Finance.

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond

Which Bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every Bond is so long entitled to

Four Drawings Every Year.

until each and every Bond is drawn. Every Bond must be drawn with one of the following premiums:—

emiums:—

4 Bonds Ø fl. 200,003—800,000 florins.
2 Bonds Ø fl. 50,000—100 000 florins.
2 Bonds Ø fl. 30,000—60,000 florins.
4 Bonds Ø fl. 1,000—40,000 florins.
43 Bonds Ø fl. 400—19,2 e florine.
130—612,000 florins.

Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1,053,200 florins—(I florin equal to 45 cents in

gold.)
Every one of the above named Bonds which does not draw of the large premiums must be drawn with at least 160 floring, or \$70.

The next drawing takes place on OCTOBER 1st, 1881.

OCTOBER 1st, 1881.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 1st of October, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereon on that date.

Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of July 1st.

For Bonds, circulars, or any other information address:

International Banking Co.,

 $M_{
m LH}$

"United Extracts from Ireland."

The bold Argyll's confiscation of the Ulster tenants' interest was cancelled straight off, with a bitter liftle hint from Mr. Gladstone that the bold Argyll's grammar was no better than his Liberalism. But here again Mr. Parnell hit a blot. The Lords give a landlord, when a tenant sells, the right of recovering the full amount of his claim out of the purchase-money before any other creditor can get a penny. Mr. Gladstone could not be induced to deprive the landlords of this monstrous privilege, which was accorded to them by a vote of 341 to 87.

The Archbishop of Dublin mentioned one really alarming fact in his last pastoral-that six millions of Irish money were squandered in drink in 1879. If there is any explanation of that fact anywhere, it ought to be produced; for the thing as it stands is shameful. At all events, His Grace will agree with us-or, rather no, we hope he will yet agree with us-that one-fourth of that six millions or so would have been much better spent in ridding the country of the plague of landlordism-say, in subscriptions to the Land League, for example.

The letters of the Archbishop of Cashel, of Dublin, which we have the privilege of publishing to-day, are, if we do not greatly mistake, to the movement for the encouragement of Irish industries what the famous Irishtown meeting was to the Land Agitation. The leader of the Irish Race, their spiritual Chief, and the future Chief Magistrate of their capi-tal, strike the one note—the time has come to be alive and stirring in this matter. We leave the manufacturers, operatives, and people of Ireland to ponder their words. The impulse must come from the people themselves. It was the Mayo peasants who made the Land League organization; it will be the workmen of Cork or Dublin, or possibly of some obscurer place, who will bring Irish industries into fashion in the same sturdy and whole-souled way. First let us have collections of facts. What are the existing manufactures?—at what figures can they sell?-how do their goods and their prices compare with their foreign rivals?-and if we cannot make and sell as cheaply, why not? Let not the manufacturers hide themselves and their wares away in holes. Let the operatives bestir themselves and make their voices heard. popular organization that ever existed stands ready to hand to give irresistible force to a movement which would be the complement for the land.

We have a word to say elsewhere of Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Bright's performances after dinner at the London Mansion House. They are not quite so sanguine as they were that we will have the capacity to understand what is good for us. Plainly, they have not the capacity to understand what is bitter and offensive to us. The late Lord Beaconfield's "brilliant Irish brethren," whom he York, and annihilated his Irish Conservative party at a rush. The Ministers who censure powders. Like the venerable children they noble crew massacred the innocent clauses with infantine delight, perfectly well knowing that they were only amusing themselves. At one blow they destroyed the right of free sale upon properties where the landlords have made the improvements. Ar another, they struck away the lease-holders; the Duke of Argyll decreed the confiscation of millions of the property of the Ulster farmers by an him or his predecessors at any time in respect of a tenant's interest.

There has been much feverish writing about what the Lords have done with the Land Bill, and what the Commons would do with the Lords, and Mr Bright is quite right the subject. The Lords have done what it was perfectly natural that a clique of selfish tyrants should do, the brains of whose families, like their pedigrees, are lost in the mist of ages. They wrapped their tattered old privileges about them, and expected that the tide of the sea would shrink from wetting their feet, when they stood opposing it with their poor little amendments. Wherein the old Lords were perfectly foolish, but also perfectly honest. That is more than can be well said for their critics in the Commons. This "great and noble" Land Bill, over whose fate Mr. Bright shed indignant tears after eating the Lord Mayor's dinner, is, in its effect, whatever it was in intention, an arrant fraud the salvation of the Irish tenants; it is really a message to the cell in which landlordism stood publicly condemned to die the death, bidding it come forth and re-ascend its throne upon the necks of the people. "The stalwart ruffians" whom Mr. Gladstone denounced were pinioned and powerless in the hands of public opinion. Their highway robbery was no longer possible; the rack-rents they used celerity brought the robbers to their senses. Rack-rents are crushing all hope and spirits out of the farmers, and they found they had only to will it to make the rack-rents uncollectable. The entire landlord system was a relic of barbarism which, in these days of free land all the world over, bound the hands of the Irish husbandman behind his back in the competition with other lands; and the husbandman no sooner sets himself to examine the thing like a man than he found that this Sevenheaded Idol, which he had bowed them on an entirely new and improved plan little girls of ten and twelve years working | Eccepted Oil.

to fill their pockets with "arrears" again out of the Irish purse—to re-establish their little practical meaning for them, or commitseignorial rights, to give them the most absolute security for their rents, so that they might be idler, and mor profuse and worse Irishmen than ever-in fact to give a lease of 999 years to the system which was going down into the grave with curses when he came to its assistance.

TO SCHOOL AGAIN.

[BY FAITH ROCHESTER.]

With September the school question comes to the front, for in this month most of our schools begin their active operation for the year. In what condition are our children, physically and mentally? How do we hope to find them at the close of the school year? We cannot afford to leave the school busi-

ness entirely to the teachers and the School Committee. Perhaps they would "educate" our children to death. What is the proper object of education? To develop the human faculties, and to put a person into possession of the powers with which Nature has endowed him, so that he can have them for use and enjoyment all through life. Not long ago it was generally believed that the object of education was the acquisition of know. lege, and I once heard a School Superintendent tell the children that their minds were like baskets, which they were to fill as full The letters of the Archbishop of Cashel, of as possible with facts while they were minutes brisk exercise with a crash towel Mr. Parnell, and of the Lord Mayor Elect of as possible with facts while they were minutes brisk exercise with a crash towel minutes brisk exercise with a cr and we no longer hear the memory lauded as the most important faculty of the human mind. We are more inclined to heed and assert the oft-repeated advice of King Solomon : "Get understanding, "and "Get wisdom." How trifling, comparatively, is any amount of mere knowledge or information about things, if in gaining it the faculty for study and investigation and right thinking 3. Neve is used up or broken down? This not unfrequently occurs. The bright scholar, who is the pride of his teacher and the hope of his parents, breaks down in the race, used up before the real battle has begun. I have known this to befall children of naturally strong constitution, and the danger seems so wide-spread, and the calamity so great, that parents need to be thoroughly warned.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

In the first place, the children should be sent to school in good physical condition. If they are sick they should not go at all. They must have full hours of healthy sleep, " early to bed" habitually, and not very " early to rise," if they seem to need more sleep. I feel as though I am committing a sin when I Once the Irish public know exactly how to awake a child in the morning from sound help, the rest will be easy; for the greatest slumber, even when I have been begged by the child to do so. It seems necessary to do this sometimes, in order to break a child of night wakefulness and late morning sleep. and the crowning of the paramount struggle But sleep is literally "tired nature's sweet door workers should beware of heavy indi-Brain repair and healthy physical growth take place best during the hours of sleep. The brain uses up by its work certain portions of the nutriment which comes from our daily food, and these must be supplied in our food from day to day, or the brain will work feebly or break down easily. I believe that many dull scholars are made so by poor food, much poor food being misnamed "rich."

I feel condemned when my children have

to hurry to school, worried by fear of being sneered at when they were hungry, late. The home arrangements ought to be turned his Irish Secretary out of such that the children can easily be ready in season, and walk calmly to school, with no anxiety about tardiness. The teachers do the name of English Radicalism do not hold well to try to promote punctuality, both for leases for lives renewable for ever. To the good order of the school, and for each come back to the Land Bill :- it went up to | child's education in a good habit. But when the House of Lords, who, poor gentlemen, children get such a dread of being late that barked at it vigorously, but passed its they much prefer to be absent, the matter is second reading as children take rhubarb overdone. More than once when my little daughter found herself starting so late that | ters. good was in it out of it in Committee; (more than a mile), I have told her not to do that gay and festive bridegroom, the ancient Duke of Argyll, leading off with a port, and the staying a little while after the counting of profit and loss. If we have renegade's usual vigour, in company with school-hours were not half so bad as a head- not any talent for writing splendid works on that gem of Irish landlord's the Marquis of ache for the day, and the necessity for Lansdowne. Hardly anybody, except the studying while over-heated and tired. This

officials, stuck to or spoke for the Governise a part of her physical education and a ment, and the Marquis of Sallsbury and his very important one. very important one. If some children need urging to their studies, others need holding back quite as much. This little girl, finding herself 100 in most of her studies at the early spring examination, announced her intention of being 100 in all at the close of the year. Not long after she asked me seriously, "Which would you rather have me do-study at noon-time and so be 100 in all my studies, or go out and play and amendment giving the landlord credit in case | not be above 95 ?" Of course I did not hesiof sale for a deduction of the amount paid by tate in my reply. I said: "Play by all means, even though you barely pass (the lowest average for passing from one grade to another being fixed at 75), and if you study at noon recess instead of play- poisons to themselves. ing, I should want to punish you, as nature surely would, by making both mind and body suffer for mental over work." So in his apprehension that the Irish people do not at all understand his excitement upon and "Run, sheep, run," and examination and "Run, sheep, run," and examination found her fresh and calm, and apparently not at all worried until she was more than half through the exercises, which occupied the forenoons of one week. Then she received a letter from a very dear friend who had just passed her examination in another

place. The writer said (not at all in a boast-iul spirit), "I was 100 in every study, which is no uncommon thing for me." Then ou. little girl was roused to emulation, as I could plainly see, and she was full of anxiety about the remaining examination, wishing to study both early and late which I discouraged. When she came home and announced her high average, she thought I was not pro-perly glad. I told her I had been glad all from beginning to end of it. It purports to be of the time to see her finely and in excellent health and spirits, but within a few days I had begun to fear that she might gain a triumph at too great a cost. Her high average did not please me so much as the sincere regret she seemed to feel that she was marked higher in reading than a little friend who really is a better reader than she is—for this, too, is an important part in her education. I tell all this by way of

to extract from their seris with pistols to illustration; I might also tell of the efforts I their heads were no longer payable. The have to make to induce another child to prices. regular police being engaged on the side of pay decent attention to study, so full of highway robbery, the people became their play is the child's mind. I am not at all own police, and with the most marvellous aure that the latter mentioned will not some sure that the latter mentioned will not some | Thomas' respected citizens, died on the 19th day outstrip all the others, even in mental

achievement, but it does not now seem probable. Every one knows that precoclous children seldom do the best in later life. and I never envy the parents of unusually is forward scholars."

TWO YOUNG GRADUATES. A friend writes me that the Principal of their High School wishes to have her daughter, aged fourteen, graduate from the High School next year, doing the work of two years in one, in order to accomplish this. his soul to, was a monstrous lump of clay which began to totter to pieces at the first ringing blow.

Landlordism was doomed, and knew it, when in the health of her ohild. She wishes her Mr. Gladstone stepped in to save it. Mr. girl to take the school easily, and she says James Lowther had given the landlords a besides, very truly, I think: "M—. is too million of relief money out of the Irish young to take the later studies of the High

over examples in arithmetic that can have ting to memory scientific facts in which a child can have not a particle of interest. The teachers of some of our best Seminaries and Colleges protest against the youth of many of the pupils sent to them, and often advise a year's absence before graduating, for the sake of greater maturity of mind, in those who take the higher branches. But ambitious teachers push the brighter ones forward through the lower grades as fast as possible, and parents seldom see the danger and the folly of this unhealthy zeal. Children should learn as early as possible, that only a small part of their education can be carried on in the school room, and that if this interferes with health or moral qualities, it is miseducation. More watchfulness on the part of parents about night study and wholesome food would make a change in the statistics concerning the growing evil of myopis, or near-sightedness, among school children. - American Agriculturist.

Rules for Right Living.

1. Keep the body clean. The countless pores of the skin are so many little draintiles for the refuse of the system. If they become clogged and so deadened in their action, we must expect to become the prey of illhealth in some one of its countless forms. Let us not be afraid of a wet sponge and five every night or morning.

5. Devote eight hours out of the twenty-four to sleep. If a mother is robbed of sleep by a wakeful baby, she must take a nap sometime during the day. Every ten minutes of repose strengthens and refresher, and does good "like a medicine." Children should be allowed to sleep until they awake of their own

3. Never go out to work in early morning in any locality subject to damps, fogs, and miasms, with an empty stomach. If there is not time to wait for a cup of coffee, pour two-thirds of a cup of boiling water on two teaspoonfuls of cream, or a beaten egg, season it with salt and pepper and drink it while hot before going out. This will stimulate and comfort the stomach, and aid the system in resisting a poisonous and debilitating atmosphere.

4. Avoid over-eating. To rise from the table able to eat a little more is a proverbially good rule for every one. There is nothing more idiotic than forcing down a few mouthfuls, because they happen to remain on one's plate, after hunger is satisfied, and because they may be "wasted" if left! It is the most serious waste to over-tax the stomach with even half an ounce more than it can take care of.

5. Avoid foods and drinks that plainly " disagree" with the system. Vigorous outgestible suppers. Suppers should always consist of light easily-digested foods-being, in the country, so soon followed by sleep, and the stomach being as much entitled as the head to profound rest. The moral pluck and firmness to take such food and no other for this last meal of the day can be easily acquired, and the reward of such virtue is sound sleep, a clear head, a strong hand, and a capital appetite for breakfast.

6. Never wear at night the undergarments that are worn through the day.

7. Cultivate sunlight and fresh air. Farmers' wives "fade" sooner than city women, not alone because they work harder and take no care of themselves, but because they stay so closely in-doors, and have no work or recreation that takes them out into the open sunlight. It is a singular fact that women in crowded cities generally get more sunshine and pure air than their hived-up country sis-

8. Have something for the mind to feed political economy or social science, or the genius for creating a good story or a fine poem, the next best thing-and in fact, almost as good a thing—is to possess an appreciation of these things! So have good books and good newspapers, and read them—if only in snatches-and talk about them at dinner time or by the evening fire, and take advantage of the new and hopeful things that are every little while coming to light.

9. LIVE IN PEACE! Fretting, worrying, faultfinding, borrowing trouble, giving away to temper and holding long, bitter grudges—all these things affect the liver, poison the blood, enlarge the spleen, carve ugly lines on the face, and shorten life! Try to be half as wise as that little creature, the bee, who takes

FOR A SUDDEN COLD.

Take one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water, well sweetened with loaf sugar. It is better to take this dose just before going to bed. 46-2ws

ODDS AND ENDS.

Beautiful emeralds have been discovered in South Carolina. All the world will visit the Montreal Ex-

hibition of next month. The Irish Land bill has received the royal

assent. It is not worth a cent. An Irish workhouse inmate has to live on

58 cents a week, clothing included. The days are becoming perceptibly shorter and so are the intervals between drinks.

Joseph Ryan, of Ottawa, a lad of fourteen, saved two boys of his own age from drowning

on Monday. And now the Duke of Edinburgh wants the country to pay the expenses of his pleasure tour in the Baltic!

Messrs. Cowie & Sons, of Liverpool, N.S., have made several large shipments of leather to Montreal this season at remunerative

Mr. Patrick Burke, of St. Thomas, one of the oldest printers in the west and one of St. instant.

James Gordon Bennett is back in New York. Since his arrival the Herald has been less Anti-Irish. The aristocracy must have snubbed James.

Thirty thousand cases of lobsters, principally from Pictou and Point Duchene, N.S. are estimated to have arrived over the Intercolonial Railway this season.

The English papers generally think Harcourt made an ass of himself in the debate over the release of Davitt. It is thought Davitt will be shortly released.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism. excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and purse to keep them going; Mr. Gladatone set School course to the best advantage." This kidney complaints, by the introduction of the himself ingeniously to build their houses for is something I have often thought of. I see inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. Tromas' Mew Advertisements.

PROSPECTUS

MONTREAL.

This Institution—under the business management of Prof. T. Russell, who was for many years teacher of the Graduating Commercial Class at St. Laurent College. St. Laurent, and Masson College, Torrebonne, is intended, mainly, to prepare boys and young men, who may avail themselves of its religious, moral, social, literary and business advantages, to enter upon the discharge of the duties of an active business life, with a reasonable guarantee of Moral, Social, and Business success,

It is the intention to combine in this Institution, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, the best features of Literary and Business Colleges, so that its graduates may, with propriety, take their places in the front rank of educated Business men.

Course of Studies.

With Course of Studies is divided (at present) into two general parts, which, for the sake of distinction, are denominated: The Collegiate Course, and The Business Course.

The Collegiate Course, which is divided into two Departments, viz., The Junior Department and The Sepior De-partment embraces a period of four years—two years in each Department.

Junior Department.

Candidates for admission into this Department are required to be able to read, spell and write passably well; also to possess an elementary knowledge of Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography. 1st Year.

The Branches pursued in this class are:
Catechism (for Catholic pupils only), Reading
Orthography and Definitions, Dictation, Translations, Declamation, Grammar, Analysis and
Parsing, Exercises in Composition, Geography,
Sacred History, History of Canada and U. S.
Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Penmanship
and the Elements of Linear Drawing.

2nd Year.

In addition to the above-named Branches the pupils of the 2nd year will pursue the History, of England and the Elemenis of Letter-writing, Astronomy, Algebra, and Book-keeping.

Senior Department.

Candidates for admission into this department are required to be able to read, write, define and compose fairly well; also to possess a satisfactory knowledge of Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Arithmetic, Geography and History; also an elementary knowledge of Astronomy, Declamation, Algebra, and Book-keeping. 3rd Year.

UNDER GRADUATING CLASS.

The branches pursued in this class are:
Christian Doctrine (for Catholic pupils) Reading, Orthography and Definitions, Declamations, Orations, Translations, Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Principles of Literature, Compositions, Letter-writing, Penmanship, Rheteric, Gen. History, Geography, Astronomy, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Familiar Sciences, (Telegraphy and Phonography optional).

4th Year.

GRADUATING CLASS. In addition to the Branches taught in the 3rd year, the pupils of the 4th year will be taught Commercial Correspondence. Mensuration, Practical Book-keeping, including Commission, Forwarding, Agencies, Merchandise Co. Transactions, Banking, Brokerage, &c.; also Actual Business Customs, and the general principles of Commercial Law.

The Business Course, which is divided into the Under Graduating and Graduating classes, embraces a period of Two

Graduating classes, embraces a period of Two years.

Candidates for admission into this department will be examined, by the Director of Studies, in Reading, Orthography, Definitions, Grammar. Analysis and Parsing. Compositions. Arithmetic, Geography, and Penmanship, and placed in the class for which their previous attainments qualify them.

The students of the Business Course will pursue all the Business Branches of the Senior Department—Collegiate Course.

Those who have not the time or means to take a Collegiate Course, as delineated above, would do well to enroll them-elves in the Business Department.

Optional Studies.

Instrumental Music—(Plano, Organ, Violin &c.), Elocution (special course), Drawing (Landscape, Artistic. Portrait, Linear &c.), Phonography, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Book-keeping, and the Classics—also, German.

The College Building,

situated, at 115 Cadicux St., on elevated ground above and adjacent to Montreal's grand Boulevard—Sherbrooke St.—within view of the Royal Mountain whose name it bears, is large and commodious—furnished with modern improvements and surrounded with spacious grounds, shade trees &c.

shade trees &c.

The locality is unexceptionable and comparatively retired, although in close promixity to several educational and religious institutions. The air is pure and healthy.

A limited number of Boarders will be admitted who will receive the care and comforts of home with the advantages arising from collegiate discipline.

The Discipline

of the Institution will receive from the Officers and Faculty the care and attention that its importance demand, and while it will be sufficiently strict and energetic to preserve good order and morals, yet the rules are formed with the view of securing the cheerful and hearty concurrence and co-operation of the students by appealing to their sense of honor, self-respect, justice and right. The Business Course.

will be thorough and comprehensive and embrace the most approved features of the leading Business Colleges, together with the most approved Business customs.

Prof. Russell feels confident that his long experience in teaching in the public schools and leading Colleges of the U.S. and Canada, together with his experience in Commercial pursuits will enable him to place at the disposition of his pupils, not only a thorough general course of studies, but also the important advantages arising from combining theory and practice in a Business course.

TERMS Per session of Ten months.

Tuition in English and French—Junior Department.

Tuition in English and French—Senior Department.

Bed and Bedding.

Washing and mending of linen.

Telegraphy—Theory and Practice.

Phonography.

Plano—Lessons—with use of Piano.

Violin Lessons—with use of of Violin.

Drawing in Crasson.

spicolar Remarks.

Medical attendance and medicine at Physicians' charges. Payments semi-annually in advance—except Tution for day pupils, which will be received quarterly or monthly, at the option of parents and guardians.

Class Books, Stationery &c. at current prices. Students who board at the College will provide themselves with the usual College outfit.

Students in the Senior Department and young men who may be members of the Junior Department, will be permitted to smoke at regular intervals, providing they have the written consent of parents or guardians.

The use of Tobacco in any other way is strictly prohibited.

Candidates for admission as boarders, who are not known by the College Faculty, will be obliged to give satisfactory proof of good morni character as a condition of admission.

Although the character of the College is essentially Catholic in principle and practice, yet students of all religious denominations will be admitted, as moral worth rather than religious belief will form the criterion by which to Judge in the admission of applicants.

Hew Advertisements.

Parents will receive a semi-annual report of the progress, application, conduct, health, etc... of their children.

the progress, application, conduct, health, etc... of their children.
Students of the Institution are not obliged to wear a "Uniform."
Compensation for all damages done to the furniture or other property of the College will be required from the person or persons causing such damage.
All letters sent or received by students may be examined by the President or his representatives—a privilege which will be exercised, however, only when circumstances tend to render it beneficial to all concerned.
N.B.—The general branches of both Courses, with the exception of strictly business branches (which are taught in English only) will be laught through the medium of the English and French languages, by competent Professors. The Scholastic year which is divided into two sessions of Five months each, commences on the first of September and terminates during the last week in June.

T. RUSSELL, President.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH.

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

 $\mathbf{VAULTS}.$ Awarded First Prize at Toronto Exhibition

WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL.

No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET, ALFRED BENN,

No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

Manager.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the True Witness.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and to not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

EXHIBITION.

1881.

CANADA'S GRAND

MONTREAL,

to 23rd of SEPTEMBER!

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec. **\$25,000 IN PRIZES**

This Exhibition promises to surpass any that has heretofore been held in the Dominion.

IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS: AGRICULTURAL! INDUSTRIAL! HORTICULTURAL!

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

With a view of affording increased accommodation, the Exhibition Grounds have extended, and the Buildings enlarged. Ample provision is made for the display of Machinery in motion, and for the Exhibiting of Processes of Manufacture.

Many New and Interesting Features will be introduced in connection with the Exhibition. Arrangements are being made for a GRAND EXPOSITION OF FRENCH INDUSTRIES, to be sent direct from Paris to Montreal, for this Exhibition.

It is expected that contributions will also be sent from other Foreign Countries. The magnificent and world-renowned SS. "Parisian" will be in the Port during the time of the Exhibition.

GRAND DAIRY EXHIBIT.

Among the numerous Attractions

SPECIAL PRIZES

On a magnificent scale are offered by the Exhibition Committee and the Produce Merchants of Montreal, for Exhibits of BUTTER and CHEESE!

PRACTICAL WORKING DAIRY!

The Committee have made arrangements for a Butter and Cheese Factory in full operation during the entire Exhibition. This promises to be one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition.

Grand Display of Horses and Cattle! Horses and Cattle will be shown in the Ring, between 2 and 5 p.m., each day commencing Friday, 10th September.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

Arrangements have been effected to supplement the Exhibition proper by Special Attractions of an extraordinary character, embracing :-

 $TORPEDO\ DISPLA\ YS\ IN\ THE\ HARBOR!$ Demonstrating by a series of thrilling experiments on the River, the destructive effects of Torpedo Warfare, in this instance, against Vessels of a large size provided for the purpose.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS. TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS AND FIREWORKS!

In the Evenings, especially designed on a scale of surpassing magnificence, eclipsing anything heretofore witnessed in Canada. Also, ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION!

HORSE-JUMPING! Grand Athletic Tournaments!!!

FIREMEN'S COMPETITION, &c.

A PROGRAMME OF ALL THE ATTRACTIONS WILL BE ISSUED AT A LATER DATE.

Increased Facilities will be provided for Reaching the Grounds, Arrangements have been made with the Railway and Steamboat Companies to run Cheap

Excursions and to issue Return Tickets at REDUCED RATES!

Intending Exhibitors should send in their entries without delay. For Prize List, Entry Forms, or any other information, apply to the undersigned.

GEO. LECLERC,

S. C. STEVENSON, Sec. Industrial Dept., 181 ST. JAMES STREET. Montreal, 6th July, 1881.

Sec. Agr'l Dept., 68 ST. GABRIEL STREET.