class of 49, presented by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans—21 males and 28 females, 7 of the latter being members of the choir. The Bishop delivered the usual address to the candidates for confirmation, inviting them to consecrate themselves to Christ and His service, and exhorting them to prayer, the reading of the Word of God, and a diligent attendance at Holy Communion. Including those who had just received the right of confirmation, about 100 partook of the Holy Communion, which was celebrated at the close of the service, the Bishop officiating, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Canon Henderson and the Rev. W. A. De Brizay.

The Tars Did Nobly.

Lieut.-Col. Bond and his son, Captain Frank Bond, returned from New York on Saturday where they spent a few days taking in the sights of the naval festivities. Both gentlemen speak highly of the different events, and especially of the land parade. This they saw from the Albemarle hotel and in their opinion was one of the finest sights ever seen on this continent. Lieut.-Col. Bond said that the British marines and sailors easily carried off the honors and received the most enthusiastic receptions wherever they went. The telegraph accounts did not tell one-half the honors showered on the British Jack Tars by the New Yorkers, and from the opinion of many of the people he had met there Admiral Hopkins, of the Blake, was the most popular man among the visitors. The fireworks display of the British vessels, said Captain Bond, was a surprise to all, and its magnificence even astounded those who are used to seeing the most extravagant displays.

Mails for Europe.

The mails for Great Britain and Ireland close at the Montreal Post office during the present week as hereunder:

Day.	Steamer.	Hour.
Monday.....	Per SS. Aller, North German Lloyd line..	7.60 a. m.
Monday.....	Per SS. Teutonic, White Star line	6.00 p. m.
Tuesday.....	Per Teutonic, supplementary	7.00 a. m.
Tuesday.....	Per SS. Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg American Packet Co.	6.00 p. m.
Thursday...	Per SS. Campania, Cunard line	6.00 p. m.
Friday.....	Per Campania, supplementary	7.00 p. m.
Saturday...	Per SS. Sardinian, Allan line.....	7.00 a. m.
Sunday.....	Per Sardinian, supplementary	6.00 a. m.

The mail for France, Germany, etc., per steamship La Bretagne, general transatlantic line, closes on Friday at 4.15 p. m.

Death of Mr. E. R. Johnson.

The Masonic fraternity have sustained a severe loss in the decease of Mr. E. R. Johnson, of Stanstead, one of the past grand masters of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The deceased was highly esteemed by the craft generally throughout the province. In his general deportment he was truly fraternal with all with whom he was brought into contact. No one more fully understood, appreciated and practised the good qualities of a Mason than the deceased. Mr. Johnson was at one time Registrar for the county of Stanstead, and at the time of his decease was Sheriff for the St. Francis district in the place of Sheriff Hall, who dropped dead at an execution some years since. Mr. Johnson was grand master of Masons for 1883, 1884 and 1885, was provincial prior of Knights Templar for the province of Quebec in 1889, and at the last session of the Grand Chapter of Quebec was elected Grand Z., but owing to illness was never installed. The members of the Grand lodge, the Grand chapter and the Knights Templars have been summoned to attend the funeral. The Montreal members will leave by the G. T. R. train at 7.55 a.m. to-morrow, and a special train will leave Sherbrooke at 11 a.m. for Stanstead, where interment will take place.

A Chapter of Accidents.

The General hospital ambulance responded to a call on Saturday night from Forfar street for John Morrisey, a laborer, who had received a severe scalp wound whilst engaged in a drunken brawl. As the doctor considered the case serious Morrisey was detained. The ambulance was called to the Common street police station at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for James Paterson, who had received a scalp wound and several scratches about the face. The man, whilst receiving medical treatment at the hospital, became very abusive to the doctors. After having his wounds dressed Paterson was taken back to the station in charge of the police. The Notre Dame ambulance was called out on Sunday afternoon at 4.30 to 129 St. Lawrence street, Mile End, for Elias Chartrand, aged 13, living on Berri street. The boy whilst crossing was struck by a horse, receiving a large contusion on his head. The sufferer was taken to the hospital and detained, his case being considered serious. On Saturday morning the Notre Dame ambulance was called to the corner of Ontario and Maisonneuve [illegible] for a boy named Stanislas Martineeu, aged 16 years, of 398 Maisonneuve street, who while playing with another boy by some means or other fell under the wheels of a passing street car. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that although the boy's leg was badly cut by the wheels, it had received no fracture.

ITEMS BY THE WAY.

Moving.

No home is complete without a tin of Hirsch's Perique Mixture. If you are moving telephone new address to 2083 (Hirsch's, opp. P. O.,) and procure a tin of the "Old Reliable."

Private dining rooms for parties wishing to dine in Compain's.

St. Louis has 1,600 plain Smiths, 1,000 Schmidts and nearly 400 branches of the same family who spell their names in a different way.

To New York

by a line modernly equipped. A vestibuled train of mahogany cars from Bonaventure depot every day at 5.30 p.m. over the Adirondack section of the New York Central and Hudson River railway. The only line running through trains to New York. City ticket office, 154 St. James street.

The Minnesota Legislature has appropriated $200,000 to build a farmers' grain elevator at Duluth.

First Turtle of the season. Extraordinary "bill of fare" every day this week. Full display of spring vegetables in Compain's Restaurant, 118 St. Francois Xavier.

Pullman sleeping and dining cars are now in use on all of the three railroads in South Africa. Pretty soon Cook's tourists will be abroad in the Dark Continent, and future Emin Pashas will find themselves "rescued" by means of special trains.

Amherst Parkcan be reached directly by the Street Railway cars via St. Denis street.

Livefarr—Ah, doctor, I want to thank you for saving my life the other night.

The doctor (embarrassed)—Why, I—er—refused to answer the call.

Livefarr—You did, indeed. How can I every repay you?—*Troy Press.*

The SS. Alexandria.

The steamer Alexandria will arrive from Bay of Quinte ports on Wednesday next. Will leave on return trip Thursday night. For further particulars see advertising columns.

The tube-shaped polyp can be turned inside out without impairing its vitality. Sometimes it will succeed in reversing the process, but if [illegible] its inverted state [illegible] nothing had happ[illegible]

Old and mellow [illegible] ky cannot be surp[illegible]

Although the mu[illegible] in the arctic regio[illegible] is believed that th[illegible] five or six mount[illegible] creature in the Ur[illegible] the latest receive[illegible] months ago, and f[illegible] 1,700 miles of sledg[illegible] miles of other trav[illegible] and [illegible] E. Sh[illegible] best authorities, th[illegible] musk ox its name [illegible] any one special se[illegible]

Green Turtle [illegible] Compain's to-day.

A model advert[illegible] with three marrie[illegible] hear of a suitab[illegible] youngest. Referen[illegible] law."

Go to the umbre[illegible] all umbrellas. A[illegible] select from, at low[illegible] Notre Dame street[illegible]

Attend the [illegible] Carsley's. Ev[illegible] duced to speci[illegible]

Ladies' and [illegible] shoes, at all pr[illegible] Dame street.

If you wish [illegible] very low price, [illegible] the special mantle [illegible]

"I wish I was an[illegible] angrily, as he tried [illegible] biscuits, and cou[illegible] were," returned [illegible] few feathers for m[illegible]

Spring, 1893. [illegible] imported patte[illegible] shades in overco[illegible] ings. Inspection [illegible] & Son, Beaver Ha[illegible]

It is announce[illegible] sticks to gold." If [illegible] make gold stick [illegible] reserve will stay[illegible] *patch.*

Amherst Park ca[illegible] by the Street Ra[illegible] Denis street.

"You say your [illegible] list?" "Yes; ge[illegible] He's a good [illegible] can't get hi[illegible] ning."—*New York P[illegible]*

Are you suffer[illegible] If so—use Dyer's [illegible] tract, it will cure [illegible] gists.

Old and mellow [illegible] ky cannot be surp[illegible]

Wood pulp is rapi[illegible] the most universally [illegible] tured articles. Not [illegible] able for making ma[illegible] and conveniences [illegible] from newspapers, b[illegible] in artistic coffins i[illegible] It is interesting [illegible] tion that there ar[illegible] spruce lumber in t[illegible] of the Adirondacks [illegible]

Fine Desks—Ca[illegible] signs in labor sav[illegible] single and doubl[illegible] argest variety [illegible] and office chairs [illegible] spection solicite[illegible] tical desk [illegible] Telephone 1691.

Old and mellow [illegible] ky cannot be surp[illegible]

A German of [illegible] says he is convin[illegible] suicides of his co[illegible] side of the Atlan[illegible] caused by adulter[illegible] a depressing effe[illegible] system and dispos[illegible] choly. The use of [illegible] cially pure would, [illegible] such effects.

Use [illegible] the Rest

is a good motto. [illegible] is particularly good when applied to a[illegible] ything which we use daily at our own [illegible] meals. Bread may truly be called the [illegible] staff of life and we cannot be too care[illegible] ul as to what we put into it. Good h[illegible] alth is of too great importance to be tri[illegible] fled with, and biscuits or pastry made w[illegible] h the alumo, powders which are so comm[illegible] only sold in this country, are very injur[illegible] ous, leading to dyspepsia and numerous [illegible] other troubles resulting therefrom. The [illegible] pure cream of tartar and soda baking [illegible] powders are healthful in every respect. [illegible] In this class of powders the Pure G[illegible] old brand has obtained the highest posit[illegible] on and is always reliable.

"Of course," s[illegible] d a one-legged man, "there are drawb[illegible] cks to having only one leg, but look at [illegible] he advantages. How much do you su[illegible] pose I save a year on shoes? And take [illegible] tockings. One pair lasts me as long as tw[illegible] pairs do most men. Take the matter [illegible] of getting your shoes blacked; I don't [illegible] ve but half as many to black as most [illegible] n do, and it only costs me half as much. [illegible] s a matter of fact, I'd rather have tw[illegible] legs than one, who wouldn't? but ha[illegible] ng only one is by no means without [illegible] advantages?—*New York Sun.*

Amherst Park [illegible] an be reached directly by the Street [illegible] Denis street.

Scene: A Londo[illegible] st-Physi[illegible] can stranger, who [illegible] Allegher[illegible] prietor to sign th[illegible] is name [illegible] k. He reads several name[illegible] hrough lously entered, and asks the meg[illegible] ng of some appendages such as "M. R. C. V. S.," etc.; then writes as follows: "Tom Swan, B. B. B. B. B. B." Proprietor (angrily)—Don't make a fool of my book, sir." Stranger—"Why, that's my title." Proprietor—"Your what? What does it stand for?" Stranger—"Well, I'm the best blowing bugler in the Boston brass band." (Collapse of the proprietor).—*London Answers.*

Amherst Park can be reached directly by the Street Railway cars via St. Denis street.

An extraordinary phenomenon has been noticed in southwestern Russia. The mice, which have infested not only the fields but the town and villages for years, have entirely disappeared. The Kiew-Slowe *Gazette* reports that in the spring of 1891 the mice plague in that part of Russia was terrific, the inhabitants were at a loss what to do and feared greatly for their crops. Strange to say, at the close of spring, 1892, the rodents departed from the country and left nothing behind them to testify to their presence but innumerable holes in fields and gardens, nor have they put in an appearance since.

Do not fail to have some Turtle Soup or Steak in Compain's to-day.]

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.
SOLD BY B. E. McGALE.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

NOTICE—Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Free all this week.

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THE GREAT

MANTLE - SALE

NOW GOING ON AT

S. CARSLEY'S

NOTRE DAME STREET.

EVERY MANTLE
EVERY JACKET
EVERY CAPE

In the Store is reduced in price for this Cheap Sale.

CHILDREN'S -:- MANTLES

All Reduced for this Cheap Sale.

HALF-PRICE

HALF-PRICE

One large lot Colored Mantles varying from $10.00 to $50.00 each, to be sold for exactly half-price.

S. CARSLEY.

TRAVELLER:—"Ah Miss Society, if you want to see Nature at its best you should take a trip through the pine woods of Norway."
Miss Society:—"Wouldn't it be grand? And I do so dote on p[illegible]."

OTHER REDUCTIONS.

OTHER REDUCTIONS.

The reductions in prices of Mantles and Jackets during the

GRAND CLEARING SALE.

Will vary from Ten per cent. to Half-Price. The bulk of the reductions will be from Twenty to Thirty per cent. off regular marked prices.

GENUINE BARGAINS!
GENUINE BARGAINS!

Can be procured during this Sale. All the latest and most stylish Garments of the Season at

SPECIAL SALE PRICES.
SPECIAL SALE PRICES.

S. CARSLEY.

HE WAS A COUNTRYMAN, and he walked along a busy thoroughfare and read a sign over the door of a manufacturing establishment, "Cast Iron Sinks." It made him mad. He said that any fool ought to know that.

Tweed Jackets, in all Colors,	Reduced
Cloth Jackets, in all Colors,	Reduced
Cloth Cape Coats,	Reduced
Black Cloth Jackets,	Reduced
Jackets in all Styles,	Reduced
Tweed Capes, in all Colors,	Reduced
Cloth Capes, in all Colors	Reduced
Silk Capes, in New Styles,	Reduced
New Lace Capes,	Reduced
Long Spring Ulsters,	Reduced
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BUY AT ONCE

And secure the first choice of the whole stock.

EVERY JACKET AND MANTLE REDUCED IN PRICE.

At S. CARSLEY'S,

MEDICAL STUDENT: "Do you know, Miss Fanny, that the action of the human heart is sufficiently strong to lift every twenty-four hours one hundred and twenty pounds?"
She (blushing); "Really? Why, that's just my weight."

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LINENS! LINENS!

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For Linens.

Irish Table Damasks and Cloths.
Scotch Table Damasks and Cloths.
English Table Damasks and Cloths.

S. CARSLEY.

He: You don't believe in marrying for money, do you, Miss Antique?"
She: I don't know; how much have you got?"

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TABLE DAMASKS
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TABLE NAPKINS
And all requisites in Napery
AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES
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Linen Sheetings and Pillow Casings.
Linens for Aprons, etc.

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PLACQUES, PANELS,
&c., &c., &c.
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A gentleman of long experience in the Canadian business wishes for a position as practical brewer or overseer. Best of references as to ability, etc,
Address "BREWER,"
Box 86, P.O.

WANTED.—A SUCCESSFUL TRAvelling salesman, one accustomed to handle grocery trade preferred. Apply, giving references, which must be strictly first class, to "M. J. W." GAZETTE OFFICE. 102

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR A Tea Store, a young man or smart youth as clerk and to make himself generally useful. Apply by Letter to "H. 38," GAZETTE Office. 100

WANTED, A SECOND-HAND SAFE. Must be at least 14 inches in depth and in good order. Give makers name. Apply X. Y. Z., GAZETTE office.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished; all modern conveniences—No. 7 Victoria street. 100

WANTED by a steady and pushing salesman, a position in a wholesale stationery house, either as traveller or in warehouse, have had a number of years experience, speak both languages, and am personally acquainted with the wholesale and retail merchants in the city. Unexceptional references if required. Please address "Stationer," GAZETTE office. 88

WANTED A REPRESENTATIVE TO go to the World's Fair, Chicago, to sell a patent and take charge of exhibit. One with a capital of two to three thousand dollars preferred. Would take a partner to share half profits in above. This is the chance of a life time to the right man. Article is in constant demand, rapid sales. Also useful article, well known in the States, to be sold on the grounds. For further particulars apply to L. HARRIS, 1988 St. Catherine street, near St. Urbain. Telephone 3468.

FOR SALE—Hotels, Saloons, Groceries ing Houses and [illegible] Boarding-Also, houses, stores, rooms and tenements furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. HARRIS, real estate agent, 1988 St. Catherine street, near St. Urbain. Telephone 3468. 34

FOR SALE.—TIN SIGNS, ONLY $1 each. Size, 22x30 inches, on frames with brass tack, painted in three colors. Suitable for any business. Country orders solicited. S. H. MARTEL, 223 McGill street, Montreal. 79

TEA TRADE—WANTED TO ACT AS agents a first class distributing house with connections amongst the principal grocers of Montreal and adjoining districts, to introduce Lipton's Packet Teas. These teas have the largest sale of any Packet Teas in the world. Lipton is the sole proprietor of some of the most famous Tea Estates in Ceylon. Shipping Warehouses, Colombo and Calcutta. Address replies, giving full particulars, to T. J. Lipton, care of MONTREAL GAZETTE, Montreal. 102

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A Business Chance that You don't Often Find.

This means a monopoly on the manufacture of Staple Goods for one-half the price that they are made for any place in the world. This is not wind, it is business. You must have at least $2,500 or waste your time calling on me.

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PREPARE YOU EVERYBODY

CHOLERA MAY COME
Clean House. Use Best Procurable Disinfectant. Use something.
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The Gazette.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MAY 1.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The opening of the World's fair suggests many reflections as to the progress of mankind since the great discovery which it commemorates. Perhaps we may best realize the importance of the event by trying to imagine what would have been the course of human affairs had it been postponed till our own day. Had the land which rewarded the explorer's faith proved uninhabitable, like the wastes of the far north or the torrid sands of Sahara, the result would doubtless have been the same. In any case, the trend of human development must have been very different from what the settlement of America has helped to make it. It is not improbable that Australia would have furnished homes to many millions of Europeans at a date much earlier than the time chosen for England's fruitful experiment; that Java would not be unique as a mart and dwelling-place of Teutonic adventurers; nor the Philippines for those of the Latin race; that India, near and farther, the golden Chersonese, the vast, thinly peopled regions of outer China; the highlands of central Asia and even the long stretch of boreal Siberia would have been penetrated by bands of hardy colonists. As it was, French and German and Italian artisans and experts in various crafts and lore had made their way to the strongholds of Asiatic despotism long before Columbus sailed westward, as he fancied, to Cathayan realms. That the secret which he was destined to reveal of a great middle continent between what were deemed the earth's eastern and western limits had once before been disclosed to both Orient and Occident there is good reason to conclude. It is surely a strained interpretation of Herodotus and Plato and Plutarch to regard as mere idle fancies or inventions records which, however vague or faulty, clearly indicate traditional beliefs which are in harmony with the recognized traces of long voyages in distant ages. It is as senseless to be obstinate in disbelief as to be overcredulous; and, the constantly increasing triumphs of earnest investigation leave no doubt that the wanderings of our race in remote antiquity had left hardly an island, hardly a [illegible] certain that the existence of the "new world" had faded out of the remembrance of the "old world," notwithstanding the Greenland missions and Norsemen's adventures, when Columbus undertook his successful quest.

The face of the world has changed materially during the four intervening centuries. The impulse that was given to geographical research took a couple of centuries to bring its full fruition by disclosing the real extent of the habitable globe. But many problems still remained unsolved, and some of them, such as the character of the central polar regions, have not yet received their final answer. With these explorations there came a quickening of the scientific spirit, which, though gradual, was destined to revolutionize many of the arts of life and the relations between men and nations. Of the four centuries the last has been the most productive in these respects, the application of steam and electricity having transferred, to a degree unimaginable to the savants of earlier generations, the whole world of industry, the means of intercommunication, and all the material forces of civilization. Any survey of what has been accomplished by these powers of nature under man's control would require not an article, but volumes—a library. Their use has, moreover, been accompanied by a triumphant exercise of the inventive faculties in almost every direction to which they can be addressed with ability. Every gate of knowledge has not only been thrown wide open, but sight and hearing and speech have had their effectiveness as instruments for imparting and receiving such knowledge increased amazingly. The provinces of commerce and industry, the domains of science and art, every field of enquiry, the study of man's spiritual nature and the provisions vouchsafed for developing and satisfying it, the empire of letters, facilities for the record and diffusion of information as to what goes on in the world from day to day, the training of the young, the reform of the perverse, the rescue of the neglected, the humanizing of law, the mitigation of racial and religious prejudices, the effacement of cruel distinctions of caste—these are mere indications of the changes that have been the triumphs, but after which the grandest victories have been reserved for a later age.

In connection with the general forward movement of human society in our day the species of exhibition of which the World's fair is so marked an example has played an important part. Readers of the GAZETTE can, no doubt, recall the stir that was caused when the first great international exhibition was opened in Paxton's Crystal palace, under the auspices of Prince Albert. The idea did not originate in England but in France, for it was M. Buffet, the minister of commerce under the second Republic, who in 1849 proposed that at the next exhibition of French industries foreign products should be admitted. The proposal was not sanctioned, however, by a majority of the Chamber of Commerce, and it was under these circumstances that the British Society of Arts, under the leadership of its illustrious president, assumed charge of the enterprise. Industrial and art exhibitions had been held from time to time during the latter half of the last and the first half of the present century. It is worthy of note that the earliest display of the kind in which new world objects were set side by side with the products of the old world was an exposition of Canadian woods, grains, furs and manufactures organized by one of Canada's most active intendants, M. Hacquart. In 1757 France had an exposition of works of art. In 1761 England had an exhibition of machinery. In 1798 France had the first industrial exposition that was on a scale comparable with the great fairs of modern times. The state of feeling in the country may be gathered from the fact that a medal was offered to the person who should inflict the worst blow on British industry. In 1801, 1802 and 1806 France again held exhibitions. Then occurred a break which was not closed till 1819, when the first of a series of quinquennial exhibitions was held. Other countries regarded the idea with favor, and the example of Paris was followed in Italy, Prussia, Switzerland, Spain, Ireland and England. In 1828, a year memorable in railway history, England had an exhibition for improvements in manufacturing methods. In 1845 there was a free trade bazaar in Covent Garden theatre, while local exhibitions were held in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Liverpool. In 1849 France held the fifth of her quinquennial exhibitions and there M. Buffet gave birth to the idea which was to prove so fruitful the world over. On the evening of March 21, 1850, the Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet in the Egyptian hall, at which the Prince Consort set forth the outlines of his cherished scheme. "Gentlemen," said His Royal Highness, "the exhibition of 1851 is to give us a true test and a living picture of the point of development at which the whole of mankind has arrived in this great task and a new starting point from which all nations will be able to direct their future exertions." Sir Robert Peel said that so noble an undertaking could not fail to stimulate ingenuity and exertion and, thus, by providing for the physical comforts, would promote the intellectual improvement and social happiness of mankind. In due time the structure was opened and 13,937 exhibitors showed their wares to a vast concourse of people of every clime and tongue. The visitors were computed at 6,000,000, and this number was exceeded in 1862. The World's fairs that have taken place since 1851 have entered into our own industrial annals—Canadian exhibits having their fair share of medals, diplomas and honorable mention. Chicago's great festival of industry has a peculiar historical as well as industrial and artistic interest, and the choice for it of the youngest of the new world's [illegible] commercial life directs attention to that rapid growth which may be deemed the distinctive feature of the American as compared with the European community.

The exhibition grounds of the World's fair embrace 633 acres in Jackson park, the southeastern portion of Chicago, and have a frontage on Lake Michigan of more than a mile and a half. There are thirteen departments in the classification of exhibits, divided, again, into 176 groups and these into 967 classes. The departments are agriculture, horticulture, live stock, fisheries, mines and mining, machinery, transportation, manufactures, electricity, fine arts, liberal arts, ethnology and archæology and forestry. The chief buildings are art galleries, with two annexes; fisheries, with two annexes; manufactures and liberal arts; agriculture, with annex; machinery, with annex; administration; electricity, mines and mining; transportation, with annex; horticulture, women's building; forestry, leather, U. S. Government, battleship, Illinois, dairy, machine shop and boiler house, saw mill, stock show ring, stock sheds, choral hall, musical hall, casino, agricultural assembly hall, terminal railway station, and about 30 other structures of smaller size. Besides these, the various states have also erected some 40 buildings and there are over 25 assigned to foreign countries. What is called the midway plaisance is devoted to a number of attractions, such as a street in Cairo, an Irish village, a Moorish palace. A wooded island of 16 acres, formed by interior water ways, will be devoted to outdoor displays of the horticultural department—one feature being a rose garden of 50,000 rose bushes. An exact re-production of the Spanish convent of Rabida will contain the relics of Columbus. The water supply has a capacity it is said, of 40,000,000 gallons daily, engines having an aggregate of 24,000 horse power being at once installed as exhibits and furnishing the required power. The manufactures building covers 30½ acres and has 13½ acres of gallery space. The steel trusses supporting the roof, span a space of 368 feet by 210 feet high.

M'GILL'S NEW NEEDS.

Material facts [illegible] generous gifts that will give it time to pause and look round to see what it will need next. The applied science and mechanical departments have been put on a footing not approached in Canada and probably not excelled in America. The law faculty has been lifted out of the depression into which it had fallen for want of financial endowment. The museum has a splendid building and the library will soon have a home of its own that will at once embellish the university architecturally and add to the value of the noble and steadily growing collection of books owned by the college. But the arts faculty, the university of the earlier days, the nuclues around which, in a sense, all the other departments grew, is stationary in its equipment for executing its work, or has advanced with only comparatively slow speed. One professor has to cover in his lectures and instruction branches that in newer and more richly endowed institutions are divided among four or five, with corresponding advantages to the students who frequent their halls. McGill's position is somewhat peculiar. While other great seats of learning on the continent, founded by private philanthropy, draw support from large divisions of country, McGill, as regards its construction and endowment, is almost altogether a Montreal institution. This city's merchants and public men have made it what it is, in many respects the foremost university in Canada. There is no room to reproach them with a failure to appreciate the value of higher instruction, especially in those branches which are most directly connected with the affairs of every day life. In connection with the wants of the arts faculty it can only be hoped that the fountain which has given forth so beneficial a stream, may not yet be dried up, and that, as was the case when the dean of the medical faculty made public its wants, the telling of the needs of the older department will soon be followed by their being supplied. Montreal's wealthy men have taught the public to look for much when a Montreal public institution finds its work too much for it.

Mr. Wm. Waldorf Astor, the New York millionaire, has started a magazine in London, bought a great country seat, and given other evidences of an intention to change his permanent residence, if not his allegiance. The Astors have been a great New York family for three generations, and the departure of this scion for the land over the sea is naturally attracting considerable attention in the press of the Republic. There are signs of evident annoyance in most of the remarks. The United States has been so long accustomed to receiving immigrants that the giving up of even one disturbs its equanimity.

The 10th of May in this part of the province and the 17th in the eastern section, are, by proclamation, appointed Arbor days This fete, it is feared, has fallen somewhat into disregard since the first few observances, which is a pity. There are lots of places, both in the city and country which would themselves be improved, to improve in turn the whole neighborhood, by the planting of trees. One of them in Montreal is the Champ de Mars.

Chief Justice Galt has held in the St. Thomas case that cities or towns have no right to make contracts giving a particular telephone company exclusive rights to operate within their limits. A good many bargains rather advantageous to the public will be broken if this stands. The telephone business is one in which competition means paying for two instruments where one would do the work equally well, if not better.

The Toronto *Globe* has gotten hold of an interview with Mr. Archibald Hamilton, secretary of the London [illegible] is said that the sending of Canadian eggs to England has been a failure. The *Globe* calls Mr. Hamilton's impartial evidence and is apparently much pleased over its tenor. The *Globe* seems to be something like the old Scotch curmudgeon who liked his apples soor and hard.

The newspaper faker has taken up his abode at Chicago early in the fair season. His story about an attempt to steal the ashes of Columbus from their resting place in the exhibition buildings reads so nicely that not one in a hundred would stop to think that these relics of the new world's discoverer never were nearer the windy city of the West than his body was in life.

After the close of the Nova Scotia Legislature coal company charters will be as thick on the provincial statute books as railway charters are in the old volumes of Quebec's laws. A tremendous lot of this country's railway and mining enterprise runs to getting charters to sell to somebody else.

The U. S. Civil Service Reform association has passed a resolution urging that the President should make appointments to office without the assistance of members of Congress. The association appears to have peculiar ideas as to what members of Congress are elected for.

Russia wants its frontier along the North of Persia rectified. It looks as if the Shah-in-Shah, who is the king of all kings, would soon reduce the area of his territory for the benefit of his brother the Czar, who is only king of a host of soldiers.

In Lowell, Mass., the bicycle is coming in for legal recognition in a new way. The chief assessor proposes that the owners shall pay taxes on their machines the same as men who have horses.

There are eighteen or twenty steam ships in the river within twenty-four hours' sail of Montreal. Navigation is late, but when it opens it will be full width.

MARRIED.

BISHOP—MURPHY—On the 27th April, at the residence of the bride's father, Merrihill avenue, by the Rev. T. S. Y[illegible] G. Trenholme, son of George [illegible] A., eldest daughter of Jos[illegible]

BARK—On April 30th, Thomas Horncastle, aged 11 months.

The funeral will take place to-day at 2 p.m. sharp, from 545 Sanguinet street.

COUTLEE—At Montreal, April 30th, 1893, Charles, infant son of J. L. Coutlee, notary, aged 5 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 3rd May, from No. 57 St. Hubert street, at eight o'clock a.m. to the Chapel of the Sacred Heart of the St. James parish, and from thence to the cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges.

COOPER—At Short Hill, N J., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., Maria Cooper, late of Montreal. Her remains reached Montreal on Saturday morning, when they were received by her brother-in-law, Mr Owen McGarvey, her brother, Mr. J. Cooper, of Lindsay, and other immediate friends, and conveyed to Mount Royal cemetery, where they were placed beside those of her late father.

HUNT—At Lennoxville, on the 24th inst., at the residence of his son, J. F. Hunt, Rev. Francis Hunt, Methodist minister, aged 77 years.

JOHNSON—At Sherbrooke, Que., on April 29th, Edwin Ruthven Johnson, aged 53 years, sheriff of the district of St. Francis.

Funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, May 2nd, at 12.30 p.m. to the Grand Trunk station, and from thence by special train, to Stanstead, Que.

MCLEAN—At Quyon, on Monday, the 24th inst., Rhena Warren, youngest daughter of H. M. McLean, Esq., aged 1 year and 6 months.

New Advertisements.

SHANLY & McCARTHY,
Civil and Hydraulic Engineers
Standard Building.
J. M. Shanly, M. Am. Soc. C.E.; M. Can. Soc. C.E.
J. M. McCarthy, B.A. Sc.

M'LENNAN & FAIR,
NOTARIES AND COMMISSIONERS
Will Remove after 1st May to
114 ST. JAMES STREET.

New Advertisements.

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC,
A. F. and A. M.

An emergent communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A.F. and A.M., will be held at the city of Sherbrooke on Tuesday, 2nd of May, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Past Grand Master Edwin R. Johnson, and proceeding with the remains to Stanstead for interment.

Brothers from Montreal will leave by G.T.R. train, Bonaventure depot, at 7.55 a.m.

Grand Lodge officers, Masters and Past Masters of lodges, will accept present notification.

JOHN I. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND CHAPTER
ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF QUEBEC.

Royal Arch companions are requested to attend the funeral of the late Right ex-Companion Edwin Ruthven Johnson, Grand Z. elect, from Sherbrooke, on Tuesday, the 2nd of May. Companions from Montreal will leave by G.T.R., Tuesday, at 7.55 a.m.

WILL. HYTE, P.G.Z.,
Grand Scribe E.

TWICE A WEEK NOW.

Commencing to-morrow (TUESDAY) our waggons will make the LAKE SHORE TRIP twice a week for the remainder of the season,

Tuesdays and Fridays.

Montreal Junction, [illegible]dine, Dorval, Dixie, Valois, Lakeside, Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield.

Waggons leaving the Italian Warehouse at 12 o'clock (noon) sharp.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Fishing and Seaside Supplies.
Season of 1893.

As usual, the Italian Warehouse will be found in the van with the choicest assortment of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Provisions of all kinds, Fine Teas and Coffees, etc., etc., Soups in cans and glass, Meats in cans and glass, Fruits in cans and glass, Vegetables in cans and glass, all specially selected for a first-class trade.

We make a specialty in Camping, Seaside Supplies, Yacht Stores, etc., and our facilities for executing such orders are unequalled.

Careful and experienced packers. No charge for packages.

The Fishing Season Opens Out To-day.

Already we have orders booked for some of the salmon Streams.
Send in your lists early.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Clam Broth—Bouillon of Clam.

Burnham's Bouillon of Clam, in pint bottles
Burnham's Bouillon of Clam, in quart "

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

The Ferris Delicious Hams and Bacon.

White Sugar Cured Meats.

The Ferris Boneless Breakfast Bacon.
The Ferris Little Pig Hams, delicious for whole boiling.
The Ferris Medium Size Hams, delicious for slicing, for frying or broiling.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Congress Spring Water.

Fresh from the Congress Spring, Saratoga, N.Y.
100 dozen pints Congress Water in cases of 4 dozen each.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Quaker Oats—In 2 lb. pkgs.

Pettijohn's California Breakfast Food, in 2 lb. packages.

H. O.

Hornby's Steam Cooked Oats in 2 lb. pkgs.
All fresh in

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Another 1,000 Cases—2,000 doz.—Canned Vegetables.

Tomatoes, Corn, Peas and Beans, to be retailed at $1 per dozen assorted, or 10c per can. Lay in your supplies now to carry you through the summer.

Remember we handle only the very best goods. Every tin guaranteed. Tomatoes, Corn, Peas and Beans, $1 per doz. assorted.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

500 doz. quarts Club Claret.

Our bottling and our brand, $6 per dozen quarts.

500 doz. pints Club Claret.

Our bottling and our brand, $3.50 per dozen pints.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Boston Tivoli Beer.

Fresh and fine, in 8 doz. casks, $1.50 per dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

50 cases quarts, 25 cases pints,

Delapierre's Chateau Leoville Claret.

Quarts, $10 per case. Pints, $11 per case.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Andrew Usher's Blended Glenlivet Highland Malt Whiskies.

Andrew Usher's The Old Highland Finest, $2 per bottle, $20 per case.
Andrew Usher's Old Highland Whisky, $1 10—2.50 per case.
Andrew Usher's Special Reserve, $1 per bottle. $10 per case.

Entire hotel, Enter American plan is asked by the proprietors of the visitors' [illegible]

Keiller's New Scotch Marmalade.

Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 1 lb. pots.
Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 2 lb. pots.
Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 7 lb. jars.
Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 7 lb. tins.

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Hillhurst Farm Maple Syrup.

Season of 1893. The product of this well-known farm receiving new every day.
Put up in tins and half-tins at the Farm.

We have contracted for the entire make this season. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Tins carefully packed.

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The very finest possible to procure. Received regularly by express from Hillhurst, P.Q., the property of the Hon. Senator Cochrane.

Isaleigh Grange Farm Guernsey Butter.

Also received regularly by express from the Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P.Q., the property of Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Q.C.

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CIVIL ENGINEER,
Dominion and Provincial Surveyor
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PLACE D'ARMES. 283

New Advertisements.

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Mr. HANNAN

Having decided to retire from business, is now offering his ENTIRE STOCK for less than Manufacturers' Price.

THE GREAT SALE
WILL COMMENCE
Tuesday, May 2, 1893

$75,000.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of Gentlemen's Fine Goods. Every department has been stocked with a complete assortment of New Goods, bought for Spot Cash in London, Paris and Berlin. We cleared out all our old stock at our last Christmas sale, and have nothing now but New Goods. Our patrons will be sure to find Newest Patterns and the Latest Style in our Great Sale. Store open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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N.B.—No goods charged at Sale Prices whatever.

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WITH VULCANITE MOUNTS, IN ALL SHAPES.
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Members Montreal Stock Exchange. All stocks and bonds bought or sold on margin or cash.
MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE.
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

David Muir & Co., Cheese and Butter Exporters, 83 McGill street, Montreal, will discontinue business on and after May 1st, 1893.

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—BARRISTER—
(PROVINCE OF ONTARIO).
—ADVOCATE—
(PROVINCE OF QUEBEC).
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING.

BAR OF MONTREAL.

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the BAR OF MONTREAL, for the reception of Reports and the Election of Officers, will be held in the Advocates' Wardrobe on

Monday next, the first day of May, 1893,

At ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.
D. R. MURPHY,
Secretary.
Montreal, 28th April, 1893. 103

Piano Lamps.

New Designs, some cheap, some more expensive, are constantly being added to our stock.
Prices from $10 to $100.
Always welcome Wedding Presents.
MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
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SEASON
RE-OPENS JUNE 7th

Address GRAND HOTEL CO. for new Guide.

BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL.

The general meeting of this Association will be held on Tuesday next, 2nd May, to hear the Treasurer's report and proceed to the election of officers.

By order,
102 THE SECRETARY.

MINERAL WOOL

For Deadening of Sound; Insulation of Heat and Cold, Fire-proofing, etc., etc. Also, our Patented Mineral Wool, Sectional Covering for Steam Pipes, Boilers, etc., etc. Saves 25 to 40 p.c. of Fuel.
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New Advertisements.

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Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST.

9.30 a.m.—For Toronto, Chicago, &c.
*8.00 p.m.—" " " "
10.35 p.m.—"Limited" for Toronto, (9 hours) Chicago, (23 hours), &c.
9.00 a.m.—For Ottawa and C. A. Ry points.
4.45 p.m.—" " " "
5.00 p.m.—For Cornwall.

EAST.

7.55 a.m.—For Portland, Point Levi, (Quebec) St. John and Halifax.
3.55 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Island Pond.
5.35 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe.
10.15 p.m.—For Portland and Point Levi (Quebec).

SOUTH.

7.00 a.m.—For New York via St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry.
8.25 a.m.—For Boston, New York via Central Vermont Ry.
8.40 a.m.—For New York via Delaware & Hudson Ry.
3.45 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Massena Springs and Valleyfield.
*4.55 p.m.—For New York via St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry.
*5.30 p.m.—For New York & Boston via Central Vermont Ry.
*5.40 p.m.—For New York via Delaware & Hudson Ry.
*8.40 p.m.—For New York and Boston via Central Vermont Ry.

*Daily, all other trains daily, except Sunday.

TICKET OFFICES.
143 St. James street and Bonaventure Station.

THOSE already planning their summer travels are recommended to call at the store of

WM. FOSTER BROWN & CO.,
233 St. James Street,
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where they will find a most complete stock of guides, both for this continent and Europe; also a special department for works on Japan.

Send or call in for Wm. Foster Brown & Co.'s April list of New Books and New Editions.

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Medoc. Bataillez.
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"THE GONDOLIERS."

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Three Extra Performances—Friday and Saturday Evenings, May 5th and 6th, and Saturday Matinee.

Tendered as a Complimentary Benefit to Miss ADA MOYLAN and Miss ELLA WALKER
BY THE
Montreal Amateur Operatic Club.

The cast includes Miss Ella Walker, Miss A. Moylan, Miss M. Hollinshead, Miss E. V. Grier, Miss D. Virtue, Miss Silverman, Miss Hebert, Messrs. Arthur Crawford, P. M. Bellhouse, J. C. Barlow, T. O. Sturgis Jones, F. N. Southam, A. G. Cunningham.

Large Chorus—Full Orchestra.

H. A. FROMINGS, Secretary. G. COUTURE, Director.
Prics—$1, 75c and 50c. Gallery, 25c.
Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

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Every Afternoon and Evening, Week commencing Monday, May 1st.

SIDE-TRACKED!

The funniest comedy ever produced. Original New York cast, with the incomparable comedian,

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And an excellent company of actors. Grand scenery, introducing a full train of cars, etc.

Prices of Admission—10, 20, and 30 cents Reserved seats 10 cents extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. WEEK FOLLOWING—The New York Star Vaudeville Company.

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Every Evening this week at 8 o'clock. Saturday Matinee at 3 o'clock.

Engagement of the Champion for 12 Years,

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In a Romantic Four Act Drama by Edmund E. Price, entitled:

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Synopsis: Act I.—Sea Side Villa. The Yachting Party. Act II.—The Football Team's Conspiracy. Act III.—The Forged Note. Act IV.—[illegible]

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TWO NIGHTS ONLY—May 2nd and 3rd.

Benefit entertainment to assist members of a stranded opera company.

Tuesday evening—La Mascotte.
Wednesday evening—The Chimes of Normandy.

Miss Elaine Gryce (late prima donna with D'Oyly Carte).
Miss Julia Glover (late of the New York Casino).
Mr. Henri Laurent (late tenor Lillian Russell company).
The company will be assisted by Messrs. Edwin Varney, J. B. Dupuis, W. E. Burgess and other Montrealers.
Popular prices—75c, 50c and 25c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

Song Recital
—BY—
Mr. S. F. SOBESKI,

Assisted by Mrs. E. Frances Lear, of Boston.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

New Advertisements.

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6 DONEGANI STREET
RE-OPENED 30th MARCH

Best 40c Table d'Hote in the city, 6 to 8 p.m. Choice Wines, Spirits and Cigars and Imported Beers.
OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT.
A. SLEETH & CO.,
72 Proprietors.

THE CITY ICE COMPANY,
26 VICTORIA SQUARE.

NOTICE.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—IN APPEAL.

Present: Chief Justice SIR ALEX. LACOSTE, and Justices BABY, BLANCHET, HALL, WURTELE, MATHIEU and OUIMET.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, appellants, and JOSEPH LEFRANCOIS, respondent.—HALL, J.—In December, 1889, respondent purchased of one Charles Lefebvre a small farm of 50 acres, with house and shed, in the parish of Ste. Clothilde, Chateauguay county, for $800, for which he executed a bailleur de fond's claim in favor of the vendor. On the 18th August, 1890, he effected an insurance with the appellants' company for the sum of $1,000 upon the buildings and received an interim receipt for the premium paid by him, such receipt to be replaced by a policy within 30 days unless the risk should be declined in the meantime by the directors of the company. On the 11th of September the buildings were entirely destroyed by fire. On the 17th of the same month Lefrancois made a notarial transfer of $800 of said insurance to his hypothecary creditor, Lefebvre, *avec promesse de fournier et faire valoir*. The transfer was notified to the Insurance company. Upon demand being made upon the Insurance company for the amount of the insurance, no question was raised as to irregularity in the interim receipt or of fraud in regard to the fire, but the company claimed that the buildings had been greatly over-valued and they declined to recognize any liability in excess of $400. Lefrancois thereupon took suit against the company for $1,000 without reference to the transfer to Lefebvre. After the return of the action and before plea filed he applied for and obtained leave of court to amend his declaration by setting up the transfer to Lefebvre, and his conclusions by asking that the policy should be declared good for $1,000 and that the Insurance company should be condemned to pay $200 of the amount to him, plaintiff, and the balance of $800 to Lefebvre, although the latter had not been made a party to the action. The Insurance company pleaded: First, over-valuation by Lefrancois; second, that by the terms of the interim receipt which the insured invoked, he was bound to conform to the conditions of the company's usual policies, one of which was that loss in case of fire should be appraised by disinterested builders mutually agreed upon and that no right of action should exist until such appraisement and award should be made; and, thirdly, that Lefrancois' insurable interest in the burned premises was less than $800, and as he had transferred the policy to that extent, he had no right of action. An enquete took place solely upon the estimated value of the house and shed, from which it appeared that the house was originally built by one Vital Perras, the then owner of the land, whose brother, Xavier Perras, swears that he lent him $1,300 towards its construction, which amount Vital Perras afterwards repaid to him. Vital Perras afterwards borrowed $600 by mortgage on the property from Charles Lefebvre and failing to pay Lefebvre brought the place to sheriff's sale and bought it in for his debt. He asked at first $1,300 or $1,400 for his purchase, but eventually sold to Lefrancois as previously stated for $800. The witnesses from the vicinity, who knew the character and condition of the buildings, establish their cost at $1,300 or $1,400 and their estimate of the value of the materials used is approximately confirmed by Mr. Hopkins, a city architect. On behalf of the Insurance company we have the testimony of city contractors and architects, who did not see the buildings but who furnish careful, detailed estimates of their probable cost, ranging from $370 to $651. Mr. Justice de Lorimier adopted a valuation of $787 for the house and $110 for the shed, making a total of $897, giving, as he says, greater weight to the testimony of those who had seen the buildings than to the theoretical estimate of city experts who never saw them, and giving judgment in favor of plaintiff for $57, with full costs of action. We agree with the soundness of this principle of criticize the result, see no reason to criticize arrived in this respect the learned judge that the contradictory evidence admitting certain measure of doubt, we turn in the balance should be turned against the Insurance company rather than against Lefrancois. Insurance companies should exercise their zeal as to valuations, when they are taking the risk and accepting the premium correspondingly exaggerated, rather than in the occasional cases where fire occurs and they are called upon to discharge the r part of the obligation. We also concur with the *considerant* of the first judgment to the effect that so long as the Insurance company had neither repudiated nor cancelled the interim receipt, nor substituted for it one of their regular policies the insured should not be held to a compliance with any conditions of such policy which enlarged or varied the terms of his interim contract. We have more difficulty as to the objection to the plaintiff's right to ask an adjudication of the court upon that portion of his insurance, $800, which he had transferred to Lefebvre prior to the institution of his action. As signification of this transfer had been made upon the Insurance company, a clear right of action existed in Lefebvre's name for the portion thus transferred. We do not see how that right could also exist contemporaneously in the name of Lafrancois, particularly in an action in which Lefebvre was not even *mis en cause*. An action *confessoire* is allowed under certain circumstances merely for the recognition of a right, without any demand for its enforcement, but such action can only be taken in the name of the person who has the legal interest in the right whose existence is alleged to be in jeopardy. In the case under consideration, Lafrancois' direct interest was certainly limited to the balance payable upon his insurance, in excess of the $800 transferred to Lefebvre and his indirect interest to have the $800 recognized and applied in extinguishment of his obligation does not, in our opinion, constitute a legal right of action in his name. We think, therefore, that the judgment in favor of Lefrancois should have been limited in its terms to the $97, and, inasmuch as his demand for any adjudication upon the $800 transferred to Lefebvre and any recognition of such demand by the court, were, in our opinion, in violation of legal principles, our judgment is that costs in the Superior court should have been limited to those of an action of $200, and that the appeal should be maintained in that respect, with costs of this court against the respondent.

MONTREAL & OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY AND BERTRAND.—WURTELE, J.—In order to acquire the right of way across the respondent's farm, the company had to adopt proceedings in expropriation. The arbitrators heard the parties and their witnesses, and then two of them awarded the sum of $253 to the respondent, which was the amount which had been tendered to him by the company as the compensation for the land to be taken and the damages to be incurred by the construction of the railway; but the respondent's arbitrator dissented and stated that, in his opinion, $965 should be allowed for the compensation. The respondent was not satisfied and appealed to the Superior court from the award, alleging that it was insufficient and claiming $965. The Superior court rendered judgment on the 16th February, 1892, declaring that the inconvenience caused by the construction of the railway was very great and that the amount awarded was insufficient, by reason of such inconvenience, to indemnify the respondent, and therefore increasing the award by $200. The company in its turn was dissatisfied and appealed to this court from the judgment, alleging that the sum of $253 awarded by the majority of the arbitrators is an ample compensation for the land taken and for the damages which the railway might occasion. We have carefully examined and considered the evidence adduced by the parties before the arbitrators and transmitted by them to the Superior court. The testimony given by the respondent's witnesses is fantastical, and mentions values and figures which are evidently so exagerated that no reliance can be placed on it, while on the other hand the company's witnesses seem to be men who had a good knowledge of the value of real estate in the vicinity and of the inconvenience and damage which a railway running across a farm, such as the one in question in this case, would cause to the owner, and their testimony appears to give a correct appreciation and carries conviction. Our study of the evidence leads us to the conclusion that the valuation of the arbitrators is a proper, just and correct one, and that the sum of $253 awarded by them to the respondent is a fair and ample compensation for both the land and the damages, and that there is error in the judgment of the Superior court in adding $200 to the award. Besides the two valuators, who made the award, were men well versed in the value of lands in the country parts and in the working of farms, and consequently thoroughly competent of their own knowledge to determine the price of the land to be taken and to assess the damages which would be caused by the railway running across the farm. They visited the place where the right of way was to be taken and they personally knew the witnesses and could give to the evidence of each of them the degree of credit to which it was entitled. Their judgment or award is, therefore, worthy of every consideration and entitled to great weight, and to disregard it it should be necessary to prove that they had been influenced by improper motives, or that the evidence should show conclusively that they had made an error and that the award was unjustly and certainly too small or wrongfully and surely too high. In the present instance there is nothing of this sort; the arbitrators are unimpeached, and the weight of the evidence supports their award. The appeal is, consequently, maintained with costs, the judgment of the Superior court is annulled, the award is confirmed and the appeal to the Superior court is dismissed with costs.

MONTREAL & OTTAWA RAILWAY CO. and ANDRE CASTONGUAY.—WURTELE, J.—The company required for its line a strip of the respondent's farm, along one of his side-lines, and as they could not agree on terms for its purchase proceedings in expropriation were adopted. The company offered $807 for the land which it required and for the damages to be caused by the construction of the railway, and after hearing the parties and their witnesses two of the arbitrators awarded the sum of $848 to the respondent, while the company's arbitrator differed and declared that in his opinion the indemnity should only be $538.33. The company appealed under the provisions of the Railway act to the Superior court, alleging that the award was not in accordance with the proof and was excessive, and that the proceedings in expropriation and the awards were irregular and illegal. The respondent also appealed against the award, pretending that the amount awarded was insufficient and that $2,500 should have been allowed. The two appeals were united, and on the 6th February, 1892, judgment was rendered and both appeals were dismissed, with costs, and the award was confirmed. The respondent has acquiesced in the judgment of the Superior court, but the company has appealed against it to this court. We have examined all the proceedings in expropriation and we find them all to have been regular and in accordance with the provisions of the Railway act. The company's pretension as to the illegality of the proceedings is, therefore, unfounded. The Superior court found that the indemnity awarded of $848 was just and in conformity with the proof, and after a careful study of the evidence we arrive at the same conclusion. And I may add that in all cases of expropriation, where the arbitrators or commissioners are practical men, having from their experience a proper knowledge of the value of hearing the ground, where in addition to nesses produced they have the advantage of examining the property to be taken, it should require either proof of improper motives on their part or strong evidence showing conclusively that an error has been committed in fixing the amount of the compensation to justify the court to make an increase or a reduction of the award. In the present case nothing of this occurs; the proceedings are regular, no improper motives appear to have actuated the arbitrators, and the evidence taken before them and transmitted to the court does not show that the compensation awarded is excessively large or small and, therefore, erroneous, but on the contrary supports the award.

The appeal is dismissed with costs.

COURT OF REVIEW.

MONTREAL, April 29.

Present: Justices JETTE, TASCHEREAU, GILL, MATHIEU, TAIT, OUIMET, TELLIER and DOHERTY.

ORMSTOWN BRICK AND TERRA COTTA CO. vs. N. JONES.—Judgment confirmed.

ORMSTOWN BRICK AND TERRA COTTA CO. vs. T. JONES.—Judgment confirmed.

EUGENIE DAVID and VIR vs. ELIE GOYER.—TASCHEREAU, J.—Plaintiff sues for the recovery of $1,051.66 alleged to be due her as legataire of the estate of late Dame Henriette Moreau, his wife, which sum is alleged to have been owing said late N. Moreau under and in virtue of a certain deed of sale executed on the 15th June, 1871, for and in consideration of a sum of $300, with annual interest at 7 per cent. and compound interest at 12 per cent on past due instalments of interest; plaintiff alleging that defendant repeatedly acknowledged to owe the arrears of interest and compound interest claimed by the action, and renounced any prescription acquired regarding the same, and particularly about the 15th July, 1891, upon a discussion of accounts between defendant and the representative of said N. Lionals, specially promised to pay the amount now claimed. Defendant after confessing judgment for $462, with interest and costs of an action for that amount (which confession plaintiff refused to accept), pleads that said sum of $462 being the capital sum of $300 mentioned in the deed of sale, and $162 for five years' interest and compound interest, computed as stipulated in the deed, is all he owed; that previous to the transfer to plaintiff, he offered said sum to N. Lionals, the then creditor, who first agreed to accept, and then refused it; that plaintiff is a mere *pret nom* for Lionals in whose interest the present action is brought; that the surplus of plaintiff's claim is prescribed by law, and that consequently defendant's confession of judgment ought to be declared sufficient and plaintiff's action dismissed as to the said surplus. The defendant has been examined at length, and it appears by his admissions: 1st, That in March, 1891, he offered to his creditors $557 in settlement of the latter's claim, which sum of $657 he says was the amount he contended he owed them (*qu'il pretendait devoir*), which offer was refused; 2nd, that in July, 1891, he offered $800, on condition that he should get a final discharge, which offer was likewise refused; 3rd, that also in July, 1891, being asked to sign a writing acknowledging his indebtedness in a sum of $1,000, he gave as his reason for refusing merely that he could not do so until he had seen his man (a person from whom he hoped to borrow money); 4th, that in the same month of July, 1891, he declared to Lionais that he considered it a point of honor to pay what he owed; 5th, that he himself never knew, but that Lionais should know what was due; 6th, that on being informed by Notary Mainville that Lionais would grant him an additional month to pay the sum of $1,000 he (defendant) said: "It's all right! I think I'll see my man about it."

The judgment *a quo* has held that the offer of $557 constituted, even though not accepted, an absolute admission of an indebtedness to that amount, and as such a renunciation to any prescription for any portion of that amount, but did not constitute a *commencement de preuve* of a renunciation for any greater sum; that the offer of $800 was purely conditional, and, being unaccepted, was of no effect whatsoever, but that defendant's admission that his refusal to sign a writing acknowledging his indebtedness for $1,000 was merely due to the fact that he could not sign till he saw the person from whom he purposed borrowing, also his admission that he felt bound in honor to pay what he owed, that his creditor knew better than himself what was due, complied with his further admission that when informed by Mainville, the notary, that Lionais would give him a month's delay to pay $1,000, he appeared satisfied and announced his intention of seeing his lender about it, if not proving a distinct renunciation to prescription then acquired, all established such a probability as to constitute a commencement of proof in writing justifying the admission of parol testimony to prove such renunciation. In this, we all agree with the learned judge who rendered the judgment *a quo*. The parol testimony being once admitted, the case presents no difficulty. The witnesses, Lionais and Mainville, clearly and distinctly prove the renunciation, and therefore the judgment complained of, which has reduced plaintiff's claim to $978.30, after correction of a slight error in the demand, must be confirmed with costs.

DONALD MCCUAIG vs. EMERY CHENIER-TASCHEREAU, J.—On the 16th October, 1885, John McCuaig sold to defendant a portion of lots 409 and 410 Ste. Justine of Newton, on southwest side of Delisle river, retaining the other portion of lot 409 lying on the northeast side of said river. The deed of sale contains the following claim;—"Le dit acqureur sera tenu de faire une cloture amples de la dit riviere a Delisle et longeant la terrain a dessus vendre, *pour la garde des animaux du dit acquereur*." On the 19th March, 1889, John McCuaig sold to Malcolm McCuaig the northeast portion of lot 409, and on the 7th March, 1890, the present plaintiff acquired the same from Malcolm McCuaig by deed of exchange.

By the present action the plaintiff prays for a condemnation against defendant ordering him, in conformity with the aforesaid clause (which, plaintiff claims, created a servitude) to erect a fence along the river separating their respective properties and ordering that in default of his so doing plaintiff be authorized to make said fence and defendant condemned to pay him $150 for cost of said fence, $20 per annum to keep the same in order and $200 for past damages.

Defendant pleads, *inter alia*, that said clause constitutes no servitude; that he never bound himself to erect a fence to prevent his vendor's cattle from straying, but only to erect one to keep in his own cattle; that in fact he has a fence facing the river, and along the greatest part of his property sufficient to keep in his cattle, and that in the other portion where there is no fence he keeps no cattle.

The clause evidently did not create a servitude or a charge imposed upon one immoveable for the benefit of another immoveable (C.C., art. 499), but a mere personal obligation which could only be enforced by the creditor and not by the subsequent proprietors, of the land, except, perhaps, by virtue of a special transfer and signification, which do not exist here. Moreover, this personal obligation appears to have been fulfilled in toto by the defendant, and plaintiff's quite entitled to protect and keep his own cattle and who never ment confirmed, accordingly, with costs.

CRAIG, S. SNOWDON vs. C. C. SNOWDON—TASCHEREAU, J.—On the 25th November, 1889, the defendant made an abandonment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, and one Philip S. Ross was duly appointed curator. By a judgment of the Superior court, rendered on the 28th May, 1890, the said curator was authorized to sell by tender an immoveable property belonging to the estate (No. 26 West ward, city of Montreal), provided the purchaser assumed all privileged or hypothecary claims affecting said property. In accordance with the said judgment the curator sold on the 9th September, 1890, to one James S. Thompson the property in question, subject to the said condition that the purchaser should assume all privileged or hypothecary claims. These claims were two in number, namely that of the Sun Life Assurance company for $16,000, and that of the present plaintiff for $2,000 and interest. Thompson agreed to the said condition by the following clause: "The present sale and conveyance is thus made for and in consideration that the said purchaser assumes, as he doth hereby assume, to the exoneration and acquittal (*a l'acquit*) of said insolvent estate, payment of the sum of sixteen thousand dollars currency to the Sun Life Assurance company, etc., etc. And in further consideration that the said purchaser assumes, as he doth hereby assume, to the exoneration of said insolvent estate, payment of the sum of two thousand dollars and all interest thereon to Charles S. Snowdon, of Montreal, esquire, hereinafter mentioned." The present plaintiff himself intervened in the said deed and agreed to it in the following words: "And to these presents intervened the said Charles S. Snowdon, who acknowledged and confessed to have had and received of and from the said James S. Thompson, the purchaser, the sum of one thousand dollars currency, part of the sum of two thousand dollars, and all interest thereon, hereinbefore mentioned due to him under. (Follows mention of deed). And in consideration of said payment the said Charles S. Snowdon doth hereby release and discharge the said James S. Thompson of and from all claims and demands resulting from and derivable under said deed as well as under this deed, and doth hereby release and discharge the lot of land hereby sold of and from the mortgage thereon created as security for the payment of said sum and interest."

The plaintiff, by becoming a party to this deed of sale, clearly novated his claim, in the first part of the document, by accepting Thompson as his debtor in lieu and place of the original debtor, and by assenting to the condition that Thompson assumed the debt, to the exoneration and acquittal of the original debtor. In the second part of the deed he accepts from Thompson a fixed sum in payment of his full claim, and in consideration of such payment releases and discharges Thompson, from the only debtor, from all claims resulting from the deeds in question. Can the plaintiff now turn round and claim from defendant the balance of his mortgage, from defendant the released and discharged Thompson that he reserved his recourse against the original debtor?

The judgment *a quo* has held that he could, but we cannot agree with the learned judge who pronounced that judgment. We find in all the necessary element of a complete novation, followed by a full discharge of the debt given by the creditor to the new debtor in consideration of a certain sum of money given by the latter and accepted by the creditor.

Judgment accordingly reversed and plaintiff's action dismissed with costs of both courts.

STOCK VS. GAZETTE PRINTING CO.—The plaintiff claimed $10,000 damages for a libel published in the GAZETTE newspaper. The defendant pleaded that the article was published in good faith and in the public interest, and that the statements contained therein were true. The plaintiff then claimed, by incidental demand, $5,000 additional for the libel contained in the plea. The case was tried before a special jury, who found $400 damages on the principal demand and $100 damages on the incidental demand. The case now came up on a motion for judgment on the verdict, and the only question was whether the plaintiff was entitled to costs of action as brought, or on the amount of the verdict. The court was unanimously of opinion that the costs should follow the amount of the judgment. The jury had appreciated the amount of damages and the court could not interfere with that. Judgment granting plaintiff's motion for confirmation of verdict with costs.

MILLEN VS. THE SHEDDEN CO.—This was an action in which the plaintiff claimed [illegible] defendants.

BALDWIN VS. TURNBULL.—The plaintiffs, transferees of the firm of McIvor and Barclay, which carried on business as brokers, claim from T. T. Turnbull the sum of $11,287.50 the balance alleged to be due for the price of 4,805 shares of the Nashville, Chatanooga & St. Louis Railway company, and which shares were alleged to have been bought by the firm on defendant's order, and afterwards sold his account, and which balance the firm of McIvor and Barclay transferred to plaintiff. The defendant pleaded, first, that the transaction was simply a gambling deal; that delivery of the shares was never contemplated, and that the amount claimed was, therefore irrecoverable; secondly, that it had been agreed between him and McIvor & Barclay that he should be responsible beyond the amount of the margin given by him to the firm of brokers; and thirdly, that the loss was occasioned by the neglect of the firm to sell the shares when instructed by defendant to do so. The plaintiff answered that the transaction was not a gaming contract, but that the shares in question were really bought and sold for the defendant at the times and for the prices mentioned; that the transaction was carried out in the state New York, and even if it were a gaming contract it was valid by the law of that state. The court below held that the transaction was not fictitious, but real; that the shares were really bought on behalf of Turnbull by the agents in New York of McIvor & Barclay, and were really delivered by the sellers to the agents, and that the shares were afterwards sold on the express order of Turnbull, the transaction resulting in a loss of $16,537.50, which left a balance of $11,287.50 after deduction of the sum of $5,250 belonging to Turnbull in the hands of the firm. In review the court was of opinion that McIvor, being on intimate terms with the defendant, who was his neighbor, must have known that Turnbull was engaging in the matter as a pure speculation to see what he could make by a rise in the shares. The plea of the defendant, that the transaction was a gambling one, prohibited by law, and that, therefore, no action could be based thereon, should have been maintained. The judgment was, therefore, reversed, and the action dismissed.

LEMIEUX VS. ROURKE.—The plaintiff claimed $400 damages for an assault. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff came into his shop and used insulting language and refused to withdraw when requested to do so, and that the defendant had been forced to eject him. The court below held that the plaintiff had been abusive, but that the defendant had used more violence than was necessary, and therefore, gave $10 damages. The plaintiff appealed. The court below, however, taking into consideration the fact that the plaintiff had given provocation, and moreover appeared to have a strong inclination for engaging in litigation, considered that the sum of $10, and the grant of his desire for litigation was a sufficient compensation, and the judgment was confirmed.

CITY OF MONTREAL and NOTRE DAME STREET, and L. O. THAYER.—An appeal was made from an award, expropriated.—An award of arbitrators, but the court was of opinion that the award was well founded, and the inscription for review was dismissed.

In the case of the same st[illegible] also in the case of P. Wri[illegible] arbitrators were unanimou[illegible] and E. CONTRA.—

MCSHANE vs. WILSON [illegible] confirmed.

Judgment confirmed.

ROY VS. CARTIER.—Judgment [illegible]

CITY OF MONTREAL and [illegible] NOTRE DAME STREET, and DAME M. A. E. SHA[illegible] NNON, et vir.

—Award confirmed.

ACTON BOOT & SHOE MANUF[illegible] TURING CO. vs. UNION ASSURANCE CO.—Motion for a new trial dismissed, and [illegible] a of defendant for judgment on the ver[illegible] motion of the plaintiffs dict granted.

CARDINAL et al. vs. DEDERICK.—Judgment confirmed.

CITY OF MONTREAL and BLEU[illegible] RY STREET, and DURAND.—Judgment modifi[illegible] d and $400 struck off.

CITY OF MONTREAL and BLE[illegible] URY STREET and A. BRUNET.—Judgment modi[illegible] fied.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUD[illegible] GMENTS.

By Mr. Justice DE LORIM[illegible] IER.

MOORE vs. GILLARD—This was an action *en separation de corps et de biens* for adultery of the wife, defendant. After reviewing the evidence the court considered there was evidence of adultery and maintained the demand. The defendant was declared to have forfeited her matrimonial rights, and the care and custody of the children was entrusted to defendant. The plaintiff, with costs against defendant, came up on appeal, and defendant urged that the action of Flanagan was received by the plaintiff at the allegation for value received by defendant as maker to said Flanagan was sufficient; that defendant had no interest to discuss the subsequent negotiations of the note so long as plaintiff appeared to be the bona fide holder and bearer for value.—The motion to repeal demurrer as having been filed too late was dismissed with costs, on the merits of the demurrer proof was ordered.

Miscellaneous.

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By order,

E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 27th April, 1893.

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Mch. 25	WARWICK.....April 14
Apl. 8	CONCORDIA.....April 28

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Toronto	Sun, May 7	
Labrador	Sat, May 13	Sun, May 14
Sarnia	Sun, May 21	
Vancouver	Sat, May 27	Sun, May 28

Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool or London derry—First cabin, $45 to $90; return, $90 to $162, according to steamer and berth. Second cabin, to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, $30 and $35; return, $65. Steerage, to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, $24.

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The fast new steel steamship City of Kingston, built 1893, Captain M. H. Gibson, the fastest steamship in the West India trade, will arrive at this port about May 10th with a full cargo of bananas and general West India produce. Returning will take freight and passengers for Halifax and Jamaica, touching at St. Anne's, Manchioneal, Annotta Bay. Port Morant, in Jamaica, has first class accommodation for first class passengers, and will make regular trips every twenty-six days until further notice.

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THE SS. MIRAMICHI,

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J. G. BROCK, Agent. 221 Commissioners street (Boyer's Block.) Montreal

April 27.

GASPE AND BAIE CHALEURS

THE SS. BEAVER,

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FOR CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY

Conditions Governing the Governor-General's Cup.

FOOTBALL ON SATURDAY.

An Easy Win for the Scottish Athletes—The Baseball Scores—Turf—Athletic and Lacrosse News.

The Governor-General, in accordance with a promise made last year, has given a hockey challenge cup, to be held from year to year by the winning team in the Dominion. The cup is now in Ottawa, and in two or three days will be presented to the Montreal Amateur Athletic association, whose team defeated all comers during the late season, including the champions of the Ontario association.

It has been found convenient in the case of challenge cups open to competition to more than one association (for instance, the Queen's cup for yachts) to commit the charge of the cup to trustees, who will hand it to the winning team at the conclusion of the hockey season each year. Accordingly Lord Stanley has nominated Sheriff Sweetland and Mr. P. D. Ross, both of Ottawa, as trustees, and has asked them to award it annually on the following terms:—

1. The winners to give bond for the return of the cup in good order when required by the trustees for the purpose of being handed over to any other team who may in turn win.

Each winning team to have at their own charge engraved on a silver ring fitted on the cup for the purpose the name of the team and the year won. (In the first instance the M.A.A.A. will find the cup already engraved for them.)

3. The cup shall remain a challenge cup, and will not become the property of any team, even if won more than once.

4. In case of any doubt as to the title of any club to claim the position of champions, the cup shall be held or awarded by the trustees as they may think right, their decision being absolute.

5. Should either trustee resign or otherwise drop out, the remaining trustee shall nominate a substitute.

Lord Stanley, in view of the fact of several hockey associations existing in Canada, also asked the trustees to suggest a means of making the cup open to all, and thus representative of the hockey championship as completely as possible, rather than of any one association.

The trustees accordingly have suggested that the Amateur Hockey association of Canada (the Eastern organization) and the Canadian Hockey association (the Western organization) should be asked to arrange a home and home series for the cup, the winning team of the Hockey association to be declared champions of Canada, be deemed next year, while the cup shall go to the winning team.

3. In order, however, that the Ontario Hockey association shall have an equal interest in the cup, the Amateur Hockey association of Canada and the Ontario Hockey association be requested to each arrange its season so that there shall be an opportunity for a final match between the champion teams of the two organizations.

4. The trustees would respectfully suggest to the association that this could be done by each association arranging to close its separate championship contest not later than the first Saturday in March. (Practically this is done now, the A.H.A. of C. for instance closing its season on March 8, and the Ontario association usually being still earlier. The first Saturday in March could not be earlier than March 1 nor later than March 7. Next year it will be March 3).

5. If the above suggestion were adopted, the championship of the A.H.A. of C. would accordingly be settled next year on March 3, and also possession of the Stanley cup so far as that association is concerned. Then the winner might be open to challenge from the champion club of the Ontario association.

6. Thereafter, a challenge from the champion club of one association to a champion club of the other holding the cup might be sent under the following conditions:

(a.) Challenge permissible either by wire or registered letter on the first Saturday or following Monday of March.

(b.) The club holding the cup must answer within two days of receipt of challenge.

(c.) The answer must either (1) appoint the following Saturday (the second in March), or give the challenging club the option of naming within two days any other legal day up to and inclusive of March 15. [The object of this clause is that as travelling on any but a Saturday is inconvenient, if the home club cannot or will not give the Saturday, the visiting club should have a choice]. The home club shall be obliged, if required, to furnish the trustees with satisfactory reasons for not giving the Saturday.

(d.) The match shall be played on ice named by the champions, but the net gate receipts shall be equally divided between the contesting teams.

(e.) Should the challenging club default, after a date is fixed, it shall pay any advertising or other expenses gone to by the champions in preparation for the match.

(f.) The champions may not defend the cup if they have been defeated in the A. H. A. of C. series, shall not debar it from challenging for the Stanley cup, and vice versa; the fact that the Ontario champions may also have won in the A. H. A. of C. series shall not debar the second best team in the A. H. A. series from challenging the champions for a final match. (The object of this is to continue the interest in the game up to the very close of the season).

8. Should any representative provincial hockey association outside of Quebec and Ontario desire to compete for the cup, the trustees shall endeavor to arrange means whereby its champion team may secure an opportunity to play for it.

9. In case a senior league is ever formed representing the best hockey irrespective of local associations, the trustees may give its winning club the right to challenge for the cup and, if successful, to hold it thereafter subject to new championship regulations.

BASEBALL.

National League Games.

BUFFALO, April 29.—Following are the results of the National league games played throughout the country to-day:—

At New York—

		R.	H.	E.
New York	0 4 0 0 0 7 0 0 4	15	15	3
Boston	3 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0	6	7	3

Batteries—Russie and Doyle; Stivetts and Bennett. Umpire, Gaffney.

At Philadelphia—

Philadelphia		1	4	1
Brooklyn	0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 5 2	11	13	2

Batteries—Keefe, Taylor and Clements; Kennedy and Con Dalley. Umpire, Hurst.

At Pittsburg—

Postponed on account of rain.

At Cincinnati—

Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 0	5	8	3
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	2

Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughn; Mack and Schriver. Umpire, Emslie.

At Baltimore—

Baltimore	0 1 0 0 2 4 1 0 0	8	6	1
Washington	0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0	6	13	6

Batteries—Schmidt, McMahon and Robinson; Duffee, Meekin and Farrell. Umpire, McLaughlin.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Games Won.	Games Lost.
Boston	1	1
New York	1	1
Pittsburg	0	2
Cleveland	2	0
Philadelphia	1	1
Brooklyn	1	1
Cincinnati	2	1
Chicago	1	2
Washington	2	1
Baltimore	1	2
St. Louis	2	0
Louisville	0	2

FOOTBALL.

Thistle, Senior, vs. Mohawk, Intermediate.

The above teams met on Logan's farm on Saturday afternoon and played a friendly game. George Hughes won the toss for the Thistles and played his team against the wind the first half. Hotter started the ball for the Mohawks. Both teams showed up well, although the intermediates were a little nervous, and when it came to combination play showed want of practice together while in the latter capacity the Thistles were showing up fairly well, and being a senior team were certainly expected to have an advantage. In the first half the Thistles scored one goal, from a corner kick by Parker, who landed the ball well in front, which Hughes took advantage of and neatly sent the rubber under the tape. On changing ends the Mohawks had to face the wind, which made it hard for them to hold down the Thistle forwards, who were now beginning to wake up a bit. Nevertheless the Mohawk defence put up a good game all through. About this stage of the game Woolley sent a hot one which passed the goal keeper like a dream. This made goal number two and seemed to stir the Mohawks up a little. On the kick off again they made a hard and good attempt to carry the ball up the field, but Coates was there to return it. Time was almost up when the Thistles appeared anxious for another point and succeeded in getting it. Parker doing the needful with a long shot, which dropped through the goal from the left wing. Score, Thistles, 3; Mohawk, 0. Following are the teams and positions:—

Thistle.		Mohawk.
Jerrett	Goal	Clarke
Eidstone	Backs	Clarke
Coates	"	Parke
Burnett	"	Bader
Half backs		
B. C. Clarke	"	Lavasseur
Hunt	"	Dunning
Lennox	Forwards	Mashbanks
Woolley	"	W. Mackenzie
Black	"	A. Forrester
Parker	"	Hostler
Geo. Hughes	"	Dawson
J. Maguire	Umpire	Childley
		F. Forrester

Mr. Fred. Fowler acted as referee to the satisfaction of both teams.

The Scots Win Easily.

The Astons were not out in particularly good playing form on Saturday afternoon and the Scottish Athletic Football team got away with them easily, the score at the close standing:—Scottish Athletic, 5; Ashtons, 0. The teams were:—

Scottish Athletic.	Players.	Astons.
Berry	Goal	
Lawrence	Backs	J. Jones
Haworth	"	Shibley
Watt	"	Scott
Half Backs		
Birse	"	Morrison
Barclay	"	J. Orchard
Lees	Forwards	Another
Turner		Urwin
Chalmers	"	G. P. Jones
Jacoby	"	Cox
Ross	"	Foreman
Referee, R. Crawford.		W. Orchard

Championship Match.

The first (senior) league championship match, under the auspices of the Canadian Football association will be played on Saturday, May 6, when the Thistles meet the Astons on the grounds of the former.

LACROSSE.

A Challenge.

The following communication has been received:—

The Violet Lacrosse club do hereby challenge the Red Star Lacrosse club to play a friendly game of lacrosse on Saturday, May 6th. For further particulars send to H. Naylor, captain V.L.C., 743 St. James street.

The Juvenile League.

A meeting of the Juvenile Lacrosse [illegible] in the Y. M. C. A. building [illegible] showed [illegible] borrowing schedule was agreed [illegible] purse of people of every [illegible] tongue. The visitors were computed at 6,000,000, and this number was exceeded in 1862. The World's fairs that have taken place since 1851 have entered into our own industrial annals—Canadian ex-

May 27—Garnet vs. Ivy Leaf, Garnet grounds.

June 3—St. Denis vs. Maple, St. Denis grounds.

June 3—Orient 2nd vs. Garnet, Orient grounds

June 10—Maple vs. Orient 2nd, Maple grounds.

June 17—Maple vs. Ivy Leaf, Maple grounds.

June 24—St. Denis vs. Garnet, St. Denis grounds.

June 24—Ivy Leaf vs. Orient 2nd, Ivy Leaf grounds.

July 8—St. Denis vs. Orient 2nd, St. Denis grounds.

July 15—Ivy Leaf vs. St. Denis Ivy Leaf grounds.

July 23—Garnet vs. Maple, Garnet grounds.

July 22—St. Denis vs. Ivy Leaf St. Denis grounds.

July 29—Maple vs. Garnet, Maple grounds.

August 12—Maple vs. St. Denis, Maple grounds.

August 12—Garnet vs. St. Denis, Garnet grounds.

August 19—Maple vs. Garnet, Maple grounds.

August 26—Orient 2nd vs. Ivy Leaf, Orient grounds.

September 2—Orient 2nd vs. St. Denis, Orient grounds.

September 9—Ivy Leaf vs. Maple, Ivy Leaf grounds.

September 16—Garnet vs. Orient 2nd, Garnet grounds

September 23—Orient 2nd vs. Maple, Orient grounds.

September 30—Ivy Leaf vs. Garnet, Ivy Leaf grounds.

Jerseys and Red Stars.

The above clubs played a friendly match of lacrosse on Saturday, in which the Stars beat the Jerseymen three games to one. Following were the teams:—

Red Stars.	Position.	Jerseys.
P. Saunders	Goal	P. Foley
W. Phelan	Point	G. McKeown
P. Brennan	Cover point	R. Day
W. Foreman	Defence	J. Stockell
J. Hughes	"	W. Hay
J. Dowd	"	R. Stockell
E. McKearnan	Centre	T. Drake
P. Patchel	Home field	W. Murphy
W. Lucas	"	Hamilton
J. Foreman	"	C. McClinley
W. Welsh	Outside home	S. McClinley
J. McCrossan	Inside home	W. Schwartz
H. Nolan	Umpire	Robinson
Referee—T. J. Knox.		

Emmet Lacrosse Club.

A meeting of the second Emmet Lacrosse club will be held this evening at 147 Ottawa street at 8 o'clock sharp. All members are invited to attend.

The Capital Team.

[From our own correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 30.—It is now well understood here that both Turner and Lacey will play with the Capitals for the ensuing year. The Factory Town is making a strong bid for Lacey's services, but they will be unable to secure them. Turner has likewise made up his mind to remain with the Capitals, so that when the team goes to Montreal on the Queen's birthday the new blood on the aggregation will consist of Barney Quinn, Lacey and Turner. Joe Kent has definitely retired from lacrosse, but all the other players are available and will turn out for light practice on Tuesday next. The annual meeting of the club will be held Monday night. The Attraction committee of the Canada Central fair have arranged to give a special valuable trophy to be competed for next September between the first and second teams in the League series.

AQUATICS.

The Valois Boating Club.

The Valois Boating club have claimed Saturday, August 5th, as the date of their annual regatta. The Valois club will have a new war canoe this season, and, from all appearances, the Lachine and Pointe Claire canoeists will have to look out for their laurels.

The C. A. A. O. Regatta.

TORONTO, April 30.—At a meeting of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen on Saturday it was decided to hold the annual regatta this year at Hamilton in August, at a date just preceding that of the national association's in Detroit. The executive reinstated John Gray, jr., of Coldwater, who was under suspension.

YACHTING.

Lord Dunraven's Boat Launched.

GLASGOW, April 29.—Lord Dunraven's yacht, the Valkyrie, was launched to-day at Henderson's yard on the Clyde. The length of the Valkyrie is eighty-four feet and her tonnage is 220.

CHESS.

Lasker Won the Match.

Lasker scored his sixth victory over Showalter and thus won the match. The American player, although outclassed by his opponent, made a good fight and achieved a better score against Lasker than the English matadors, Blackburne and Bird. In the last game the German master again clung to his favorite queen's pawn and pursued the same course as in his previous game at the same opening. Showalter, however, ventured a new departure on the seventh and eighth move, which not only blocked his queen's bishop pawn, but gave Lasker an opportunity, by a splendid combination, to finally isolate the adverse queen's pawn. The German then kept up the pressure against the weak spot in Showalter's game, and the latter, anxious to prevent white from breaking through on the king's flank, posted his pawns so unfortunate that he was soon confronted with the loss of either a pawn or the exchange. He chose the latter evil, but derived little help by doing so. Lasker cleared the road for his passed queen's pawn, and while Showalter's rook had to guard against white queening the pawn, Lasker drove the black king into a maring net. On the forty-fourth move Showalter gave a last desperate check and then resigned the game and the match after four hours of play. Here is a review of the games contested:—

AT LOGANSPORT.

	Opening.	Wins.	Won by.
December 14	Ruy Lopez	28	Lasker
December 15	Ruy Lopez	31	Showalter
December 10	Declared drawn without play		

AT KOKOMO.

April 14	Q P	40	Lasker
April 17	French	36	Showalter
April 18	Q P	52	Drawn
April 20	French	64	Lasker
April 24	Q P	40	Lasker
April 25	Ruy	40	Lasker
April 26	Q P	45	Lasker

Lasker	1 0 d 1 0 d 1 1 1 1—8
Showalter	0 1 d 0 1 d 0 0 0 0—2

THE GUN.

The Hamilton Trophies.

There ought to be a big time at the Athletic Club house on Saturday next, when the May competition for the Hamilton Powder company's medal will be commenced.

TURF.

Quebec Turf Club.

[From our own correspondent.]

QUEBEC, April 30.—The following have been elected officers of the Quebec Turf club:—President, Hon. P. Garneau; vice-president, Major Wilson; treasurer, Major Lampson; clerk of the scales, Dr. C. S. Parke; clerk of the course, Capt. Clint; secretary, A. F. Ashmead; stewards, Lt.-Col. Montizambert, E. Fitch, Captain Farley, E. J. Hale, Hon. E. J. Price, G. H. Parke, Lt.-Col. Turnbull, Lieut. Forester, P. Campbell, Veasey, Boswell, Captain Hetherington, Dr. Sewell, V. Chateauvert, M.P.P.; Harold Kennedy, Gus. Stuart, J. D. Gilmlur and Col. G. R. White. Several improvements will be made in the Plains of Abraham course previous to the annual meet next September.

THE TURF.

Big Purses for Trotters.

BUFFALO, April 29.—The Buffalo Driving Park association has decided upon giving two special purses at its August meeting, one for [illegible] horses on the [illegible] Wilkes, Belle Vara and Hamlin's Nightingale. The purse is to be divided into two parts, $13,000 for the first and great $7,000 for the second. The second racing purse is offered for a free-for-all pace, class, divided into two parts, with $6,500 to the first race and $3,500 to the second.

BRIEFS.

The shoes which Nancy Hanks wore at Chicago, Independence, St. Paul and St. Joseph have been polished and plated with gold. They are intended for an exhibit at the World's fair. They now weigh sixteen ounces. The set worn when the mare made the 2.04 record are in the possession of her owner, J. Malcolm Forbes.

E. Corrigan's great horse Riley will, in the opinion of his owner, be a prominent factor in more than one of the big handicaps this season, and by performing creditably add further lustre to his already great fame. Riley went wrong in a race at Memphis last spring, and has since been in retirement.

FOR CREDITORS' BENEFIT.

Erastus Wiman Places His Property Within Their Reach.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Erastus Wiman has joined his wife in making an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The amount of the liabilities and assets are not known. The trustees of the creditors is David Bennett King, who refuses to give any information on the subject. The total amount of Mr. Wimans' liabilities and assets are not known. It is estimated that the liabilities will amount to $1,000,000. The only available assets are believed to consist of Staten Island property which stands in the name of his wife. Mr. King declined to say anything to-day further than to admit the fact that he is the trustee for the creditors under the assignment deed, and that as such it is his duty to do the best he can for them with the property placed in his charge. Mr. King declined to give out a list of the creditors or state the amount of Mr. Wiman's liabilities. The assignment deed was executed by Mrs. Eleanora Wiman and Erastus Wiman on March 31, and was filed with the clerk of Richmond county the same day. The land covered by the deed includes, it is said, the place known as "Erastina," some water front property and unimproved land, the market value of which is supposed to be between $500,000 and $1,000,000. Probably Mr. Wiman's largest creditor is the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. It is said he owes this firm three or four hundred thousand dollars.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., April 30.—Mr. Erastus Wiman denies that he has made an assignment. He says that being a British subject and unable as such to own land in the state of New York a large real estate accumulation on Staten Island have hitherto been in the name of his wife. [illegible] property [illegible] daughter of the late D. [illegible] There Mrs. Wiman is a trus[illegible] Ont. of creditors past, prese[illegible] castle. this conveyance Mr. Wi[illegible] result of the creation [illegible] is to place within the reach [illegible] large estate hitherto unavailab[illegible] and is the only foundation for [illegible] that Mr. Wiman had assigned. Wiman denies very emphatically th[illegible] had used the records of R. G. Dun & C[illegible] and said that he was not indebted to R. G. Dun & Co. between $300,000 and $400,000. Mr. Wiman also denies that suit has been brought against him by that firm.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Bad Blaze at Levis—Fires in Other Places.

QUEBEC, April 30.—A serious fire broke out in St. Lawrence ward of Hadlow cove, on the other side of the river, a mile or two above Levis, last night and before it was got under control fourteen houses had been destroyed. The fire originated in the house occupied by Napoleon Boucher and spead from that to the adjoining one owned by Councillor Fortin and then to that of Henri Langlois, all of which were rapidly consumed. Here there was a break, but the houses on the other side of the street were badly damaged, and burning embers were carried to the unoccupied house owned by Mr. Partridge, and from it the flames spread through other houses in the vicinity. Following is the list of the houses burned: House owned by Basile Boucher, occupied by himself and his son-in-law, Belanger; house owned by Etienne Dussault, occupied by Hyacinthe Caron; house owned by Michael Quinn, occupied by himself and another family; house of Octave Veilleux; house owned by Gingras, occupied by three families, Alfred Charrier, G. Langlais and M. Heavens; house occupied by Mr. Cameron, engineer on the I.C.R.; house owned by Councillor Fortin, occupied by Miss Brock, Henri Langlais, damaged; unoccupied house, owned by Mr. Partridge, of Quebec; house owned by the Misses Camire, occupied by themselves and Maurice Camile and Israel Lefebvre; house owned by P. Prendergast, occupied by George Finlay, engineer. The houses were of wood or brick and were all of one storey, except those of Dussault, Gingras and Camire. They were worth from $2,000 to $3,000 and the other houses from $1,000 to $1,500. The total loss is estimated at $25,000. The families who suffered are mostly in poor circumstances and few of them had more than a couple of hundred of insurance. The Levis fire brigade rendered valuable assistance, and Chief Denis had his eye badly injured while working at the fire.

NEWBURG, April 30.—Harrison & Gore's silk mill near here was burned this morning. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $50,000. Cause of fire is unknown. Sixty hands are thrown out of work.

WOBURN, Mass., April 30.—The curing factory of Stephen Dow & Co., one of the largest in town, was burned this afternoon. The loss will reach from $150,000 to $175,000, covered by insurance.

OAKVILLE, Ont., April 29.—The Oakville Basket factory was completely destroyed by fire early this morning, together with two storehouses packed full of all kinds of baskets. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $8,000; insured in the Mercantile and [illegible] Mutual of Waterloo for $4,000.

Townsend is Insane.

LONDON, April 30.—The physicians who have made an examination of the mental condition of William Townsend, the man suspected of having had designs upon the life of Prime Minister Gladstone, certify that Townsend is a lunatic, and he will probably be removed in a short time to an asylum for the insane. The police, however, attach importance to the arrest and hope to be able to discover that some one was behind Townsend inciting him to the assassination of Mr. Gladstone.

To Increase Their Capital.

NEW YORK, April 30.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Cordage company it was resolved to increase the preferred stock of the company $2,500,000. The treasurer of the company will at once sell at in order to furnish sufficient [illegible] working cash capital increased business [illegible] the demands of its many [illegible] increase of the preferred stock will be offered to the stockholders at [illegible] for cash.

A Big [illegible] Combine.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Outside of the facts already m[illegible] FRA[illegible] connection with reference to the P[illegible] Rehabilitation plan it was learned [illegible] that the plan has embraced in it a sch[illegible] come for the organization of a new coal [illegible] company with a capital of $10,000,000, [illegible] this company being formed for the sole [illegible] purpose of handling the coal business [illegible] of the Reading company. It is said th[illegible] name to be given to it will be the Nation[illegible] al Coal company.

McLeod Resigns [illegible] His Receivership.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—Archibald McLeod's resig[illegible] nation as one of the Reading receivers h[illegible] s been tendered to the court to take effe[illegible] ct May 1st.

PERSONAL IN[illegible] TELLIGENCE.

Robert Mitchell, of [illegible] Hong Kong, is at the Hall.

Col. A. L. Light, of [illegible] Quebec, is registered at the Hall.

Detective Carpenter [illegible] arned from New York yesterday.

Hon. Mrs. Ivor Herbert [illegible] rt arrived at the Windsor on Saturday.

Mr. A. C. W. Miller, [illegible] f Glasgow, Scotland, is staying at the Windsor.

John White, of Londo[illegible]n, Eng., is among the latest arrivals at the [illegible]all.

Mr. P. D. Ross, editor [illegible] of the Ottawa *Journal*, spent Sunday in the cl[illegible]y.

Mr. Andrew Allan h[illegible]s been elected a trustee of Queen's university, [illegible] Kingston.

Major E. U. Jarvis, [illegible] f Calgary, inspector of the Mounted police, is [illegible] at the Windsor.

Mr. Alfred T. Thom[illegible]son, clerk at the Hall, left for Toronto last [illegible]evening to spend a few days.

Mr. Charles Cassils r[illegible]eturned to the city yesterday morning by the [illegible] Adirondack line from New York.

Mr. Duncan McInty[illegible]re arrived home yesterday morning on the [illegible] A. and St. L. line from New York.

Mr. E. W. Dowling, [illegible] manager of the British-American hotel, Kin[illegible]ston, is stopping at the Balmoral.

Hon. George A. Dar[illegible]mmond and a number of friends [illegible] a private car by the C.P.R. on Saturday.

Mrs. Gibb Shaw and Miss Hay left last evening for New York and sail by the steamship Teutonic on Wednesday for England.

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, chief engineer of railways and canals, registered at the Windsor yesterday. He will inspect the new Wellington bridge to-day.

Mr. Edward U. Evans, jr, M.P., a member of a large Liverpool drug house, and Mr. Robert W. Holt arrived at the Windsor yesterday. They intend making a tour of Canada and taking in the World's fair.

Dr. Frank Dawson Adams, professor of geology at McGill, [illegible] leaves to-day for Virginia for a few weeks' holidays, after which he will return to Canada to carry on geological explorations in the northern part of Muskoka and around Sudbury, a district which is practically unknown, geologically speaking.

AT THE HOTELS.

At the Windsor—V. E. McCaw and Miss McCaw, of Macon, Ga.; A. C. Bennett, West Superior; E. Gunn and A. L. Newton, New York; W. B. Hart, Perth; C. Sheehy, Detroit; R. de Claviere, Labuis, France; T. G. Currie, Brockville; J. [illegible] and Miss Ross, Quebec.

At the Balmoral—H. Young and wife, St. Albans, Vt.; G. H. Prescott, Boston; H. F. Nichols, Peterboro, N.H.; H. Hall, D. Mahaffy, Toronto; S. M. Bright, Sutton; C. F. Adams, Wm Grig, Potsdam; J. G. Miller, D. McKendrick, St Johns; G. W. Adams, Fredericton, N.B.; W. H. Hanigan, Bakersfield; W. J. Barns, J. P. Scott, Troy, N.Y.; W. H. Brand, Pittsfield; T. Luddington, Toronto.

At the City hotel—G. V. Demers, Manchester; C. Harris, Boston; A. McMintleman, New York; C. M. Brewster, Troy; J. O. Hagan, Albany; A. H. Lomas, San Francisco; J. Brennan, Three Rivers; J. R. Conway, Boston; A. J. Barr, Ottawa; D. A. Alexander, Moncton; A. C. Amos, New York; H. W. Town, Lake Placid.

At the Albion—H. Young and wife, St. Albans, Vt.; G. H. Prescott, Boston; H. F. Nichols, Peterboro, N.H.; H. Hall, D. Mahaffy, Toronto; S. M. Bright, Sutton; C. F. Adams, Wm Grig, Potsdam; J. G. Miller, D. McKendrick, St Johns; G. W. Adams, Fredericton, N.B.; W. H. Hanigan, Bakersfield; W. J. Barns, J. P. Scott, Troy, N.Y.; W. H. Brand, Pittsfield; T. Luddington, Toronto.

ANOTHER WHARF STRIKE.

This Time in London, But It May Add Fuel to the Flame.

LONDON, April 30.—Five hundred porters and stevedores struck yesterday at the Victoria docks because Scrutton Sons & Co., master porters and stevedores, had employed federation or "free" laborers. The strikers have been agitating energetically and to-day induced many coolies to join them. They threaten to spread the strike still further and there is every prospect that they will be able to do so. The employers say that they will apply to the Shipowners' federation for men to replace the unionists. If they do this, all the men at the Albert and Victoria docks will probably quit work. In speaking here last evening for the striking Hull dockers J. H. Wilson, M. P., warned his hearers that the Federation was preparing to establish 500 branches of its free labor bureau and to compel every docker to have a Federation ticket before he could get work. Mr. Wilson declared himself as favoring a general strike.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

Englishmen Are Cautious—Quietness in Paris and Berlin.

LONDON, April 30.—Discount rates hardened materially during the week, the quotations being 2¾ for both three months' and short bills. The change is largely due to caution caused by the Australian failures. Money is scarcer and borrowers have drawn fully £2,000,000 from the Bank of England. Gold is also being withdrawn from Australia. The decrease of the New York gold shipments causes expectation of a stronger demand in this market for Austria. Silver was steady during the week. The Stock exchange was busier than during the previous week. The Australian crisis was met with remarkable firmness. In the American railway department business was brisker than during the previous week. The Reading scheme was well received.

PARIS, April 30.—The Bourse was flat during the week owing to stagnation.

BERLIN, April 30.—Business on the Boerse during the week was quiet.

SARDINIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The Allan Mail Boat Arrives at Father Point Yesterday Morning.

FATHER POINT, Que., April 30.—Saloon passengers per royal mail steamship Sardinian, from Liverpool 20th, inward at Father Point 30th 15 p m: Mr. and Mrs. J. Lebroc, Mr. F. Bulmer, Mr. Campbell, Mr. D. C. Carr, Rev. Father Chronnell, Rev. C. E. Cooper, Mr. P. E. Class, Mr. H. Cocroft, Mr. J. H. Collins, Mr. H. Dean, Mr. A. Dempster, Mr. E. G. King Allison, Mrs. Evans, Miss A. M. Evans, Miss E. M. Evans, Master G. D. Evans, Master A. Evans, Mr. W. Fenn, Mrs. Fenn, Mr. A. C. Foster, Mr. A. G. Graham, Surgeon-Major Hall, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. A. Hamon, Mr. Harris, Mrs. Curson Howe and maid, Master C. Jerram, Miss Jerram, Mr. J. Lawrence, Mrs. W. Legard, Mr. S. Lewis, M. J. A. Lloyd, Mr. Macfarlane, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. F. A. Manaughton, Mr. J. E. Masey, Mr. G. R. Masey, Very Rev. Canon McGrath, Miss F. C. Nares, Miss F. Moldinger, Mr. T. H. Nottage, Mr. W. J. Pady, Mrs. Paddy, Miss Parmiter, Right Rev. Dr. Perrin, bishop of British Columbia; Miss Perrin, Mr. W. P. Phillips, Mr. Pommer, Mr. J. Preston, Mr. A. Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mr. P. R. Ritchie, Mr. H. C. Ross, Mrs. W. M. Ross, Rev. Robt. Rossall, Mr. J. Rober, Mr. J. Samuel, Miss Small, Mr. A. H. Springall, Rev. Ed. St. John, Mr. D. L. Thorpe, Mr. T. Thwaites, Mr. G. F. L. Thompson, Mr. A. St. J. Troughton, Mrs. E. Vasey, Mr. J. C. Wallace, Mr. Warrington, Mr. E. Werner, Master L. M. Whitworth, Mrs. A. Wilson, Miss F. M. Williamson, Mr. D. J. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Loveday—cabin, 51; second cabin, 97; steerage, 827; total, 1,905.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVED—April 29.

Steamship.	At	From
Paris	New York	Southampton
California	New York	Hamburg
New York	Southampton	New York
Aurania	Liverpool	New York
Kron Prinz Wilhelm	Gibraltar	New York
Campania	New York	Liverpool
Bremer Haven	Antwerp	New York
Rundo	Liverpool	New York
Friesland	Antwerp	New York
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	New York
La Champagne	Havre	New York
Netherholme	Quebec	Maryport
Texas	Father Point	Cardiff
Mongolian	Quebec	Liverpool

April 30.

Pickhuben	Grosse Isle	Hamburg
Sardinian	Father Point	Liverpool
Tritonia	Father Point	Glasgow
La Bretagne	New York	Havre
Finnessia	New York	Glasgow
Elbe	Southampton	New York
Arizona	Queenstown	New York
Buranlia	Queenstown	New York
Alaska	New York	Liverpool
Suevia	New York	Hamburg

GULF REPORT.

[Figures indicate distance in marine miles below Quebec.]

QUEBEC, April 29.

SATURDAY'S REPORT.

L'ISLET [43]—Clear; west wind.

FATHER POINT [155]—Gales from the west. Inward at 8 p m steamship Texas.

ST. JOHN RIVER [254]—Inward at 2 p m yesterday barque H B Cann; at 2.30 p m Pickhuben.

ILE MAGDALEN [290]—Northwest wind. Inward at 1 a m Texas; 10 a m Rydalholme.

FATHER POINT [320]—Cloudy and calm. Inward at 3 a m a Dominion steamer; at 6 a m Rydalholme; at 7 a m Pickhuben.

TORMENTE—Esquimaux Point—Southwest wind. Schooner Marie Anne at Trinity Bay.

ANTICOSTI—Cloudy; south wind; fog from Southwest Point and eastwards.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS—Variable wind; no ice.

MATANE COVE—Open ice distant.

METIS—St. Paul's—Cloudy; variable wind. No ice. Inward to-day a ship.

LOWER POINT [575]—Cloudy; west wind. Inward to-day steamships Louisburg and Thames. Outward at 2 p m yesterday Xania.

SUNDAY'S REPORT.

GROSSE ISLE, 3.45 p m—Steamer Pickhuben arrived; all well.

FATHER POINT [155]—Clear; gale from northwest. Inward at 7 a m steamships Rydalholme and Otter; at 9.15 a m steamship Sardinian; at 3 p m steamship City of Lincoln; at 8 p m steamship Texas.

METIS—West wind. Inward at 5.30 a m steamship Tritonia.

MARTIN RIVER [254]—Fresh west wind. Inward at 5 a m steamship Tritonia.

ILE MAGDALEN [290]—Strong northwest wind.—Inward at 3 p m steamship State of Georgia.

POINT MAMME POINT [320]—Northwest wind. Inward at noon steamship Tiber.

POINTE DES MONTS—Northwest wind. Inward at 7 a m one barque.

ANTICOSTI—Clear; northeast wind.

CAPE RAY [515]—Clear; northwest wind. Inward at 1 p m steamer; too far out.

CAPE RACE—Thermometer 45; clear; strong S.W. wind. No ice. Inward on Saturday steamship Louisiana; to-day steamships European and Black Prince.

MISCELLANY.

FATHER POINT, Q., April 30—Steamship Ionia, Captain Rollo, Donaldson line, from Glasgow, inward at 5 p m; all well.

FATHER POINT, Que., April 30—Steamship Pickhuben, Hamburg and American Packet company, from Hamburg and Antwerp, inward at 1 30 a m, 678 passengers; all well.

S.S. Sardinian, Allan line, from Liverpool, inward at 9 15 a m, 81 cabin, 97 intermediate and 827 steerage. She carries her mails on to Quebec, the steam tender not being at Rimouski yet to land them.

LAKE ST. PETER LIGHTSHIPS.

MONTREAL, April 30 (Special).—Two of the lightships in Lake St. Peter have already been placed in position and the third will be located there by Monday morning. The delay in placing the latter was occasioned by the sinking of the buoy indicating the mooring. The agent of the Marine department here, Mr. H. Charland, reports that there is no ice whatever on the shores and the water is falling rapidly.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Ont, April 29—The Calvin company's first raft of the season left Garden island to-day in tow of the steamer Traveller, and the Collins' Bay Rafting company's raft started from Collins' bay in tow of the tug Farrel. The tugs Bronson and Glide cleared for Montreal with eight barges, all grain laden, except one, which had coal.

THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., April 29—Passed up—Steamer Hamilton to Chicago; steamer Toledo, light; tug J A Walker, Hamilton to Toledo, light; barge J Gaskin, Kingston to Toledo, light; barge Winnipeg, Kingston to Toledo, light; steamer Lake Michigan, Port Dalhousie to Toledo, light; barge Hyderabad, Toronto to Sault Ste Marie, iron.

Passed down—Steamer Lanagdon, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; steamer P J Rolph, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; steamer Ionia, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schooner J B Merrill, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schooner Theo Voges, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; steamer A G Lindsay, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

Wind, southeast; light.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont, April 29—Passed up—Steamer F H Prince, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; barge Bangalore, Port Robinson to Soo, light.

Down, nothing.

Wind, northeast; light.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont, April 30—The canal was closed at 12 o'clock last night and not opened until 12 Sunday midnight. Locking is not opened for boats to pass up or down to 8 Sunday morning and from 9 Sunday morning as last season.

Passed down—Steamer J J Hill, Chicago to Kingston.

Up—Acadia, Hamilton to Chicago, light.

Arrived down to-day—Steamer Wilhelm and barge for Kingston.

Wind, easterly; fresh; rain.

PASSED PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 29—Passed up—Hurlbut, Cint, Wallace, Glidden, Warrington, Susquehanna, Kendall, Alaska, Roberts, Florida, Chamberlain, Morley, White Star and barges, Alcona, Garden City and barges, Favorite, Hall and barges, Groh, Boston, Canisteo, Stewart, Chassely, Mockingbird and barges, Cumberland, Shedon.

Passed down—Richards, Kent, Schoolcraft, Nester, Vail, Baltic, Sibley, Twin Sisters, Allegheny, Siberia, Jenks, American Union, Hanson, Favorite, Wilson. Minneapolis, Sandiego, Saveland, Cora A Lake, Forest, Maxwell,

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—NO. 10. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879. $2.00 PER ANNUM.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE—THE BEST IN USE—FOR TEETH AND GUMS.

ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.

SUNDAY, 9th MARCH,

REV. A. J. BRAY, Pastor,

Will preach at both services.

ANTHEM—Life nor death shall us dissever—*Mrs. Robinson.*

THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE!

A Lecture on the above subject will be delivered by

REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.,

On

TUESDAY, 25th MARCH,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

IN THE MECHANICS' HALL,

In aid of the Wesley Congregational Church Sunday School.

TICKETS, **25 cents.** To be had at Costen's; Murray's, Notre Dame St.; Henderson's, St. Peter St., and at the door.

THE

STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(Established - - - 1825.)

HEAD OFFICES: EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Total Risks, over - - - -	**$90,000,000**
Invested Funds, over - - -	**26,000,000**
Annual Income, over - - -	**3,750,000**
Claims Paid in Canada, over -	**1,200,000**
Investments in Canada, over -	**900,000**

This well-known Company having

REDUCED THEIR RATES

for Life Assurance in the Dominion, which has been accomplished by the investment of a portion of their funds at the higher rates of interest to be obtained here than in Britain, beg to direct the attention of the public to the fact that these rates now compare favourably with those charged by other First-class Companies.

Prospectuses with full information may be obtained at the Head Office in Montreal, or at any of the Company's Agencies.

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Canada.

TO LET.

The fine Cut-Stone residence, No. 970 Sherbrooke Street, with Garden and Orchard, belonging to the Estate of Henry Mulholland. Immediate possession may be had.

FAIR, WALKER & FAIR,
115 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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ACCOUNTANTS & ASSIGNEES,

No. 115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

EVANS & RIDDELL,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
and OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES,

No. 22 ST. JOHN STREET.

MONTREAL.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

ALEXANDER WALKER & CO.

Have removed to the warehouse lately occupied by Messrs. JAMES ROY & CO.,

CORNER OF McGILL AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS.

The subscribers have purchased the entire stock of Messrs. James Roy & Co., amounting to over **$69,000**. The stock is now being re-marked and will be offered at such prices as will command a speedy sale.

ALEXANDER WALKER & CO.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL, MONTREAL.

This Hotel has special advantages for the comfort of guests; with spacious parlours and promenades. Its location is high, which insures pure air, with views of the River and Mountain.
Has a room for commercial men at 117 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Rates - - - $2.50 per day, and upwards.

JAMES WORTHINGTON, *Proprietor.*

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,---TORONTO, CANADA,

McGAW & WINNETT, PROPRIETORS.

Patronized by Royalty and the best families. Prices graduated according to rooms.

AMERICAN HOTEL, TORONTO.

Reduced the Rates so as to meet the Times.

Seventy-five Rooms at $2.00, and seventy-five at $1.50.

Incontestably the most central and convenient Hotel in the city, both for commerce and family travel. Three minutes walk from the Union and Great Western Depots; and first-class in every respect, except price.

GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor.

SPRING GOODS.

SMALLWARES, NOTIONS, &c.,
GROCERS', STATIONERS', TOBACCONISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
TRAVELLING BAGS AND TRUNKS A SPECIALTY.

The Trade generally are invited to call and examine our samples before purchasing elsewhere.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,
91 to 97 ST. PETER STREET.

TORONTO BRANCH: 56 and 58 FRONT STREET WEST.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

Cooks' Friend Baking Powder,

PURE,
HEALTHY,
RELIABLE.

Manufactured only by
W. D. McLAREN,
55 and 57 College St.

Retailed everywhere.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

The old LAMP AND OIL DEPOT,

98 *ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,*

REMOVING TO

418 and 420 NOTRE DAME ST.

Must sell large quantities of stock, and prices show I MEAN TO DO IT.

FRED. R. COLE,
98 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW in

PROGRAMME PENCILS,

ALSO,

FRENCH MENU AND
PROGRAMME CARDS,

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GEO. BISHOP & CO.'S

162 ST. JAMES STREET.

CHEAP FUEL!

COKE PRICE NOT CHANGED.

$3.50 per Chaldron, 36 bushels.

$1.75 per half Chaldron, 18 bushels.

Delivered within City Limits and to adjacent municipalities.

The cheapest fuel for house and steam purposes.

THE NEW CITY GAS COMPANY,

CORNER ST. JAMES AND ST. GABRIEL STS.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

Is composed of the best Swiss Milk, Wheaten Bread-crust and Sugar, and is as perfect a *substitute* for the mother's milk as can be produced.

FOR DYSPEPTIC ADULTS

it is also largely used, and with great success.

IN POINT OF ECONOMY it is the cheapest food in the country to the consumer. The cost of milk is saved, as only *water* is required in preparing it.

For sale by all the leading druggists and grocers. A pamphlet giving analysis and full particulars sent to any applicant.

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SOLE AGENTS.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS! EVERLASTING FLOWERS! !—A large assortment of baskets, crosses, wreaths, bouquets, &c., both coloured and white, suitable for Christmas decorations, &c,

GOLD FISH! GOLD FISH! !

A large quantity of gold fish, some all gold in color, others beautifully marked, snitable for New Year's Gifts.

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TAYLOR & SIMPSON,

Official Assignees and Accountants,

353 Notre Dame street.

ATKINSON'S PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE IS A WELL KNOWN DENTIFRICE. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

EVERY PHYSICIAN knows that all essences of meat are merely harmless stimulants.

Johnston's Fluid Beef" is a meat essence, according to the most approved formula, but in addition it contains the albumen and fibrine (the flesh-forming or nutritious elements of meat), and that in a form adapted to the most impaired digestion.

It is prescribed by every Medical Man who has tested its merits. Sold by Chemists and Grocers. Tins, 35c., 60c. and $1.00.

John Date,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, Brass Founder and Finisher,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment of

GAS FIXTURES,

Comprising, in part,

Chandeliers, Brackets,
Cut, Opal and Etched Globes,
Portable Lights, &c. &c.

DIVING APPARATUS.

The manufacture of complete sets of Submarine Armour is a specialty, and full lines of these goods are always in stock, Air Engines, Helmets, Rubber Dresses, &c., &c.

COPPER AND BRASS WORK,

Of all descriptions, made to order on the shortest notice.

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Do the personal invectives of the Conservatives against the Grits, and the Grits against the Conservatives tend to the formation of sound government or to the material benefit of the country? The cause of Cæsar may have been right against Pompey, but wrong against Rome. The invectives of opposing creeds, both of religion and politics, tend to the most mischievous and lamentable consequences; they embitter and degrade proper disputation; they turn from principles to persons, from systems to individuals, from the measures of the Ministry to the private lives of the men composing the Ministry.

It rests with the public to alter these things. As long as it is contented to have abridged parliamentary reports, coloured and falsified by the reflections of blue and red light, sentences material to the sense omitted, and that with the intent to deceive, or, in other words, to lie with circumstance, we shall have no true reform of the Press.

We trust we may see the day when the editors of our papers will not only be men of culture, men with the instincts and feelings of gentlemen, men of spirited and impassioned character, men who are paid as liberally as, the so-called, ministers of the Gospel, of law, and of justice; then we may, possibly, have the iron clogs to our civilization, refinement, and happiness removed by the polished steel skates of courtesy, art, science, literature, and charity.

Touchstone.

CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.

No. X.—J. W. Dawson, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.,

Principal of the University of McGill College, Montreal.

The "*Univ. Coll. McGill, Monte Regio*" perhaps never looked brighter or better than on the lovely winter day, a year ago, when Lord Dufferin's carriage was run up the slope from Sherbrooke street to the door of the William Molson Hall, by a string of enthusiastic students. The college buildings are not very imposing, though admirably located for beautiful effect; they form but an ugly jewel in a noble setting of greensward, forestry and mountain back-ground; but that day they looked their best. The hall itself was a sight to see, so densely packed was it with the "beauty and fashion" of Montreal embedding in its midst a solid crowd of jolly roaring undergraduates. The crowd had assembled to witness the inscription of the name of Frederick Temple Blackwood on the roll of McGill's honorary doctors. And a proud man was Chancellor Day, as he stood up to the noble visitor to read the screed of Greek which had been carefully elaborated, and which was most easily replied to in the same tongue by the Earl. And a proud man was the worthy Principal of the University, who must have felt this as the crowning honour of a long and honourable connection with the institution. He must have been strongly impressed with the contrast of that day with that other—twenty-four years earlier—when he had come as a sort of forlorn hope, to a college which seemed utterly run down and gone to seed. He had lived to see it revive and flourish, and that day it was putting on its beautiful garments to do honour to itself and to the clever and versatile Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

For the college founded by old James McGill, had indeed run down when John William Dawson took charge of its interests in 1855. The original idea of its founder, to make it a sort of unsectarian divinity school, had been found unworkable in a country full of sectional and denominational rivalries; and this feature had accordingly been eliminated in the new charter of '52. But this contraction had left the so-called University with little but a name. True, it lived a sort of dying life in its Medical School; which was the only part of its organization which showed sign of vitality. The arts faculty and curriculum were a farce. Some years one forlorn being, or perhaps two, would graduate; and some years none at all. The very year of the new Principal's arrival the only graduate in Arts took a degree which is a disgrace alike to the recipient and the body which confers it—an *honorary* M. D. In addition to this individual there were, the same year, one graduate in Law and ten in Medicine; a grand total of twelve in all the faculties.

It was in this state of things that the Governors cast about for an eligible "layman" to take charge of what was henceforth to be a secular institution; except in so far as it was to remain "Protestant" in its associations and spirit. They were wise and prudent men. The new Principal should not be chosen on the now accepted idea of selecting the sturdiest and most persevering beggar who can be found; but for his qualities of government and powers of instruction. So they nominally filled the Principal's chair with the person of Judge Day, to choke off mere office-seekers, while they sought far and wide for the right man. They first looked westward: but no help came from that quarter. They then turned to the east for the wise man who should guide affairs; and —through the counsel of Sir Edmund Head—they laid hold of one who, though young, had already done good service in the cause of science and general education. The man was there; and his hour had come to step out from comparative obscurity into broader opportunity of usefulness and distinction.

John Wm. Dawson, M.A., was then Director of the new Normal School in Nova Scotia. Born in that Province—in 1820—he came of a family which, though Scottish in its immediate antecedents, was probably a branch of the sturdy Saxon Dawsons of Durham and Northumberland. Young Dawson began his scholastic training at the Pictou Academy: entering upon a course of study which, however deep it may have been, was at least broad enough in its range. Even thus early the sciences of living forms strongly attracted the young student. Having exhausted the resources of the local school, Mr. Dawson crossed the sea to the older Scotia of his fathers, and renewed his studies at Edinburgh University. Having graduated, he returned in 1841; and soon became associated with Sir Charles Lyell: working under his direction in the investigation of the geology of his native Province. This employment led to his being appointed Lecturer on Botany and Geology in Dalhousie College. Evidently this young prophet was *not* without honour in his own country. So, lecturing and writing on science, young Dawson worked on till 1850; when he was made Superintendent of Education for the Province. This function he fulfilled for three years: but it was not so congenial as the work of direct instruction; to which he returned in connection with the newly-established Normal Schools of Nova Scotia.

While thus quietly working, the call to Montreal came. The prospect was not very inviting, even for a man conscious of his powers and devoted to his work. It was almost a forlorn hope to lay hold of the moribund University, and expect to resuscitate it. But the invitation opened the possibility of a career before the young provincial, who was not without a certain ambition, and he accepted it. The first effort was to re-organize the Faculty of Arts, which was done with a fair measure of success; the lists shewing a steady upward tendency from the first. Gradually a few able men were brought together as professors and lecturers, who co-operated with the Principal to give McGill a name for sound scholarship: the present Professor of Classical Literature being among the earliest. At the same time, the Medical Faculty was not neglected, but rather strengthened and encouraged, and the Law School was particularly improved. Population was flowing into Canada: the youth of the country were demanding a more thorough training: men of wealth were induced to co-operate with the earnest man who was at the head of the University. Soon, the cloud of reproach that had rested on McGill was seen rolling away. All this time the Principal was getting himself a name outside Canadian boundaries by his scientific writings. He became fellow and member of several learned bodies; including the Royal Society of Great Britain. This foreign reputation was re-echoed at home; and acted favourably on the interests of the College: drawing attention to the increased capabilities of the institution. It would be tedious to trace all the ups and downs in the path of progress. Many difficulties were encountered. There were periods of financial depression, and the calamity of fire destroyed the college buildings. There was at one time a general disheartenment in regard to things colonial, and there was the want of status in the parent country for colonial graduates. All these have been met with; and have not all passed away; but it is not too much to say that a spirit of calm determination has carried on the work throughout all, and is still conducting it in the face of the obstacles which remain. The steady purpose of Dr. Dawson has been so to raise the standard of the University as to secure recognition for its degrees from the older bodies of the mother country. Hitherto, perhaps, this could not fairly have been demanded; but the time is not far distant when the claim may be advanced.

Other points of Dr. Dawson's labours remain to be touched upon. Although it had been found necessary to break the connection between McGill and the Divinity course, yet a way was found in which material help might be given to Theological students, as far as merely literary subjects were concerned. Arrangements were made for Schools of Divinity to affiliate themselves to the University, each school giving its own special instruction in Theology, but sending its students to McGill for Classics, Hebrew, Mathematics and the general subjects of an Arts course. By this arrangement the affiliated colleges are saved heavy expenditure for separate professors, and are thereby encouraged to locate themselves under the shadow of the University, swelling the number of its undergraduates, and adding to its general efficiency. Hitherto the arrangement has worked well. The religious bodies availing themselves of it have been enabled to give their ministerial candidates a broader and more generous culture than would otherwise have been possible to them; and there seems no good reason why the principle should not be still further carried out so as to embrace in the general course even Church History and Systematic Theology; leaving to the separate denominations simply the indoctrinating of their students in their peculiar systems of Church government, and a special pastoral training. One indirect effect of the arrangement has probably been to weaken the feeling of distance and separation between the denominational schools, and, it may be, to prepare the way for a future incorporation of sects which now hold themselves distinct.

Another point of importance in Dr. Dawson's administration of McGill University is the instituting of a Faculty of Practical Science. It need not be a matter of wonder that this should be the darling idea of a college Principal whose strength confessedly lies in that direction; but, apart from this, Dr. Dawson has discerned the special needs of a new country whose vast domain remains to be subdued, and whose material resources have scarcely begun to be exploited. Hence the great effort of later years has been the establishment and improvement of a school of Mining, Engineering, and Chemistry, which should attract the enterprising youth of the Dominion, and qualify them for the true conquest of Canada—the conquest of its material wealth to the uses and comfort of an enlarging population. The new school is little known as yet; but it is assuming respectable proportions. At present, Dr. Dawson's great effort is to procure the erection of a suitable building, with the best modern apparatus and appliances, so as to give a more distinctly practical character to the scientific work. It is to be hoped that the far-seeing and patriotic men of Montreal will give a willing help to this effort to increase the usefulness of an institution which is already their just pride.

Want of space forbids more than a passing reference to Dr. Dawson's efforts in connection with the Normal School. He has seen that the higher institutions of learning can only be raised by raising the foundation on which they rest: it is useless to add to the upper-stories. Through the Normal School he has aimed to assist the educational elevation of the whole people; knowing that the University must rise with them. And as the Doctor compares the list of the eighty names of last year's graduates with the twelve whom he found the year he came to Montreal, and compares the array of learned names upon the roll of Professors and Lecturers with the scanty provision of those earlier days, he must not only feel that he has not spent his life in vain, but must also be encouraged to hope for further advance during the many years which, it is hoped, may remain for him.

Dr. Dawson's position in the scientific world remains to be glanced at. As he is in his general character, so is he in science: cautious, conservative, but clear and decided. On the great questions which occupy the border-land of Science and Revelation, he approximates closely to orthodoxy. Of a deeply religious spirit, he resents the attempt to eliminate God from the universe; or to deprive Him of His attributes and personal operations as set forth in the Scriptures. He is willing to stretch the Bible chronology of man to square

with scientific facts, and to explain Creative Days as geologic periods; but he upholds the principle and the main details of Creation, as given in Genesis, against the doctrine of Evolution. He believes in successive and advancing types of being; but not in the self-development of the Ascidians into Man. He is a diligent and ardent geologist, but diffident in framing a cosmogony. His special scientific pet is the "Eozoön Canadensis," which has been the subject of much discussion. Dr. Dawson thinks that Canada can boast the oldest examples of life on this planet; and thinks he has found them in the shelly remains of huge masses of amorphous living jelly which once sucked in nourishment from the waters, and grew and flourished without distinct organs. It is only fair to say that both parts of the name are challenged: its right to be called a living creature at all, and its claim to be the earliest.

In personal appearance Dr. Dawson shows a stout square-built frame; solid, healthy, and well preserved. There is a slight stoop in those broad shoulders—probably caused by desk-work—but it is scarcely noticeable. His manner is quiet aud unassuming; though sufficiently dignified. His speech is calm and deliberate, and the words well chosen and pointed. Both his face and voice are familiar to the Montreal public; with whom he is a great favourite: whether presiding at a religious anniversary, or lecturing to Sunday-school teachers on their prospective "lessons." Ready for every good work, he does not disdain such tasks as these, which perhaps are a relaxation from the sterner duties of his office. It is pleasant to have the good Doctor for a guide and teacher in the summer excursion of the Natural History Society: where, in humble imitation of the "British Association," the members are taken over hill and dale in search of "antiquities," or of interesting objects, in either the geology or botany of the country round Montreal.

Graphite.

THE SOCIALISTIC MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

The aim of the chief leaders of the revolution was, as we have seen, the unification of Germany and the establishment of a German parliament. After various committees had sat to arrange the manner of meeting and election, the new parliament of the German Empire met at Frankfort in a church which was decked out to look as like as possible to a Senate-house. The Emperor's crown had been offered to Frederick William in the name of twenty-eight of the states of Germany. But he felt that his position was too insecure in his own capital to enable him to run the risk attending the assumption of new dignities, nor would he be Emperor of Germany while Germany included Austria. Had Prussia then become mistress of Germany, the unity of the Empire might possibly have been accomplished. For a time the Germans tried to satisfy themselves with a shadowy semblance of their hearts' desire: Germany was, at all events, to be considered as a unit, and the administration of the imaginary state was given with all solemnity to John, the Archduke of Austria.

The Archduke John was a striking personage. He was now nearly seventy years old, but still vigorous and resolute. His personal popularity was very great: the valleys of the Tyrol resounded and still resound with songs which the peasants sang of the good Duke John, endeared to the people because he was estranged by his marriage with a *bourgeoise*, from his brother, the Emperor; and secondly because he was well known to be the personal enemy of Metternich. 'The Archduke John must fill this post,' said one of the liberals when the choice of an administrator was being discussed, 'not because of his royal birth, but in spite of it.' An anonymous political writer spoke of the hope and the fear that filled men's minds while the experiment of unity was being tried. 'We are half afraid,' he wrote, 'that the time has not yet come. Prussia, or rather the *coryphées* of her administration, may coquet with German unity—but the German is not as yet at one with his brother German. We shall soon learn that we ought to have ridded ourselves for ever of our idols.'

Soon indeed was the dream to pass away. While Prussia was loudly contemning the decrees of the so-called Parliament, she was by force of arms asserting the supremacy of her power. By vigorous marches and merciless chastisement she quashed, in one part of Germany after another, every democratic rising. She played with arms the game that Metternich had played of old by his counsels. That is to say, she taught sovereigns everywhere to set at defiance the constitutional demands of their people. Great was the terror that attached to the name of the Prussian army—who could think of the poor *Reichsverweser* John, who had no troops and no executive, as other than as a person bearing a courtesy title? Abroad his ministers were received with scant civility—who could show deference to the representatives, not of a nation, but merely of a Utopian scheme?

Thus the aim of the liberals failed. Unity was impossible, and they themselves, with their foolish differences on points of technical detail, soon brought the Parliament into disrepute. It was bidden to move from place to place, and the Rump that remained of it at last was ignominiously expelled from its sitting. So ended the reign of the poor Archduke, a veritable John Lackland, and with his fall the hopes of unity were shattered, one could not say for how long a time.

The democratic uprisings continued through Germany for about a year, but after March they were in every instance unsuccessful. The army was aristocratic in sympathies, and found keen pleasure in opposing the discontented masses; and the people soon listened to the voices which urged them with seeming unselfishness to submit to the old order of things, so that discord being removed from the gates, trade and pleasure might flourish as before. General Wrangel, in September, 1848, standing with his army before the gates of Berlin, which was again in the hands of the democratic party, spoke first with fierce threats of the sharp bayonets of his soldiery, and then too of the folly of desiring to maintain a struggle, the continuance of which implied material discomfort. Would you not rather Cæsar rule again, that you should live as you did of old on the fat of the land, than that Cæsar should be opposed, and beggary reside within your gates? It is curious to note that Wrangel made this appeal, and that it found ready listeners among the Prussian people. The same appeal, we shall find, could be made later for a very different issue.

In a very short time 'Reaction' asserted the supremacy of her strength all over Germany. The well-known utterance of the king, 'Soldiers are the only weapons against democrats,' was felt to be no idle threat, and Germany was too indolent, too disunited, and too timid to venture upon a second revolution. From the years 1849 to 1866 the history of Germany is briefly the history of the rivalry between Austria and Prussia, and the establishment and organisation of a tyranny rarely equalled in modern times.

To recount the history of the period between 1849 and 1866 would chiefly be to repeat in other words what we have had before to say of the period between 1820 and 1831. In some ways the old tyranny was less complete than the new one. Domiciliary visits were now attempted with a frequency and unreasonableness which were indeed original of their kind. To have been seen speaking to anyone who had taken part in the Barricade day was enough to ensure a visit from the police, and to give them ample excuse for dragging a man off to prison.

On one occasion a man against whom there was no shadow of suspicion of having been concerned in any political undertaking was reading Shakespeare in his own house with a party of friends. The police broke in, took the name of every person present, confiscated the volumes of Shakespeare in their hands, and then marched the host off to prison. Having kept him there for some hours, he was dismissed again, without ever learning why he had been arrested, and of course with no kind of redress.

But the bitterest persecution was reserved for those persons who, sickening of the unreasoning orthodoxy which the State was thrusting upon every church, every university, and every school, had established a so-called Free congregation. Once some members of this congregation, chiefly ladies, were listening to an open-air concert in a public garden at Berlin, when a body of police approached and arrested the whole company, taking them to prison and detaining them for some hours on no conceivable pretext. Another time the Sacristan of the congregation was arrested in his own house, dragged to prison in his night-shirt through drizzling rain, kept there all night, and only released late next day without redress and without explanation.

This *régime* continued, as we have said, for eighteen years (1848–1865). In 1863 the decrees of the Parliament went utterly unheeded, and the taxation of the State was apportioned to uses altogether different from those for which it had been voted. In that same year the liberty of the press was again almost destroyed, despite the powerful protest of Jacoby, who published side by side, without a word of comment, the oath of the new king on his coronation and these his new ordinances which were the expression of the violation of that oath. In the next year the tyranny showed itself in a new form. The civic officers who had been appointed by the corporations of the various towns, being distasteful to the Government, were removed from their posts, and their posts were filled with creatures of the all-reaching despotism.

When Germany in 1866 came nearer to unity, the government was relaxed, and an approach was made to constitutionalism. Since then progress has been made, but progress of so interrupted a nature that it is difficult to say what may be its real import. Ministers are still virtually irresponsible, and there is scant or rather no liberty of speech. At the recent elections some candidate was declaiming against the military system, which he declared was the ruin of all the real prosperity of the Vaterland. He was cut short by an official, who asserted that such remarks were treasonable (*Staatsbeleidigung*) and could not be allowed. The Government, in fact, is so strong that it has been able to array itself for pastime in the garb of liberty. The press has been made free because it can at any moment be again enslaved; the form of a constitutional government has been granted because its decisions can be controlled or even disregarded by the Executive.

(To be continued.)

EVIL OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

First, I beg you most solemnly to convince yourselves of the partly comfortable, partly formidable fact, that your prosperity is in your own hands. That only in a remote degree does it depend on external matters, and least of all on forms of government.

In all times of trouble the first thing to be done is to make the most of whatever forms of government by setting honest men to work them (the trouble, in all probability, having arisen only from the want of such) and for the rest you must in nowise concern yourselves about them; more particularly it will be lost time to do so at this moment, when whatever is popularly said about governments cannot but be absurd, for want of definition of terms. Consider, for instance, the ridiculousness of the division of parties into "Liberal" and "Conservative." There is no opposition whatever between these two kinds of men. There is opposition between Liberals and Illiberals; that is to say between people who desire liberty, and who dislike it. I am a violent Illiberal, but it does not follow that I must be a Conservative. A Conservative is a person who wants to keep things as they are; and he is opposed to a Destructive who wishes to destroy them, or to an Innovator who wishes to alter them. Now, though I am an Illiberal, there are many things I should like to destroy. I should like to destroy most of the railroads in England, and all the railroads in Wales. I should like to destroy and rebuild the Houses of Parliament, the National Gallery, and the East end of London; and to destroy, without rebuilding, the new town of Edinburgh, the north suburb of Geneva, and the City of New York. Thus in many things, I am the reverse of Conservative; nay, there are some long established things that I hope to see changed before I die; but I want still to keep the fields of England green, and her cheeks red; and that girls should be taught to curtsey, and boys to take their hats off, when a professor or otherwise dignified person passes by, and that kings should keep their crowns on their heads, and bishops their croziers in their hands, and should duly recognise the significance of the crown, and the use of the crook.

As you would find it impossible to class me justly in either party, so you would find it impossible to class any person whatever, who had clear and developed political opinions, and who could define them accurately.

Men only associate in parties by sacrificing their opinions, or by having none worth sacrificing; and the effect of party government is always to develop hostilities and hypocrisies and to extinguish ideas.—Ruskin's "*Fors Clavigera*," Letter i., pp. 6 and 7.

PRIZE QUESTIONS.

It is very gratifying to find the general interest awakened in the Historical Prize Questions now being published by the SPECTATOR. In reply to numerous enquiries, it may be stated that there is no necessity for sending in the answers weekly, as they may be forwarded at any time till the 21st of June. All the correct answers will be published in July.

A large number of questions of great interest have been sent in, having reference to local history and events, as for example :—

"When was the pillory abolished as a punishment in Montreal, and when was it taken down from its position near the old guard-house, which formerly stood opposite Nelson's Monument?"

"When was the eminence, called Citadel Hill, near Dalhousie Square, removed, and where was the earth deposited?"

The object of the historical questions is to suggest subjects of general interest, so that any one in any part of the Dominion may, by research, be able to answer them. These questions regarding Montreal will form the objects for competition at a future time.

There are many proverbs and words peculiar to Canada adopted as names for objects and circumstances unknown in older countries. Prizes will be offered for the largest number of words of peculiarly Canadian origin. These will be followed by prizes for the largest number of Canadian Legends. The proverbs of a country are a very good indication of the character of its people.

The 9th question of the last decade is repeated in this issue, as an old name was given for the River Mississippi.

9. Who was the first person who discovered the river called the Great River, Fine River or Mississippi?

"Beta" is informed that in important questions it is desirable to give the authorities for the facts.

Enquiries having been made relative to the term "Canada," whether it applies to the "Dominion," or the "Canada" of History. In questions regarding the discovery and settlement of Canada, it refers to the latter. When questions arise as to the "Dominion," it will be especially mentioned.

The offer of a prize by a correspondent for the best answerer now in connection with any of the city schools is very gratifying, and will be duly announced when received.

11. Name the first of the series of victories which led to the conquest of Canada by the British, and who commanded?
12. Name the two most heroic acts in Canadian History?
13. What is the origin of the name Labrador?
14. When did the first earthquake occur within historic times in Canada?
15. From what does Canada derive its name?
16. Give the name of the first newspaper printed in Canada, and the date of its publication; also the name of the oldest Canadian newspaper now in existence?
17. Where is lacrosse first mentioned, and where was the first public game played among white people?
18. What is the origin of the Legend "Chien d'Or" at Quebec?
19. When was the first coin issued by the Canadian Government?
20. When was the first bank-note issued in Canada?

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is distinctly to be borne in mind that we do not by inserting letters convey any opinion favourable to their contents. We open our columns to all without leaning to any; and thus supply a channel for the publication of opinions of all shades, to be found in no other journal in Canada.

No notice whatever will be taken of anonymous letters, nor can we undertake to return letters that are rejected.

Letters should be brief, and written on one side of the paper only. Those intended for insertion should be addressed to the Editor, 162 St. James Street, Montreal; those on matters of business to the Manager, at the same address.

"DENOMINATIONALISM AND DEEDS OF LOVE."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Your correspondent "W. F. C." in the last issue of your good journal, writes some things which are good and true. He says that we are commanded not to love "in word and in tongue," but "in deed and in truth." That is just what I contend for, and believe it to be quite compatible with our present denominationalism. There need be no antagonism. I rather like the idea expressed by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes at one of the Anniversary meetings. He looked upon the several denominations as so many regiments of one army, Christ being the great Captain and Leader, marching on against one common foe. Generally there is only one spirit in an army, although composed of different regiments. Why should it not be so in the church, which is a spiritual army? Surely such a thing is not impossible. There is indeed nothing to hinder it save the pride and selfishness of men, and Divine grace can destroy all that. In the present condition of things, and taking into consideration the constitution of the human mind—"free and independent"—it is difficult to see what could be substituted for denominationalism. If you destroyed it to-day it would rise up again to-morrow, and so continue until the "Golden Age" comes; and "W. F. C." I think would be among the first to form a new sect, and I for one would not blame him for it. All large ecclesiastical bodies become in time intolerant and oppressive, and inimical to freedom of thought and action: so that denominationalism is the natural offspring of our love of freedom and fair play.

DEEDS OF LOVE.

"W. F. C." asks—Will "Canadia" cite any deed of love performed by strong denominationalism? It is somewhat difficult to understand what he means by these terms. If Christianity has performed any deeds of love she has performed most of them, at any rate, for the last four centuries, through the instrumentality of "strong denominationalism." Take Methodism for example, or Congregationalism in England. Or take individual examples such as W. Carey, the great Missionary to India, and all that has resulted from his labours in translating the Scriptures and other books. Mr. Spurgeon also with his college, orphanage and other philanthropic works. Even "W. F. C." himself will not deny that these men performed their great deeds of love under the influence of "strong denominationalism"—both men being Baptists! Where will you find their equals "outside the church" in performing "deeds of love"? After all, I care nothing for denominations, only so far as they are useful to men and bring glory to God.

"TENT-MAKING."

"Tent-making," and the pastorate combined, "W. F. C." thinks the churches will not tolerate, at least he has found it so, in his own experience. But has the thing ever had a fair trial, generally, elsewhere, and by others? Varley of London, Lockhart of Liverpool, and others, have all found it to work well, and successfully. Paul made tents, and if there were more such independent tent-making preachers, it would be better for the churches, and better for the world. But Paul had no agreement with the churches for a fixed sum, as salary. He made tents, and trusted in God and the people, and received their voluntary contributions, with thankfulness; sometimes he "had all things, and abounded, and at other times he suffered need," but like "W. F. C." he never "complained." If all preachers of the Gospel had followed Paul's example, as I have already said, both the Church and the world would have been all the better for it to-day.

March 5th, 1879. *Canadia.*

"THE TRUE SUCCESSORS OF THE APOSTLES."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Your correspondent, with a somewhat pretentious *nom de plume*, "Hildebrensis," seems to be a little put about with regard to my remarks concerning the late installation of the Rev. Dean Bond at St. George's Church in this city. His logic, however, is something like the Episcopal doctrine of Apostolic succession—very thin, and hard to find. But perhaps he is a "young man," and consequently may be excused. His aim seems to have been to slay poor "Timothy." The main question he does not touch, but takes up your valuable space in playing about a few words, reminding one of a certain poor little winged insect flying about a candle—afraid of getting burnt. As you expect your correspondents to be as little wordy, and as brief as possible, I will merely repeat the questions asked in my former letter—Where in the New Testament do they find any example or precedent at the installation of a Bishop for such ceremonies, and suppers, as took place at St. George's Church and the Windsor at the installation of Bishop Bond?

Where in the New Testament do they find bishops designated "Right Reverend," "Lord," or "My Lord Bishop," &c.?

Can "Hildebrensis" give us any proof from the New Testament that his church and ministers are any more in the line of Apostolic succession than other churches and ministers? As he has taken up the gauntlet let him answer these plain questions in a straightforward manner. I do not know very much about High Church and Low Church, but it seems to me in this city at least, to be a distinction without a difference—no "presumption."

March 5th, 1879. *Timothy.*

"EDITORIAL EYES."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Our Toronto comic paper (*Grip*) is popularly supposed to be entirely devoted to humour. The solution of deep philosophical problems by the study of mental phenomena, one would hardly expect to come within the scope of the editor's intellectual *grip*; yet there is a problem solved in the last issue,—a problem over which many besides myself have "wasted much midnight oil," consumed in vain. *Grip* says:

"Chicago has a new paper called the *Editor's Eye*. The proprietor is probably a gentleman like Mr. Bray, and intends writing his articles in the first person."

When wisdom fails, see how wit's winged, yet flighty shaft hits the mark! The editorial "we" is explained by implication from the facts stated. It is evidently a graceful involuntary apology on the part of editors for that re-hash of *other people's* opinions collectively set forth as "we," which goes to make up the overwhelming majority of editorials in this favoured land. Few have that courage of opinion which, using the editor's eye to scrutinize for itself each subject, fears not to express it in an editorial *ego*. Individual thought, and the expression of it, is what we want to put down the egotism, the self-interest, which, as a "we," caters to a sect or class, sees with *their* eyes, hears with *their* ears, and, blinding its mental eyes, struggles from the "we" to promote the personal interests of the "I."

A neat short sentence that of *Grip's* truly, but full of meaning to editors and others.

Has the success of *a* "CANADIAN SPECTATOR," which uses its eyes, anything to do, I wonder, with the inception of the "*Editor's Eye*"? Echo answers

"*Aye*".

Toronto, 3rd March, 1879.

"SINGING FROM NOTES."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—The conclusion of your article under this heading, suggests some more comments, for which I hope you will afford room. It is rather surprising to be told that it is not necessary for every member of a choir to be able to read music at sight, and then to be told, that with regular and systematic instruction in singing from notes, we would in a short time, have congregational singing worthy of the name, concerted music in our homes and private gatherings, and more intelligent and appreciative audiences at our public entertainments. The preponderance of solos in our musical gatherings, over duets and concerted pieces, is ascribed to the want of ability to read music, and the article finishes with a recommendation to all who are gifted with tolerably good voices to learn to read music, and to study concerted pieces as much as possible; rather different from what is said respecting members of choirs above referred to.

As to systems of instruction, it is a pity that those extant, which are sup-

posed by this writer, to be better than either the tonic sol-fa method, or Hullah's, should not be indicated, and the best one pointed out at once, as that would save the commissioners some trouble in finding out by repeated trials, which is the most practical and satisfactory. The allusion to the "good old times" when glees and madrigals were sung from notes by assembled guests, shows that, though now a comparatively lost art, it was, and of course, still is, possible to learn to sing at sight from the staff notation, without any introductory method. Were we like them, without the "fatal facility" of the piano-forte, to act so readily as a prompter, we should, no doubt, qualify ourselves also, by the requisite study and practice, to sing independently from notes, and probably surpass in our attainments in that respect, the people who lived in the "good old times."

This is, in fact, what is being done now to so great an extent in Great Britain, under the tonic sol-fa system, which eschews the piano, and requires the pupils, not, like Hullah's system, to accomplish the impossibility of acquiring the *absolute* pitch, but, what is possible and comparatively easy, to acquire the ability to sing any note of the scale when the pitch of the tonic is given.

The letter notation, as a means of indicating these notes of the scale, must be admitted by every one, upon the slightest inspection, to be immeasurably superior to the staff notation. The saving of mental labour in the process of learning to sing from notes which is effected by the use of this notation instead of the staff, is an enormous advantage in its favour. Nothing can do away with the necessity for practice if facility in either reading or playing is desired. But a well-devised method of proceeding, in which every step is a progressive one, is a desideratum in any study. Curwen's system, the result of years of study and practical experience on the part of Mr. Curwen, himself one of the best of teachers, assisted by the suggestions of a large staff of well-qualified co-operators, supplies this desideratum in respect of local music better than any other that has been devised as yet. It does not, however, furnish any *royal* road to the acquisition of a knowledge of the subject. Study and practice are still as necessary as ever; but, as in every other case when a good method is followed, the results of study and practice under this system are satisfactory. The substantial progress made encourages further effort. It is found that no artificial and imperfect substitute is necessary, but that the voices and ears of the pupils themselves furnish all that is requisite to insure perfect intonation.

M. H. S.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

SEWERAGE.

Paris.—All the streets in Paris are cleaned twice a day; the gutters are well washed, and all run into the sewers by gullies through which the rain-water passes, It is not lawful for the people at large to empty the contents of water-closets into the public sewers, though exceptions in favour of privileged individuals and public institutions have become numerous. The largest amount of the excreta is removed by the different systems in use. There are several companies charged with the disposal of the sewage matter. The sewage is used for irrigation over large fields below the city, and it is contemplated to extend the grand collector for this very purpose along the river Seine below Rouen, and discharge into the Channel la Manche the surplus sewage not used along the grand sewer for irrigation. It seems incredible, that in Paris, like in many other cities where the excretas are collected in pails and barrels and carefully carted away and not allowed to fall into the sewers, the sewage should contain so large a quantity of solid matter, both in solution and in suspension. Every 1,000 gallons of sewage contains, however, 18 pounds solid matter in suspension and 13 pounds in solution, or a total of 31 pounds solids. A committee was appointed a short time ago by the Agricultural Society of France to award a prize to the best occupier of a plot of ground around Paris which had been successfully managed by treatment with Paris street sewage. The prize was given to a Mr. Jolliclerc, who had taken up a barren spot of worthless sandy ground in 1869 and raised more market fruit on it than any other gardener in or around Paris. The average market-garden harvest has been, per acre, 20 tons carrots, 35 tons red beet-roots for salad, 6 tons French beans, 30 tons cabbage, four tons spinach, and forty heads of artichokes. Mr. Jolliclerc holds now 1,000 acres, and is making arrangements to rent another thousand acres.

Hamburg.—The sewerage system is one of the most improved and best working in Europe, but the sewage is emptied into the river Elbe, which they are now trying to remedy. All street sewers have been built in brick, laid in hydraulic cement, of various sizes, with flushing-gates not less than 500 feet apart, and man-holes of about equal distance. The street surface-water enters into the sewers through direct connection-gullies which have no traps, but are provided with iron grates, and about 135 feet apart; they serve at the same time as ventilators of the sewers. The largest or intercepting sewer is 6 by 7 feet, and its outlet is two feet above low water; the length is nearly four and a half miles. This sewer is tunnelled partly through ground forty-eight feet high in three places, over one mile in length, and at two places the sewer passes under the ship-canals which connect the Upper Alster River basin with the Elbe.

Milan.—Twenty million gallons is the average sewage from the city proper. The canal Vettabia is 17 miles in length, and empties under an angle of about 30 degrees in the little river Lambro on the south side of the city. The irrigation has been carried on for several hundred years very successfully, and yields large profits. The meadows are usually mown six times a year, and average a net revenue of $285 per acre the year.

THE APPROACHING CENSUS.

Since the Canadian Provinces have been confederated, only one enumeration of the population has been made,—that of the census of 1871. Two years hence the second counting will take place. The taking of the census at stated and regular times is always interesting. We are pleased to know that we are growing in numbers, as every human being has his commercial value, and as increase in population is growth in power and increase of wealth. There is a peculiar interest attaching to the approaching census, as it will be regarded as a test of the value of the Confederation in promoting the wealth, health and happiness of the inhabitants of the Dominion. It is hoped that the showing in 1881 will be a gratifying one notwithstanding there have been drawbacks, such as a falling off in immigration during the first half of the decade, stagnation in business, and depression in the important item of trade in lumber. The growth of population in the four original provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, since 1851 is as follows:—

Census of 1851	2,312,919
" 1861	3,090,561
" 1871	3,485,761

Since the last census a considerable territory has been added, and we may confidently hope that we shall have occasion to congratulate ourselves on a marked advance in the march of empire during the second decade of the Dominion.

THE SNOW SHOVELLERS OF PARIS.

The rapidity with which the snow is cleared away from the streets of Paris fixes attention on the little army of sweepers whom the city authorities employ for that purpose. In ordinary weather the services of 2,500 are required, who receive full wages. In exceptional weather, like that experienced of late, any further number of men may be taken on as the administration may think fit. No fewer than 7,000 men are, therefore, ready at a given moment to ply their brooms in every thoroughfare in the French capital, besides the chiefs of brigades and the inspectors. Each brigade includes 115 men. The ordinary full day's work begins at 3 in the morning and ends at 4 in the afternoon; the half-day's labour begins at 10 in the morning. The latter receive from 1 franc 20c. to 1 f. 75c., according to the work they have to do; the former are usually paid at the rate of 30c. 35c. and 40c. an hour. In urgent cases these men are called upon to work for 20 consecutive hours at a time, with no other rest than that afforded when they take their meals. During the late fall of snow no less than 60,000 days' work were needed to clear the main streets, and it has been reckoned that 300,000 days' work would be required to sweep away from every thoroughfare the snow accumulated in them by 12 hours' fall.

BRAZIL.

A letter from Rio Janeiro gives the following reasons as hindrances to prosperity in Brazil: "Within her own borders, however, the signs have not been so favourable. There has been a political change in the government which necessarily involved the substitution of new men and a new policy. There has been a devastating drought in the northern provinces, which has involved both the general and provincial governments in unusual expenditures to relieve their suffering inhabitants. There has been a period of financial distress in the national treasury caused by an insufficient revenue and an extended expenditure in behalf of various enterprises, resulting in an unwarranted expansion of the floating debt, for which and for the necessities caused by the drought an additional issue of sixty millions of milreis in paper-money was made. There has been long threatening and is now imminent a crisis in the commercial state of the country, owing to the unwise system of long credits, which has placed legitimate business on an unsound footing, and has already occasioned many distressing failures; and there is an impending crisis in the labour question, caused by the gradual emancipation of the slaves and the uncertainty as to how their places in the ranks of labour can be supplied."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The general annual returns of the British Army for the year 1877, prepared for the information of the Secretary of State for War, and presented to Parliament by command, has just been issued. The effective strength of the rank and file of the service on January 1, 1878, is given as 166,396, and the establishment as 164,877, the difference being due to the number of supernumeraries. The effective strength of the rank and file of Household Cavalry was 1,019; of the Cavalry of the Line, 14,079; Royal Horse Artillery, 5,106; Royal Artillery, 25,589; Royal Engineers, 4,273; Foot Guards, 5,301; Infantry of the Line, 105,274; Colonial Corps, 1,960; Army Service Corps, 2,501; and Army Hospital Corps, 1,264. According to the latest returns received on the 1st January there were in England 70,058 of all arms; in Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, 1,862; in Scotland, 4,036; and in Ireland, 22,721. In the Colonies there were 27,942, and in the East Indies, 61,612, making up the total effective strength of all grades, including those on passage to and from India, 190,245.

The following P.S. to the letter of a correspondent to an "Exchange" speaks volumes:—

P.S.—I don't want you to forget to spell all my French and Latin words right. I put them in because it makes it look as if I knew more than I do—or less—but that's just as you think; and if any one don't know what they mean they can find them in the back part of the Dictionary; and the words I've underscored I want printed in italics, for it looks nice in a piece of prose, reminds one of raisins in mince-pie, so don't forget to put them in.

Voila tout J. J.

The wool clip of the United States for 1878 is estimated at 211,000,000 pounds, which is the largest in the history of the country. Colorado, New Mexico and Texas are rapidly increasing their production of wool. The total wool clip of the world in 1877 was about 1,497,500,000 pounds; worth $150,000,000. This, when secured, would yield about 852,000,000 pounds clean wool. The clip of 1878 was smaller by 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds. The clip of America reaches annually about 284,000,000 pounds; that of Buenos Ayres and the River Platte, 223,500,000 pounds.

Maple Sugar.—In making maple sugar, the season for which is at hand, it is of the first importance in the management of a sugar bush to preserve the trees from needless injury. Hence the old plan of hacking with an axe should be avoided. Use a half or three-quarter inch auger. There is no need for any further incision for the spile or spout. A pipe fitted to the auger-hole is all-sufficient. Sap is best boiled down in large shallow pans, arranged in such a manner that the sap flows gradually from point to point, and is boiled to the sugaring-off stage by the time it has reached the course of the pans.

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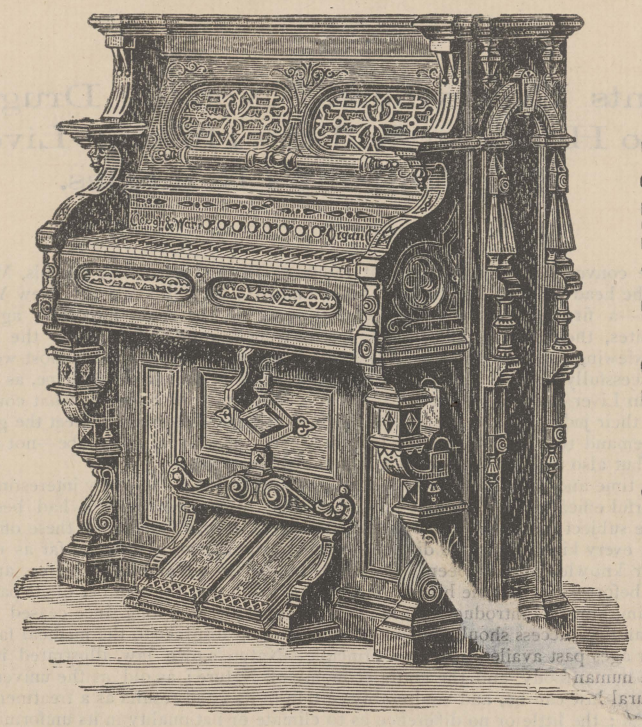

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Roller Linen Towelling, with coloured border, 4c per yard.
Strong Table Linen, 20c per yard.
Splendid value Grey Cottons from 5c up.
Fast colour American Prints, 4½c per yard.
Beautiful Wrapper Cashmere, 12½c per yard.
All-wool Scarlet Flannel, 16c per yard.
This Spring we have imported about FOURTEEN HUNDRED pieces of English and French Prints, all of them the very latest novelties, and are decidedly the Handsomest Styles and Colourings we have ever seen.
Imagine the variety! 1,400 pieces to select from, and every piece different!
Price of English Prints range from 8c to 18c, and French Printed Cambrics from 18c to 25c.

AMERICAN PRINTS.

Good, Fast Colour American Prints, 4½c, equal to what credit stores sell at from 6c to 7c.

WHITE COTTONS.

Hundreds of pieces of splendid makes of American White Cottons. A complete stock of the popular U. S. brand, the neatest make of White Cotton for Ladies' underwear that we know of.
Ladies wishing for what we consider the best White Cotton in the world, will please ask for the U. S. Brand. It is made in three qualities. Price for best, 15½c; second, 14c; third, 13½c.
Try a few yards of the U. S. Brand American White Cotton, and you are sure to send for a full piece. It improves in washing.

THOSE BEAUTIFUL SILKEN SHOWERS.

We have marked down those beautiful Silken Shower Dress Goods to 33c per yard.

SILKS! SILKS!!

Every piece of Silk has been reduced, and in some cases 20c per yard has been taken off.
Our Striped Washing Silks, worth 55c, have been reduced to 45c per yard.
Please ask to see our Canadian Silks. They are much superior to foreign makes.

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These valuable remedies are all prepared under the immediate direction of Dr. J. EMERY CODERRE, M.D., of over 25 years experience, and are recommended by many leading Physicians.

☞ For sale at all the principal Druggists,
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MY STOCK is now complete in all the grades, colours and sizes required, and I would call attention to a few lines and prices as below:—

Cheap Manilla	Envelopes at	$0.75 per M.
A very fair Buff	"	0.90 "
A very good White	"	1.10 "
A very fine Amber	"	1.25 "
A very fine Cream Laid	"	1.50 "
Extra fine Cream Laid	"	2.00 "
Superfine Cream Laid	"	2.25 "
Extra Superfine Cream Laid	"	2.50 "

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Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer,
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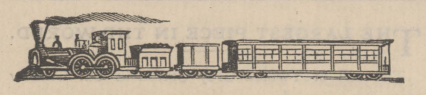
ONE OR TWO BRAND NEW SINGER SEWING MACHINES of the best pattern. Address, P. O. Box 350, Montreal.



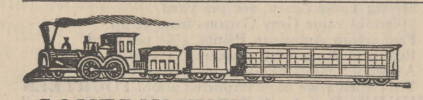
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE—SUMMER 1879.

The Local Train Service to Lachine, Vaudreuil, St. Anne's, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, and other places, DURING THE ENSUING SEASON, will be the same as last year.

The 5.00 p.m. Train to Lachine will be continued through the Autumn and Winter.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Western Division.

Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA DEPOT as follows :—

Express Trains for Hull at 9.00 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Arrive at Hull at 1.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m.

Express Trains from Hull at 11.30 a.m. and 4.10 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga at 4.05 p.m, and 8.40 p.m.

Train for St. Jerome at - - - - - 5.00 p.m.
Train from St. Jerome at - - - - - 7.00 a.m.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

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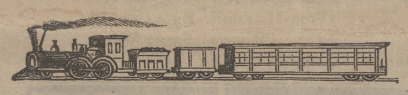
Ticket Agents.

Offices 202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame streets.

C. A. SCOTT,
General Superintendent.

C. A. STARK,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.



CENTRAL VERMONT *RAILWAY.*

On and after MONDAY, December 16th, DAY TRAINS for NEW YORK, with Drawing-room Cars attached, will leave Montreal at 7 a.m.,

ARRIVING AT

NEW YORK, via SPRINGFIELD, . . . at 11 p.m.

AND

Via RUTLAND and ALBANY, ... at 10 p.m.

DAY TRAIN for BOSTON leaves MONTREAL at 7 a.m.,

ARRIVING AT

BOSTON . . . . . at 8.05 p.m.

AFTERNOON TRAIN for NEW YORK and BOSTON, with Sleeping Cars attached, leaves MONTREAL at 4 p.m.,

ARRIVING AT

NEW YORK . . . . . at 7.15 a.m.

AND

BOSTON . . . . . at 8.35 a.m.

Buy your Ticket via St. Alban's at the Company's Office,

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G. W. BENTLEY, Genl. Manager. J. W. HOBART, Genl. Supt.

S. W. CUMMINGS,
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NEW AND IMPORTANT
DEPARTURE.

Agents Everywhere, "Not the Druggists," to Hereafter Sell the Holman Liver Pad Company's Remedies.

There convened, on the 8th day of January, 1879, (Prof. D. A. Loomis, M. D., Chairman), at the head office of the Holman Liver Pad Co., 93 William street, New York, a large delegation—a first general re-union—consisting of all the many important agents of the United States, the Canadas, and representatives from Europe and Asia, for the specific purpose of reviewing the *pros* and *cons* of the past practical workings of this most wonderful system of successfully treating disease by absorption, without the use of medicine, as illustrated in the Holman Liver Pad Co.'s remedies ; and in a united manner to decide what course in future should, in their judgment, be adopted as the best and speediest plan to meet the great and increasing demand that is daily manifested from every quarter of the globe—not only for the remedies, but also to learn the proper mode of utilizing them.

Much time and attention was faithfully given to hearing the many interesting reports of the wonderful efficacy found in this way of treating disease wherever it had been faithfully used. The subject took a wide and extended range. It was found from these official sources that nearly every kind of curable disease known to the human system, so far as it had come within their knowledge, had been successfully treated to a marvellous degree, and to an extent never before known in the history of medicine ; and that the number of its patrons during the short time since its introduction was unprecedented ; that it long since ceased to be an experiment, and its success would forever stand a burning disgrace to the medical faculty that it had not for ages established itself of a principle—Nature's own law, illustrated in every portion of the human body, and the entire economy of Nature ; as old as the universe, as fixed as any law can be, and unalterably certain in its good results as a treatment when properly used ; the little or no difference as to climate or nationality in its uniformity of action. What makes it more precious still is that its comparative small expense brings it within the reach of all. It is now attracting the attention and receiving the endorsement of every fair-minded physician wherever an opportunity is afforded for testing its practical workings. Added to this is the fact that many distinguished in their profession are now counted as co-workers ; also that an enormous army of enthusiastic friends, who have been made happy through the use of these simple remedies (a large proportion of whom have found everything else heretofore failing them), are working zealously among the afflicted, overcoming prejudice by living examples of cures ; or, what is better still, the successful *prevention* of disease. It was clearly demonstrated that where failures did occur, it was traceable to a want of proper knowledge how to use these remedies ; and that notwithstanding this Company had endeavoured through the druggists to faithfully do their part by the patients, yet it had been found that a great and fatal error, as a whole, had been committed in ever placing *these remedies* (*a treatment, as it is, distinct by itself*) in their hands for sale, by the side of drugs and patent nostrums. Because, first, the principle, absorption, is in direct opposition with their system, *drugs*. Because also that, to a certain extent, it is contrary (as they claim) to their business interests on account of its cheapness and rapid effect. And with rare exceptions it has been the studied efforts of druggists to decry their merits, to discourage their use, or a refusal to explain or answer inquiries ; also to encourage other remedies, or substitute an inferior article—a counterfeit, or imitations—some, a dangerous poison, others as passive and useless as so much sawdust : also to throw every obstacle in the way of local agents by under-quoting and under-selling, down to starvation prices, with the view of forcing them to abandon their blessed work. These and many other practices that are a dishonour to any profession have caused this Company and its many agents in convention to pass resolutions, unanimously adopted, to the effect that hereafter the Holman Liver Pad Co.'s remedies will he sold only by such agents as shall be found properly accredited by this Company. This decision opens up a large and wide field of usefulness to good and efficient persons everywhere, and on a basis of pecuniary results that warrant little or no risk in the enterprise ; the particulars of which can always be learned by making application to the office nearest them ; those having felt or seen the practical workings of these remedies always preferred.

This Company and its general agents mean by these acts to be understood that in the future as in the past, without fear or favour, they intend to disseminate useful knowledge, heretofore by nearly all medical schools designedly made dark and obscure ; and also in every manner within their power try to do the greatest good in the least possible time to suffering humanity everywhere ; and the public are earnestly cautioned to be on their guard, in simple justice and protection to themselves and this Company, to show a total discountenance and contempt for any and all combinations or individual adventurers (always sinister in their motives) who hereafter thrust any substitutes in opposition to, or in competition with our remedies, that have proved their efficiency by the severest test possible.

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