Arthur Browning; Cobourg, J. Learoyd, Joseph Young; Peterboro, Isaac Tovell, J. Anderson; Lindsay, William Burns, W. H. Emsley; Made G. K. Lambley, P. D. Stratton.

Conference adjourned till p.m. to meet again at 10a.m.

Fifth Day.

NAPANEE, June 24.—Conference opened in the usual manner, President Curts in the chair.

The report on the Children's Fund showed that each claim on this fund shall be according to discipline; that such shall commence on the first day of May following the day of birth; that the income be derived from a tax of 30 cents on each rateable member.

The Committee on Conference Relations reported the following ministers for supernumerated positions:—Revs. Thos. Woolsey, Jno. Ferguson, and Eli Woodcock. These were afterward granted a supernumerated relation.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO THE QUEEN.

The committee appointed to draft an address of condolence to Queen Victoria reported the following, which was adopted and ordered to be engrossed and the conference seal affixed:—

"To Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India:

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the members of the Bay of Quinte annual conference of the Methodist Church in the Dominion of Canada, in session at Napanee, in the Province of Ontario, representing several thousand members, loyal subjects of your Majesty, desire to assure your Majesty of our most heartfelt sympathy with the bereavement which your Majesty has sustained in the untimely decease of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, and in view of this painful visitation of Providence, embrace the present opportunity to express our profound sorrow and deep sense of the loss sustained both by your Majesty and the empire in the removal of one who, though so young in years, had given such promise of having inherited his royal father's genius and virtues, and his sad loss as the welfare of your majesty's subjects in all parts of the empire.

"We also desire to offer the assurance of our respectful sympathy with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany in the irreparable loss which she has sustained in the death of her beloved husband, and that our most sincere prayers shall be offered at the Throne of Grace to the end that the abounding consolation of the Gospel of Christ may comfort her in this hour of her great sorrow.

"We unite in fervent prayer to Almighty God that this last bereavement may prove the occasion for new revelations of the riches of Divine Grace, and that He will continue to bless your Majesty in all your endeavours to promote the religious and temporal welfare of your subjects throughout your Majesty's dominion. Praying that the life, health, and prosperous reign of your Majesty may long continue, we subscribe ourselves, your Majesty's most obedient subjects,

"A. CARMAN, D.D., Gen. Supt.,
"JAMES CURTS, President,
"JOHN BREDIN, D.D., Sec."

THE PRESIDENT'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

President CURTS then expressed his gratitude to conference for its forbearance. He had not heard one unkind word during all the session. Of course they had been enthusiastic and in earnest, but he had understood the feelings of every brother. He trusted that the spirit of Christian sympathy and love would continue and get stronger until the perfect day. They were now about to separate for the year. In the sense of Providence hoped to meet again, but if not he wanted to meet all in that grand and glorious region beyond the river. That God would make this year the most successful they had ever seen. He believed such would be the case (did the conference? (Cries of Yes, yes.") If it pleased the Lord we shall live; the brethren should come to next conference bearing many sheaves, which shall be and bye be the stars in their crown of rejoicing. May God grant it.

The doxology was sung heartily and the president pronounced the benediction.

GUELPH CONFERENCE

Fourth Day.

CLINTON, June 23.—The services of yesterday were highly interesting and well attended. Conference love feast commenced at nine o'clock in the Rattenbury street church, and was led by Rev. L. N. Campbell. Many rose to testify, were many testimonies, both from ministers and others, to the power of saving grace.

At eleven o'clock the church could not contain the numbers who came to hear the Rev. Dr. Douglass, of Montreal. He took as his text Isaiah xviii., 14, and as he spoke of the agent, the work, the method, and the grand results, the great congregation was deeply moved. Though the venerable doctor is wielded down with increasing infirmities yet the strength of his intellect remains undiminished.

In the afternoon an open meeting of the Sunday school was held, at which Rev. J. Scott, M.A., Thomas Brock, and C. V. Lake delivered addresses.

Fifth Day.

The conference assembled at 9 o'clock. The minutes of Saturday afternoon session were confirmed.

It was resolved that the list of stations of the other conferences be published in connection with the minutes of this conference.

In reference to the Stratford church, which was reported to be in financial difficulties, it was recommended that they have permission to collect upon the Stratford district the sum of $600 the consent of the quarterly board being first secured.

The recommendation was adopted.

In reference to the Goderich late M.E. church, the report recommended that the conference undertake to raise the sum of $1,500, provided they agree to raise a similar sum.

REV. W. S. GRIFFIN moved, "That whereas the temperance question has assumed universal interest and importance in our country, and whereas the agents of the T.B. Association are diligently circulating most erroneous and misleading statements in regard to the character and workings of the Canada Temperance Act, therefore resolved that we respectfully request Rev. A. M. Phillips, M.D., to publish in pamphlet form his vigorous and effectual reply to the misrepresentations and fallacious reasonings of Mr. E. K. Dodds."

The report of the Committee on Church Relations was presented, which recommended that Rev. Mr. Morden be accorded a superannuated relation, that Rev. Mr. Pomeroy be given a supernumerary relation, and that in case a suitable station cannot be found for Rev. G. Watson that he be given a superannuated relation.

The report was adopted.

Sixth Day.

CLINTON, June 24.—Conference met at eight o'clock. The minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed.

Rev. D. C. McDowell moved that the action of the conference on the Children's Fund be reconsidered. Carried.

Moved by Rev. A. ANDREWS, that the rate of assessment be thirty cents. Carried.

Rev. L. O. Rice, a superannuated minister, was accorded the privilege of speaking in the United States.

Rev. J. HARRIS moved, "That we recommend the book steward to consider the advisability of publishing a Methodist yearly hand-book for the Dominion." He recommended the Rev. G. H. Cornish as highly fitted for such a work.

Rev. A. ANDREWS moved, "That we express our high appreciation of the Dominion Sabbath School Hymnal published by the Methodist book-room, and urge our people to use it in preference to any other."

The names of the superintendents of districts elected were then read, and they nominated their financial secretaries, who were accepted as per list of stations appended.

The SECRETARY read the minutes of the session, which were confirmed.

The president announced hymn 782, which was heartily sung by the members yet remaining.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. S. Griffin, the benediction pronounced, and thus at 10.30 a.m. the first Guelph Conference closed its sessions.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes:—"Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders. I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

The Chicago papers publish a daily list of marriage licenses granted, with the sworn age of both the contracting parties. A society belle who recently married a young millionaire was shocked to read the next day that he was twenty-one years old and she thirty-seven. She talks of bringing suit against the county clerk for damages.

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and treatment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or sceptical can afford to test the merits of the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is curing more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world. Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for particulars and treatment, which can be sent by express to any address. Dr. M. Souvielle, late Aide Surgeon of the French Army.

THE QUEEN CITY.

Progress of the Semi-Centennial Celebration.

GRAND AND IMPOSING PROCESSIONS.

FIRST DAY.

In all the glory of a bright summer morning, with flags and banners floating merrily from housetops and windows, with sounds of music from east and west and all round, was ushered in the "Semi-Centennial week." The citizens of Toronto had proposed to hold a grand parade and magnificent demonstration, both of which unpleasant weather would have seriously interfered with, but Providence did not manifest a disposition to mar the effect of either. On the contrary, the weather, although a little sultry, was delightfully fine. Nature had apparently put on its pleasantest aspect, and smiled approval upon the proceedings in celebration of an important event. The sun shone from a clear sky, and although there were no clouds to interpose between and temper the warmth of its rays, it was comparatively kind, and probably forgot one part of its business in contemplation of the preparations and excitement beneath. The shade-trees, or at least their foliage-covered branches, swayed restlessly to and fro in the morning breezes which the lake sent up as timely evidences of at least one advantage of Toronto's situation; and in the rustling of the leaves might be fancied whispered congratulations between the ancient and stately witnesses of Toronto's birth upon the advent of Toronto's Semi-Centennial. But nature had not been left unassisted in her efforts to present the city to visitors in its fairest aspect, nor was the clerk of the weather the only one to whom credit was due for co-operating in the endeavour to make the celebration in recognition of the Semi-Centennial as great a success as possible. The long line of decorations on either side of the streets, the thousands of flags, of all nations and all sizes, that waved and fluttered from buildings of mean and high pretensions alike; the evergreens and flowers, which changed the appearance of the practically vulgar brick and mortar, and gave some of the brightness and beauty of the outer world for the denizens of high-walled streets to enjoy, all gave evidence of the

DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE

of Toronto to make the Semi-Centennial celebration an event to be long remembered by themselves and by those who came to see them during the week. Of course Yonge and King streets led the way on the matter of decoration, but Queen street was not far behind, in its display, although there are comparatively few business places of importance on that thoroughfare. Unfortunately the King street arch, the only one which it was decided to erect, was not completed, and the bare beams and planks looked dismal enough in the midst of such bright surroundings. It was not on the business streets alone, however, that the work of decorating the buildings had been carried on. On many of the streets where private residences are the great majority were gay with bunting, and over the doors hung prettily coloured Chinese lanterns awaiting the night that their beauty might be made evident and their use acknowledged.

At last the rattle of the drums were heard, and then the blare from the brass instruments burst upon the ear. Outriders furnished by the police force were the first to appear, and as they dashed into view the crowds on the street surged back wards to make room for the long expected pageant. Then followed a squad of mounted police, riding abreast and presenting a good appearance. After the military bands which preceded the procession proper came the grand marshal of the day, Ald. Hurry Piper. Mounted upon a splendid horse, and clad in riding coat and top boots, the popular alderman appeared to appreciate the responsibility and the honour attaching to his position, and was evidently equal to the situation.

Speaking in general terms of the procession it certainly fulfilled all the expectations that had been raised concerning it. It was a magnificent affair, and excellently managed, because otherwise it would have been a comparative failure. It was a spectacle such as one may not hope to see on more than one occasion in a life time. It recompensed those who saw it for living in such a practical age as the present, and added to the favours which already attach to a residence in the Queen city. It appealed to all tastes, to the vulgar and the refined. Music and art contributed to make it pleasing, and to elevate it character. Colour and design combined to furnish the beauties of the special features presented, and nothing was roughly arranged or crudely constructed. In the tableaux, which were rolled somewhat clumsily along, there was a great deal to please the eye of the artist and the taste of the designer. The subjects selected for illustration were without exception appropriate and well chosen. They were so many pages

FROM THE HISTORY OF TORONTO,

illustrations of events which should be familiar to every inhabitant of the city. For instance the tableau entitled "Clearing the Land," forcibly reminded the spectators of the difficulties the early settlers had to contend with, and of the triumph which crowned their labours, their energy, and their perseverance. "Augustus Jones' First Surveying Party" was a very interesting tableau. The figures were exceedingly well arranged, and were sufficiently expressive. A large painting stood in the background, on which was represented a half-cleared settlement, with the settlers busily employed. Six oxen were employed in drawing this representation through the streets. "The Indian Wigwam" was the next of the tableaux to appear in sight. A group of Indians, in war paint and feathers, gave life and force to the picture, for in 1793 the wigwam of the aboriginal was the only human habitation to occupy the site on which Toronto now stands. A very interesting tableau was that entitled "The occupation by the British." In this representation of an historical incident the services of a dozen or so of the Royal Grenadiers were required. The soldiery formed a small group, in the centre of which a French officer was seen in the act of delivering his sword to the commander of the British. "The Early Settlers" was the title of the tableau next in order. A log cabin, such as had sheltered the first white inhabitants of Toronto, was represented; around it were standing or sitting those who were presumably the occupants of the cabin. Two or three men were engaged in splitting recently felled trees, and a couple of women were busy at the ancient spinning wheel. "The Landing of Governor Simcoe" was a tableau which must have possessed a peculiar interest for all who had the slightest knowledge of Toronto's history, and indeed for any Canadian acquainted with and interested in the history of his country. Six horses drew the mammoth car, on which was placed a boat manned by sailors. In the stern of the boat sat three officers, one of whom was supposed to be Governor Simcoe. Each was attired in the velvet coat and three-cornered hat which in the time of our great grandfathers were the height of fashion. "The Naming of York Harbour" was

A WONDERFULLY COMPLETE REPRESENTATION.

In the rear of the car was a block-house protected by cannon. In front of this building paced a sentinel. In the forward part of the car was a boat as if advanced a few yards from the shore. The boat was manned by sailors, and in the bow stood an officer, with hand extended, as if in the act of naming the harbour. "York" was represented by soldiers and settlers, the former indicating the presence of a garrison, and the latter representing the "oldest inhabitants." Above all was a cradle labelled "Toronto," and at the head of the cradle sat Britannia as if protecting the latest addition to her family of Canadian cities. "The First Parliament House" was the next tableau to roll into view. Under a roof supported by heavy pillars, and around a table of extensive proportions, sat several men as if debating the destiny of Upper Canada. "The Incorporation of Toronto" was a very pretty tableau, and one that would be readily understood with the inscription beneath. "Britannia," with an Indian seated beside, occupied the most prominent position in the representation. At her feet sat a girl, wearing a crown upon her head, and representing Toronto. Before her stood an official, with cocked hat and sword, in the act of handing her the document which proclaimed the incorporation of the city. "Toronto, the Centre of Agriculture," was a magnificent representation of the city's importance. Men were represented as busily engaged in the several branches of husbandry, and a number of girls were seen employed in the lighter occupation of churning. The whole picture was a representation of a Canadian farm. In the tableaux entitled "Toronto, an Educational Centre," well filled book shelves were represented, the picture being completed by the presence of a number of students. "Toronto, the Queen City," was a tableaux representing

THE PRESENT POSITION

of the city, with the advances made by science and civilization, miniature telegraph poles were erected at each of the four corners of the car, and they were connected by wires which extended from pole to pole, and served to keep them in place as well as to make clearer the significance of the design. The last of the tableaux was one entitled "Toronto Welcomes All." On this car were seated a number of individuals who were attired to represent the natives of the different European countries. And thus ended the most interesting feature of the "Historical Day" procession. No reference has yet been made to other portions of the parade, but one sustained the other, and all were of equal merit as far as their different characters would allow. The police force presented a very fine appearance, and by the precision and regularity of their movements in response to words of command, showed the effect of frequent drill and good discipline. The members of the Council, the Public and Separate School Boards, the Public Library Board, and others, looked proud and happy—as they had every right to be—as they drove along in carriages, each gentleman being covered with smiles and badges. But what shall be said of the firemen, gorgeous in gleaming helmets, red and blue shirts, and bouquets. They were everywhere applauded, and, indeed, presented an appearance that was calculated to excite admiration and provoke applause. Their helmets were heavy, and the day was warm, but they didn't mind it, for they were used to the heat—a heat greater than the sun could supply. So they marched in good order, doubtless conscious of their fine appearance, but almost coldly indifferent to the applause with which they were so familiar.

THE START.

All was bustle and expectancy on Yonge street when the time announced for the starting of the procession arrived. Although for hours previous the street had been lined with multitudes of people it was not till two o'clock that the assembled thousands began to enquire if it was in sight, and to look anxiously for its advent. Grand Marshal Ald. Piper attended assiduously to the duties of his office. He was to be seen riding up and down the street giving orders to his aides and arranging that the various divisions were formed and ready for the start. Along Wellesley, Maitland, Alexander, Grenville, and St. Alban's streets the divisions had formed, and under the charge of their respective aides were ready to start about half-past two o'clock. The Grand Marshal, everything being in readiness, then gave the word of command to march, and the first division headed by a platoon of police proceeded down Yonge street.

The platoon of mounted police were under the charge of Assistant Deputy Chief Stewart, and were a fine looking body of men, being picked out as the best-riders in the force. The following are their names:—Inspector Seymour, P. C. Whitesides, Watson, Golding, Bloodworth, and Ross. Immediately on the first division starting the Queen's Own band to the number of thirty-five, in charge of Bandmaster Bailey, commenced to play, thus announcing to the other divisions that a start had been made. The Royal Grenadiers' band, which followed the first division, was under the charge of Bandmaster Toulmin and numbered forty-five musicians. The different divisions fell into line in proper order as the end of the procession reached the streets on which they were stationed. The start was made without a hitch and the management of the parade was most creditable. The procession proceeded down Yonge street, being cheered and applauded at various points by the assembled thousands.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Following was the order of the procession:

Detachment of Mounted Police.
Buglers.
Chief Marshal—Ald. Piper.
Aides to Chief Marshal.

FIRST DIVISION.

Chief of Division.
Band—Queen's Own.
Chief of Police.
Deputy Chiefs of Police.
Police Officers.
Police.
Band—Royal Grenadiers.
His Worship the Mayor.
Ex-Mayors.
Members of the City Council.
Members of Former City Councils.
Corporation Officials.
Members of Public School Board.
Members of Separate School Board.
Members of Free Library Board.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chief of Division.
Band—Massey Manufacturing Company.
Ald. Farley, Chairman
Fire and Gas Committee, and
Chief Ardagh.
Fire Brigade.
Old Fire Brigade.
Volunteer Brigades.
Life Saving Crew, with Boat.

THIRD DIVISION.

Chief of Division.
Band—Governor-General's Foot Guards.
Chairman of the Citizens' Semi-Centennial Committee.
Orators of the Day.
Executive Officers of the Semi-Centennial Committee.
Members of the Committee.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Chief of Division.
Band—Guelph Band.
President York Pioneers.
Officers York Pioneers.
50 Members York Pioneers.

TABLEAUX.

"Clearing the Land."
"Augustus Jones' First Surveying Party."
"Indian Wigwam, 1793."
"Occupation by the British."
"Early Settlers."
"York Pioneers."
100 Members York Pioneers.
"Landing of Governor Simcoe."
"Naming of York Harbour."
"York."
"Meeting of First Parliament."
"Incorporation of Toronto."
Band—Bolt Company's Band.
50 members York Pioneers.
"Toronto as an Agricultural Centre."
"Toronto as an Educational Centre."
"Toronto the Queen City."
"Toronto Welcomes All."
Band—Riverside Juvenile Band.

THE YORK PIONEERS

The patriarchs of 1834, who formed the fourth division, were out in fine force at the head of the tableaux division of the procession, fully one hundred pioneers being present. They were, perhaps, the most sombre portion of the procession, but were probably the most interesting. Thousands viewed the unimposing line of vehicles containing those who saw Toronto's birth, and no doubt many wondered who among the vast throng of people would live to take part as centennial patriarchs. The first carriage, containing the officers and prominent members of the association, was furnished by Mr. Simpson Rennie, of Scarboro', the horses wearing mounted harness twenty-one years old, but still quite dandy in appearance. The carriage was occupied by Rev. Dr. Scadding, president of the Pioneers; W. H. Dodd, treasurer; Wm. Rennie and Eli Crawford, vice-presidents; Wm. Lee, chairman of the Executive, and Robert Playter, secretary. A short distance behind these rode three aged gentlemen in a very ancient-looking buggy. These were Messrs. N. A. Gamble, Jas. Pickering, and P. Graham, all of whose tenure on Canadian soil dates away back in the Muddy York days. The ancient-looking vehicle had good claim to be as old as it looked, for it was owned by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Markham, sixty years ago. It has survived several generations of buggies and crowned a long career of usefulness by gracing the Pioneers' day. Probably the oldest pioneer in the procession was Mr. John Bright, a well-known veteran of the war of 1812, born in 1792 at Three Rivers, Quebec. He rode with Mr. S. S. Hamilton, 73 years of age, in a buggy of old-time pattern, which tradition says was built sixty-one years ago. Capt. Milliken, J. Gibson, Capt. J. Stoutenburgh, and G. Gibson were present as representatives of the militia defending Toronto at the rebellion of 1837. Another famous old war veteran, Mr. Joseph Banks, who has survived seventy-six winters, rode in the association tableaux. He carried in his hand the clarionet played by him in the band of the 66th Regiment on the occasion of the incorporation of the city. The following is a list of others taking part in the procession, with the date of their settlement in the country:—Messrs. M. Parsons, 1820; Thos. Humberstone, 1811; Wm. Brown, 1839; John McCarthy, 1837; James Duncan, 1835; Joseph Croson, 1826; John Watson, 1819; Robert Reming, 1832; T. Whiteside, 1827; Mark Watson, 1831; John Barron, 1833; John McGairn, 1829; George Phipps, 1818; R. Morrison, 1839; Elisha Edmonds, 1832; Thos. Taylor, 1839; Alex. Muir, 1833; — Menzies, 1818; Robt. Leslie, 1826; Geo. Gibson, 1833; Jas. McGowan, 1833; Jas. Weir, 1833; Jas. Stitt, 1836; Thos. Purvis, 1830; Wm. Helliwell, 1818; Henry Vandersmissen, 1833; A. Wilcox, 1809. The pioneers' tableau represented the surveyors' party under Augustus Jones surveying Yonge street in 1793. The following represented the party:—Mr. John McRae Ross, assistant; Robert Malcolm, chairman; John Smith, cook; O. F. Bayes, chainman; Wm. Hewitt, Thos. Anderson, Alexander McPherson, George Charlson, axemen, and Wm. Clinkenbroomer, packman. Following are the *tableaux vivants* represented: "Clearing the Land," "Augustus Jones' First Surveying Party," "Indian Wigwam, 1793;" "Occupation by the British," "Early Settlers." "Landing of Governor Simcoe," "Naming of York Harbour," "York," "Meeting of First Parliament," "Incorporation of Toronto," "Toronto as an Agricultural Centre," "Toronto as an Educational Centre," "Toronto the Queen City;" "Toronto, Welcome All."

FIREMEN'S TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The firemen's torchlight procession last evening was a fitting sequel to the magnificent parade which marked the first day of Toronto's Semi-Centennial celebration. Although there were perhaps few who did not see the firemen's display in the afternoon parade, yet the thousands who lined the streets through which the procession passed showed that they were not adverse to seeing a second time the boys who battle with the flames. Nor were they disappointed, for the illuminated procession proved, if possible, more striking and pleasing than that of the afternoon. At eight o'clock the reels and firemen from all parts of the city began to assemble on Toronto and Court streets, and form into line of procession. The procession started at about a quarter to nine and moved along Court street to Church street. At the head were Ald. Farley, chairman of the Fire and Gas Committee, and Chief Ardagh. St. John's band provided music. The route taken from Church street was as follows:—Along King street to Simcoe street, along Simcoe to Queen street, along Queen to Yonge street, along Yonge street to Wilton ave., along Wilton avenue to Jarvis street, along Jarvis street to King street, and along Kingstreet to Church, where the men were disbanded. The procession was lit up by Chinese lanterns and coloured chemical fire, both of which had a very pleasing effect. The decorations to the reels and engines were the same as those used in the afternoon.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL BALL.

The Semi-Centennial commemoration ball, held last night in the pavilion, Horticultural gardens, was not attended by as large a number as might have been expected under the circumstances—if the warm weather was forgotten. If it was not a decided success, however, in point of attendance, the management can certainly be congratulated upon the character of the assemblage. It was a brilliant gathering for more reasons than one. The *elite* of the city was present, and the fancy costumes worn were rich, tasteful, and novel. A large number of ladies and gentlemen present were attired in ordinary evening costume, and to an imaginative mind would seem the representatives of 1884 as contrasted with others who appeared to represent the date of the incorporation of the city or half a century earlier. Refreshment tables were laid under the north balconies, and the edibles supplied possessed the quality of creating as well as supplying an appetite. It was after nine o'clock before dancing commenced, but it was continued with unflagging energy till the small hours of the morning. Shortly before ten o'clock his Honour the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. McMurrich, his Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Arkle, Mr. McMurrich and Mrs. Pellatt, and Mr. Pellatt and Miss Vivian, entered the ball room, the band playing the National Anthem. The Semi-Centennial quadrille in costume was dispensed with, and the other dances followed one another in rapid succession. Quite a number present were attired in the uniform of the officers of the several visiting volunteer battalions, the majority being officers in the Governor-General's Foot Guards.

MILITARY DAY.

Shortly after sunrise the military population of the city was all astir with preparations for the events of the day. The 7th Fusiliers, of London, arrived over the Great Western at about half-past four, and were quartered at No. 38 Wellington street west. The Princess of Wales Rifles, of Kingston, arrived by special train from the east later on in the day and made St. Lawrence hall their headquarters. By an unfortunate delay the 13th Battalion, of Hamilton, was prevented from taking part in the street parade, but reached the park in time to participate in the review and march past there. The battalion mustered at 7.15 a.m. and left Hamilton at half-past. Owing to some unforeseen cause of delay they were held over at Milton nearly two hours, having come round by the Hamilton and North-Western. The men were very much disappointed at missing the street demonstration, but acquitted themselves in gallant style in the park.

The members of the city battalions, also, were up early, and busy as bees getting uniforms, buckles, belts, etc., into apple-pie order. The Queen's Own assembled at the Armoury at eight o'clock, Lieut.-Col. Miller commanding. Almost every man was in his place at the muster. The regiment numbered 563 men of all ranks. This turn out, taking into account that the University rifles, one of the strongest companies, was not present, proved the largest the regiment has had for many a day. The Royal Grenadiers assembled at the Armoury about an hour later, under command of Lieut.-Col. Grasett. They mustered 404 men of all ranks.

At nine o'clock the starting point began to assume a busy aspect. Crowds of sightseers gathered along King and Wellington streets near Simcoe, and one by one the various battalions approached and took up their respective positions.

The corps taking part in the review were of the following strength:—

CAVALRY.

Governor-General's Body Guard—Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison in command, two troops; total strength, including officers and non-commissioned officers, 65.

ARTILLERY.

Toronto Field Battery—Major Gray (command of artillery brigade) in command, 75 men, 4 guns, and 29 horses.

Hamilton Field Battery—Major Van Wagner in command, 70 men, 4 guns, and 29 horses.

Welland Field Battery—Major King in command, 61 men, 4 guns, and 26 horses.

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Governor-General's Foot Guards—Lieut.-Colonel Ross commanding. Total strength, including bands, 230 men.

6th Fusiliers (Montreal), Col. Gardner in command. Total strength, 317 men.

10th Royal Grenadiers, Lieut.-Colonel Grasett commanding. Total strength, 404 men.

INFANTRY BRIGADE.

12th Batt. York Rangers, Lieut.-Colonel Wyndham commanding. Total strength, 340 men.

34th Battalion (Ontario), Lieut.-Colonel Donovan commanding. Total strength, 302 men.

77th Battalion (Wentworth), Lieut.-Col. Brown commanding. Total strength, 264 men.

36th Battalion (Peel), Lieut.-Colonel Tyrwhitt commanding. Total strength, 176 men.

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Queen's Own Rifles—Lt.-Col. Miller commanding. Total strength, 563 men.

Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston, Lt.-Col. Kerr commanding. Total strength, 301 men.

The following composed the brigade staff:—Lt.-Col. R. B. Denison, D.A.G.; Lt.-Col. Milsom, brigade major; Capt. Delatherty, orderly officer.

The order to march was given at ten o'clock sharp. Long before that hour crowds were lining the whole route along King, Jarvis, Wellesley, and Grosvenor streets.

IN THE PARK.

Not for many years has Toronto witnessed such a grand military display as that of yesterday. Canada may at least be proud of her crack corps, for the men who marched past in the Queen's park yesterday did credit to their country and reflected credit on themselves. Long before the hour named for the review thousands upon thousands of visitors and citizens had collected there. Yonge and Queen street avenues were thronged with a stream of humanity that for hours poured parkwards, emptying itself behind the guns and amongst the trees clean up to Bloor street. There must have been 80,000 people there by half-past ten. Every side street supplied its mite, which flowed into the general reservoir and was swallowed up. It was a scene long to be remembered, and should any of those present yesterday live to see the centennial celebration they will speak with pride of what was done "fifty years ago," and offer it as an example worth following. As Cheer upon cheer rent the air the cavalry in all their glitter swept in through the gates, followed by the brigade of field artillery. A cloud of dust rolled in with them, raised by the hoofs of the hundreds of horse. Following close behind came the infantry, swinging along with that steady tramp so peculiar to well drilled troops. Sunburnt and dusty they swung along their arms, shattering the sunlight into a million glittering rays as it fell on spiked helmets and polished arms.

THE ROYAL SALUTE.

At 11.35 precisely Deputy Adjutant-General Denison rode to the centre of the line. Rising in his stirrups he shouted, "Officers and colours will take post in review order." "Officers and colours will take post in review order," roared the battalion commanders. Then there was a slight movement in the ranks as the command was obeyed and the colours and officers took post in front of their respective regiments. "The artillery will fire a royal salute," was the next command, and it too was carried along the line as before. The guns were loaded in a twinkling, and then came the order, "Commence firing." With a roar the cannon answered, as in a sulphurous canopy it swelled comed with iron voice Toronto's fiftieth anniversary. Slowly the smoke sifted amongst the green leaves overhead. Ere ten seconds had passed another gun took up the tune, and "the diapason of the cannonade" swept down the front. By the time the twenty-one guns had been fired the artillery were completely concealed from view by the white cloud that hung about the guns. The infantry presented arms, the bands played "God Save the Queen," the colours were lowered, and the salute was ended.

THE MARCH PAST.

After this came the march past, and a glorious sight it was. The reviewing general took up his position under a wide-spreading maple, a fitting spot for the saluting point for Canadian corps. His Worship the Mayor and non-combatant and unattached officers occupied a position directly opposite, where they had an excellent view of each group, battery, and battalion as they passed.

It was arranged that after the march past the various corps should return to their starting point by way of Grosvenor, Yonge, and Queen streets. The mounted corps did this, but the infantry, by the mistake of a brigadier, came down the avenue. Crowds of people had taken positions on Yonge street to see the procession pass, but were very much disgusted when they learned of the error. The Queen's Own, however, left Queen by Terauley and Elm streets, and marched down Yonge, to the gratification of the assembled thousands.

THE PARADE AND RACES OF THE CANADIAN WHEELMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The most novel feature of the celebration so far was the bicycle parade, which took place yesterday afternoon. The starting point was Clarence square, and the hour announced for forming the procession was two o'clock. Before that time, however, the square and vicinity were thronged with citizens of the west end awaiting the arrival of the wheelmen. Those present evidently anticipated that the parade would be well worth seeing, and they were not disappointed. A good start was made, though it seemed to be a somewhat difficult performance, and the immense train of bicyclists, reaching as far as the eye could see, proceeded down King street and along the route arranged for the procession. The order of the procession, with the full strength of the various clubs, and the captains of each were as follows, the clubs riding in the order of seniority:—

Club.	*Captain.*	*No. of riders.*
Forest City, London	James Reed	14
St. Thomas	C. H. Hepburn	12
Simcoe	W. Y. Wallace	10
Brantford	Lloyd Harris	14
Woodstock	J. G. Hay	18
St. Marys	C. S. Rumsey	9
Royal City, Guelph	A. McBean	12
Hamilton	A. E. Domville	30
Montreal	J. H. Low	31
Ariels, London	V. A. Muirhead	21
St. Catharines	H. C. Goodman	13
Seaforth		6
Belleville	S. G. Retallick	20
Toronto Bicycle Club	P. E. Doolittle	52
Wanderers, Toronto	H. P. Davies	35
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There were also in the parade President Mothersill, of the Ottawa Bi. C.; W. A. Capon, Winnipeg, Bi. C.; R. W. Hamlin, Oshawa Bi. C.; S. Reather, Port Elgin Bi. C., and 20 or 30 "unattached" riders, bringing the Canadian total up to about 350. Messrs. Mothersill (Ottawa) and Lane (Montreal), were on tricycles. Finally, a delegation of Buffalo and Rochester men, representing the States, completed the whole.

The parade entered

THE ATHLETIC GROUNDS AT ROSEDALE

about 3.20, riding in single file down in front of the grand stand, and circling round the grounds until they filled up the whole circuit. As they came to a stop, they stacked their machines on the outside of the track, against the fence, and thus left the track and the centre of the field clear.

The Races.

Barring trouble about the reserved seats, for the successful management of which the C.W.A. Committees lacked experience, the races were most successfully brought off. The field officers were as follows:—

Referee—Ross Mackenzie.
Judges—J. B. Boustead, T. H. Robinson, H. S. Tibbs.
Time-keepers—John Massey, F. W. Garvin, J. Henderson.
Clerk of Course—H. F. Wyatt.
Starter—J. S. Brierley.
Scorer—W. G. Eakins.

The races were started 40 minutes late, but were so promptly brought off that the meeting wound up less than 10 minutes behind time. The contests were magnificent. With the exception of the five mile championship race, there was scarcely an event in which the issue was not in doubt until almost the last yard. Several of the races were won by a foot or two. The events and their results were as follows:—

One Mile. Green.

R. S. Wilson, Toronto Bicycle Club..... 1
Jas. Egan, Woodstock..... 2
Time, 3 mins. 30 secs.

Three-Mile Race.

F. J. Campbell, Toronto Bi. C..... 1
P. E. Doolittle, Toronto Bi. C..... 2
Time, 10 mins. 27 secs.

One Mile, for the Championship of Canada.

C. F. Lavender, Toronto Bi. C..... 1
W. G. Ross, Montreal..... 2
Time, 3 mins. 5½ secs.

Half Mile, Without Hands.

P. E. Doolittle, Toronto Bicycle Club..... 1
L. Buckingham, Hamilton..... 2
Time—1 min. 56½ secs.

Two Miles (Open to all Amateurs).

G. S. Low, Montreal..... 1
F. J. Campbell, Toronto Bi. C..... 2
Time, 5 mins., 57 1-6 secs.

One Mile Tricycle.

G. A. Mothersill, Ottawa..... 1
A. T. Lane, Montreal..... 2

Two Miles, for Road Bicycles.

R. W. Hamlin, Oshawa..... 1
M. F. Johnston, Toronto Bi. C..... 2
Time, 7 mins. 44½ secs.

Two miles for the Championship of Canada.

W. G. Ross, Montreal..... 1
C. F. Lavender, Toronto Bi. C..... 2
Time, 17 mins. 14 1-5 secs.

Obstacle race, quarter mile.

P. E. Doolittle, Toronto Bi. C..... 1
R. T. Blachford, Toronto Bi. C..... 2
No time.

The obstacles consisted of three hurdles, at each of which the riders had to dismount and lift their bicycles over. The race was a picnic for Doolittle. At any rate, Blachford fell at the first hurdle, and Hamlin, another starter, ran off the track.

After the races many exhibitions of fancy riding and drill, the prizes were presented on the field to the winners by Mr. Boustead, and the big audience dispersed.

F. SMITH & CO.

The Leading Wholesale Grocery-House in the Dominion.

"Heaven helps those who help themselves" is a well-tried maxim, and it embodies in a small compass the results of vast human experience. The spirit of self-help is the root of all genuine growth in the individual; and exhibited in the lives of many, it constitutes the true source of national prosperity. Who among us but can recall to mind those who, through sheer force of character, have raised themselves head and shoulders above their fellows, and stand forth as the representatives of their day and generation. The biographies of such are both instructive and useful as helps, guides, and incentives to others, and no better pattern could be held out for the youth of our time to copy. Great men of commerce, science, and literature, and art have belonged to no exclusive class nor rank in life. They have come alike from colleges, workshops, and farmhouses, from the huts of poor men, and the mansions of the rich. Some of the greatest in all these different walks in life have sprung from "the ranks," the difficulties, apparently the most insuperable, proving no obstacles in their way. Those very difficulties, in many instances, would seem to have been their best helpers, by evoking latent powers of labour and endurance, and stimulating into action faculties which might otherwise have lain dormant. The instances of obstacles thus surmounted, and of triumphs thus achieved, are indeed so numerous as almost to justify the proverb that "with will one can do anything." Canada numbers among her sons many who have attained to prominence in this way, some of whom are at present residing in our midst. The Hon. Frank Smith is a striking example of what may be accomplished by sedulous attention to business and painstaking industry. He has never been one of those who "despise the day of small things," but on the contrary, has been careful to improve it. If his career be traced from 1832, when he first set foot on Canadian soil, it will be found that he owes his present standing and influence to his constant application and the keeping of a brave heart under adverse circumstances. Mr. Smith came to Canada from Ireland with his parents, when he was eleven years of age. They settled by the shores of Lake Ontario twelve miles west of the city of Toronto. For three years, until 1835, the subject of this sketch assisted his father on the farm, at the end of which time, both his parents dying, he was left to shift for himself. Being thus thrown on his own resources he decided to quit farming, and entered the service of Mr. F. Logan, then a merchant in Dundas street, at a place called Loganville, since known as Dixie. His salary on commencing work here was only $5 a month. Mr. Smith gradually won his way into the confidence of his employer, so that several important comm