

# DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XVIII, No. 44.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1879.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CANDID ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The very large increase in our family trade shows that the great reductions in prices made through the Witness has been fully appreciated by careful housekeepers. We may state we are prepared to give greater inducements to purchasers, and would advise families to avail themselves of this opportunity before our present stock is exhausted. We feel satisfied after this date merchants will not be able to replace goods at present prices, on account of the changes in the Tariff that are about to take place.

For increased duties are almost a certainty.

OUR STOCK is replete in every department, and bought on the most favorable terms.

### TEAS.

We make Teas a specialty, and invite the Public to give our 50c Tea a trial. For Strength, Purity and Flavor it has no equal. Our higher grades of Teas are unsurpassed.

### SUGARS.

Our popular prices are  
BRIGHT YELLOW, 7 1/2 lbs per lb. GRANULATED, 9c per lb.  
STRONG BROWN, 6 1/2 lbs per lb. CUT LOAF, 10c "

The public may rest assured there will be a considerable advance on this article, and that shortly, so don't delay in making purchases.

### COFFEES.

To these we devote particular attention, and the only analyst required is the prudent house keeper. We have acquired a very great reputation for our Coffees. We still maintain our 25c Coffee is fully equal to that ordinarily sold at 40c.

### CANTON PRESERVED GRAPES.

"A DELICIOUS DESSERT."

We have still a few of the medium and small jars; price, 70c and 35c per jar.

### STEWING FRUITS.

A nice & healthy fruit for this season, 4 lbs. for 25c.

### DESSICATED COCOANUT.

For Pies, Fuddings, &c., &c.; 1 lb. packages, 35c; 1/2 lb. packages, 20c.

### CEREALS.

XXX FLOUR, 14 lbs. 40c. CRACKED WHEAT, 14 lbs. 40c.  
GRAHAM FLOUR, 14 lbs. 40c. OATMEAL, 14 lbs. 40c.

All other Flour and Meals at proportionately low prices.

PURCHASERS will find that it is time well spent and money saved to order from us, for the reason that our trade is greater than almost any other house in our line, and by that means we are enabled to furnish families at lower prices than many of the smaller dealers can buy.

### GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES

Are in keeping with the times.

CRAWFORD & GORDON,  
QUEEN'S HALL BLOCK,  
1,319 St. Catherine street.

DAVID CRAWFORD,  
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,  
173 St. James Street.

N. B.—CRAWFORD & GORDON'S Establishment (Queen's Hall) will, in the course of a very short time, be pulled down; on that account purchasers will get bargains.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES,

Issued by

JOHN M. H. DUFF

(Late Taylor & Duff).

ASSIGNEE AND ACCOUNTANT,  
COMMISSIONER FOR ONTARIO AND QUEBEC,  
P.O. Box 527. 217 St. James St.

## The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1879.

THE SS. "TEXAS," from Portland, arrived at Glasgow Thursday.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

#### CABLE.

(Via Dominion Line.)

NO DOWRY—AN UNGALLANT PARLIAMENT.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.—The Danish Parliament have refused to grant the Princess Thyra a dowry.

#### A GOOD AUGURY.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Papal Nuncio attended the soiree of the German Ambassador this evening, which is considered to be a good augury.

#### (Press.)

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Lord Napier and Ettrick is mentioned as Minister Layard's probable successor at Constantinople.

#### FAILURES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The following failures are announced:—John Maltby, merchant, liabilities, £28,000; Hartman, Pretzman and Munford, merchants, liabilities unknown; Samuel Rains, auctioneer, Manchester, £25,000; A. Doulson, woolen manufacturer, Innerleithen, Scotland, £20,000; Brydon, woolen manufacturer, Selkirk, Scotland, liabilities, £20,000.

#### OBIT.

John Parry, the singer, and John Clarke, the English comedian, are dead. This is not Jno. S. Clarke, the American comedian.

#### SNOW-STORM.

Six inches of snow fell last night, and traffic is impeded. It also snowed in Paris yesterday. The continental telegraph wires are interrupted, and Eastern news delayed.

#### THE AMNESTY BILL.

A Paris despatch says the discussion of the Amnesty Bill in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was exceedingly commonplace.

#### A REPUBLICAN RECEPTION.

The Prince and Princess Hohenzollern received at the German Embassy yesterday a company, including President Grevy, M. Gambetta, the Duke d'Anmale, distinguished Bonapartists, ex-officers and secretaries of MacMahon's Cabinet, ministers, foreign ambassadors, senators and deputies of all shades of politics.

#### THE DOBRUDJA.

BELGRADE, Feb. 21.—The Powers have decided to refer the Dobrudja boundary question to the ambassadors at Constantinople. The Austrian Government insisted that the decision of the majority must be final, to which Russia agreed.

#### THE BURMESE HORRORS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.—Further intelligence from Mandalay states great consternation prevails in consequence of the royal murder. The victims murdered number 86. The details are horrible. British interference is hoped to prevent further bloodshed.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 21.—The first stone of the International Exhibition building, to open in 1880, was laid on Wednesday.

#### SMALL-POX ON BOARD SHIP.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21.—The British steam corvette "Bonadicea," 16 guns, has arrived with eight cases of small-pox.

#### THE AMEER'S WHEREABOUTS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A Berlin correspondent says the Ameer of Afghanistan is still on Afghan territory, either at Kabul or Tashkurgan, south of the Oxus.

#### PEACE REIGNS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Feb. 21.—Tranquillity is restored. It is stated the Khedive's son, Prince Mohammed Tewfiq, the heir apparent to the Throne, will succeed Nubar Pasha as Egyptian Premier.

A Cairo despatch says the Khedive is dis-

pleased at the refusal of the Cabinet to fulfil the engagements of the previous Ministry, and his failure to meet his demands concerning the civil list incited the disbanded officers against the Ministers that disturbance might lead to his resumption of personal rule.

#### THE TOBACCO TAX.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 21.—The rates fixed in the bill proposed by the Minister of Finance for increased duty and tax on tobacco are 70 marks per cwt. on imported and 40 marks per cwt. on home grown tobacco. The present rates are 42 and 20.

#### AMERICAN.

##### NO DEAD HEADS.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The scheme of requiring railways to give free passes to all members of the Legislature was defeated in the House yesterday by a large majority.

##### HOW MURDERERS GET FREE.

OMAHA, Feb. 21.—Charles Reed, a noted desperado who murdered three soldiers at Fort Griffin, Tex., two years ago while they were attempting to arrest him, was recently arrested at North Platte. The Governor of Texas telegraphed there was no money to pay the expenses of Reed's arrest, and he was accordingly liberated.

##### MGR PURCELL'S DEBT.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—At the diocesan synod on Wednesday it was arranged to form a diocesan debt association in every parish to obtain funds to cancel the Archbishop's indebtedness, which rumor now puts at over \$200,000. The Archbishop is also to write to the bishops of the other dioceses of the country, asking permission to send priests to appeal for aid. The Archbishop solemnly affirmed he never spent upon himself or misused a dollar.

##### HAYTI INVADED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—News was received yesterday that Hayti had been invaded at two points, north and south of Port au Prince, by expeditions from St. Thomas and Jamaica, and a rapidly increasing revolution headed by Gen. Moreny Benjamin. The Government troops collected under President Canal fought with the insurgents near San Miguel. The insurgents lost many killed, and the Government thirty-five. The Government forces are waiting reinforcements to renew the attack. The Haytian Minister, Mr. Preston, discredits the above reports. He was aware that a few hundred insurgents under Benjamin had taken possession of the town of San Marie on the frontier, where they were joined by the military governor of the place and of two of the smaller towns of Hinche and Foy. Other localities, however, remain favorable to the Government and the prospects are for the Government will be soon quieted. Mr. Preston has received private advice and is certain there has not been any engagement of Government troops with the insurgents.

##### COAL PRODUCTION.

The efforts to limit the production of coal in March came to an end yesterday, the Delaware and Hudson declining to enter into the arrangement. Notices for the meeting to-morrow are cancelled. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company has issued a notice for the sale of 100,000 tons of Scranton coal on Wednesday.

##### ANTI-CHINESE MEETING.

The merchants of this city in the China trade have under consideration the proposition for calling a monster mass meeting to pass resolutions urging the President to veto the bill to restrict Chinese immigration.

##### CANADIAN.

##### PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

(By Telegraph From Our Own Correspondent.)

##### OTTAWA, Feb. 21.

THE COURTS OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The Hon. Mr. Mills has given notice of a bill to declare the rule of decision in the courts of the North-West territories. It is precisely the same as the one introduced by him last session, but which owing to the pressure of business towards the close had to be withdrawn. It is a rule of English law that when a territory belonging to the Crown of England is given an organized government that so much of the Common Law of England as is applicable to the circumstances of the new country is adopted, and that any legislation had subsequent to the period of the organization of government in the territory, unless extended in the express words of statute to the territory, is not considered a part of the law. That is, the North-West country had a government given it under the Hudson Bay Company in the time of Charles II., and it is felt desirable that the more modern law of England, or of some of the colonies, be given to it. The object of Mr. Mills' bill is simply to declare that the law of Ontario as it was at the time that the last Consolidated Statutes were prepared should be the case of the North-West Territory, except in so far as it has been superseded by the Statutes of Canada and of the ordinances passed before the territorial government.

##### THE LATE SPEAKER.

The statement made by Mr. Patrick in the Anglin correspondence, that he was in a worse position than at the opening of last session, is understood to refer to the action taken by him in reading the return of members elected, and thus placing Mr. Anglin in a position to be nominated for the Speakership. The correspondence between ex-Speaker Anglin and Mr. Patrick, Clerk of the House of Commons, relative to the appointments made by the former, was laid before the House yesterday afternoon. The return is a very interesting one. The first document presented is a letter from the Speaker, dated September 24th, 1878, and addressed to the Clerk, in which Mr. Anglin states that as it appeared that he was still in some way responsible for the duties of the office he would be glad to be informed as to how matters were going on. On 27th September Mr. Anglin again writes Mr. Patrick, apparently in reply to a letter received from the latter recommending certain changes necessitated by the resignation of Messrs Tassé and David. Then follows correspondence to show that these parties came on to Ottawa, but Sir John Macdonald, through Mr. Hartney, ordered Mr. Patrick not to recognize them, and they were sent home. On December 9th Mr. Anglin writes to Mr. Patrick, entering his protest against any interference in the administration of the department of which, as Speaker of the House of Commons, he was custodian, calling upon the Clerk not to recognize the authority which Sir John A. Macdonald had usurped, to undo whatever he had done by his (Sir John's) instructions. He knew that his (Patrick's) position was a delicate one, but he felt it to be his duty to protest against any interference with the privileges and independence of the House of Commons. On the 10th of December the Clerk writes to Mr. Anglin regretting to see the attacks made on him and of which to some extent he had been the innocent cause. On the 15th he writes again expressing a fear lest his dismissal should result from his having obeyed the Speaker's orders, also

stating that he could not think that he (Anglin) wished to see him sacrificed. On December 18th Mr. Anglin writes to Mr. Patrick stating that he does not attach the slightest blame to him for the noise made by the appointments, as he had expected something of the kind. He also expresses the opinion that the Clerk had been shabbily treated by Sir John Macdonald in having been given verbal instructions, and in the communication of the first minister having been made to him through a subordinate officer. On the 24th January the Clerk writes to Mr. Anglin, giving the reasons why the first letter had been written, and stating that he had carried out the instructions of Sir John Macdonald with pleasure, having arrived at the conclusion that the Speaker could only act at that time for the purposes of the Internal Economy Act, in which mention was only made of the appointment of an accountant. In further correspondence the chances are made to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Thaddeus Patrick.

##### CAUCUS.

An Opposition caucus was held this morning, at which Dr. Borden, Mr. Fiset and Mr. Casey were appointed whips. As a number of the members were not present no questions of importance were discussed, and an adjournment was made until Tuesday next.

##### THE SENATE.

The Senate has very little to do at the present time, and this afternoon will consider the advisability of adjourning to the fourth of March.

##### ARRIVED.

Mr. Yeo, M.P., of Prince Edward Island, has arrived.

##### OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness, Feb. 21.)

CONTRACT GIVEN.—It is stated that the contract for the Rat Portage section of the Canada Pacific Railway has been decided, Morse & Co. receiving sixty-seven miles, and Messrs Mark & Conway, associated with Messrs Purcell, Ryan and Ginty, being given 118 miles. It is further stated that Morse & Co. will decline to take one-half the contract.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL returned home yesterday from an episcopal visitation to Buckingham Parish. While there the Church of St. Thomas at Lochaber was christened.

THE RETURN of the returning officer in the Charlevoix election case has not yet been received.

THE REV. MR. PARENT is at present lecturing here on the work accomplished among the Indians at Oka.

WOOLLEN GOODS DEPUTATION.—Messrs. H. Shorey, John O'Brien and John Fisher, of Montreal, are in the city with regard to the duty on woollen goods.

##### TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, Feb. 21.)

ADULTERATED FOOD.—In the report on the adulterations of food, it is stated that of eighty-eight samples from the Toronto district analyzed exactly half that number were adulterated.

NO SMALL-POX.—There have been no reports of small-pox cases in the city for some time. Since the disease was discovered here some forty different patients have been handled. Several cases have been brought in from the country.

THE FUNERAL of the late Dr. Green will take place to-morrow afternoon. The body will be taken to the Metropolitan Church, where a short service will be held. The following gentlemen were selected by the deceased to act as pall-bearers: The Rev. Dr. Wood, the Rev. Dr. Rose, the Rev. John Douse, the Very Rev. Dean Grassett, the Rev. Dr. Young, the Rev. Dr. Tapp, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and the Rev. Dr. Potts.

ILL.—For the past week Sheriff Jarvis has been dangerously ill, but is slightly better to-day.

##### QUEBEC.

(Via Dominion Line Feb. 21.)

THE WORK is progressing rapidly upon the loop line of the North Shore Railway at the Palais, and nearly three hundred men are still employed upon it. Thirty or forty additional men, who had lately been employed by the foreman without authority of the contractor, were yesterday discharged, their services not being required.

DETECTIVE SKEFFINGTON, who has been entrusted with the duty of making arrangements with the local constables and telegraph operators along the line of the North Shore Railway, in the event of any arrests requiring to be made of parties clearing the city, started by the noon train yesterday to complete these arrangements.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. H. G. Joly and Madame Joly returned to town last night by the North Shore train. Miss Langevin, daughter of the Postmaster-General, is slowly recovering health.

CHARLEVOIX ELECTION.—Mr. F. X. Cimon, the defeated candidate at the late parliamentary election in the County of Charlevoix, announces his intention of contesting the election of Mr. Perrault on the ground of alleged gross bribery at the hands of Mr. Perrault and his agents.

A BIG OX.—Mr. A. Methot, of St. Antoine de Tilly, owns an ox which stands five feet five inches high, measures nine feet long and eight feet girth.

A GRAIN ELEVATOR WANTED.—A meeting of merchants interested in the grain trade is called to-day at the Board of Trade rooms, to discuss with Mr. Reeves, the general freight agent for the Eastern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, the question of co-operating with the company in the construction of a grain elevator at South Quebec. This being of great importance to the trade of this port, it is hoped satisfactory arrangements will be arrived at.

##### THE WEATHER is beautiful and mild.

##### ST. JOHN, N.B.

(Press Despatch, Feb. 21.)

WHEN THE DOWRY EXPRESS TRAIN from Vancouver was three miles east of Westfield last evening, it met a broken rail, which threw the first-class passenger car off the track. It was drawn upon the rails again, and the train arrived fifty minutes late.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM set in this morning, and the wind is blowing a gale.

##### ST. JOHNS, QUE.

(Via Dominion Line, Feb. 21.)

A BIG FIRE.—The report has just reached here of a destructive fire raging in Granby, and asking for assistance from this place. The fire brigade is now making preparations to leave on a special train.

##### FIRES.

(Via Dominion Line.)

THURSDAY, O. Feb. 21.—The school-house—formerly a church here—was discovered to be on fire about eleven o'clock last night. Before assistance could be rendered the fire had made too much headway to be overcome by the efforts of the firemen. The building was completely destroyed. Origin of fire unknown. Partially insured.

—Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender; otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

### BIRTHS.

MILLER.—At No. 157 Bleury street, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Robert A. Miller, of a daughter.

COOPER.—At 506 St. Denis street, on the 21st instant, Mrs. Chas. Cooper, of a daughter.

### MARRIED.

CAVIERE—CAIRNS.—At Bayview Cottage, Ormstown, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A. James Cavieres, merchant, Ormstown, to Sarah Jane, niece and adopted daughter of Robert Cairns, Esq.

### DIED.

HARRINGTON.—On Wednesday morning, 19th Feb. 1879, Michael Harrington, late foreman of Montreal Water Works, aged 38 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 728 St. Bonaventure street, on Saturday, 22nd instant at 7.30 a.m., and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

McGINNIS.—Killed accidentally at Hugo, Colorado, on 17th inst., Alexander McGinnis, fifth son of William McGinnis, Esq., of Iberville, aged 36 years.

DUNCAN.—At Mount Pleasant, near Drummondville, Q., on the 9th instant, Andrew James, only son of James Duncan, aged 6 years and 9 days.

DALEY.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Henry Joseph, only son of John Joseph Daley, aged 1 year and 6 days. Funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 304 St. Urban street, on Saturday, 22nd inst., at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

#### Special Cut Down in Prices.

We have made an attack on our Hosiery Department and laid out in boxes on the counter a lot of Children's Wool Mitts, Ladies' Wool Cuffs, and Children's infantines, all at 15c a pair.

Our 12c boxes of Children's Wool Hosiery are very cheap.

Our 25c boxes of Misses and Ladies' Wool Hosiery are worth much more.

Our Ladies' Hosiery all reduced.

Our Men's Socks all reduced.

We have a lot of very nice Cashmere and Lambs' Wool Socks and Stockings that we will clear very low indeed.

Just examine our prices and qualities.

Gents' Collars and Cuffs all reduced.

Gents' Ties, all makes and styles, reduced.

Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers all marked down.

See our heavily Embroidered Low Neck and Short Sleeve Vests at only 75c.

Ladies' Lamb's Wool and Merino Underdresses all reduced.

Gents' Shirts and Drawers, in all makes, very cheap.

Children's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

Children's Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Children's Lamb's Wool Underdresses.

All reduced in price as they must be sold this season.

### SATURDAY.

A special day for Alexandre's Kid Gloves at 25c a pair.

A special day for Dent's

### SPECIAL DAY.

For our nice Two Button Kids at 50c.

Tip-top Two Button Kids at 75c.

Choice A No. 1 Two Button Kids at \$1.

Three and Four Button Kids at \$1.13 and \$1.25.

Six and Eight Button Kids at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Horns and Alexandre's in all sizes and colors.

GENTS' DOGSKIN,

### GENTS' CAPE,

### GENTS' KID GLOVES,

### All Reduced.

Embroidered Gaunlets at 60c, worth \$1.65, and regularly sold at that.

A special day for Frills at 10c a dozen.

A special day for Frillings, from 3c to 30c a yard.

A special day for Ties, from 15c to 50c each, new and shetler.

A special day for Ladies' and Children's Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, at 3c and 5c each.

A special day for Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, at 10c each.

For bargains in every department now is the time.

## BROWN & CLAGGETT,

Corner Notre Dame and St. Helen streets.

### TO LET.

Fire semi-detached stone-front residence, No. 60 Mackay street. Is large and commodious, and contains all modern improvements. Low rent.

1 PARENT BROS., 97 St. Francois Xavier st.

### MACHINE OILS.

Thousands of barrels of oil have been patented off by unscrupulous men as STOCK'S Extra Oil. It is an imitation in appearance, but most inferior in quality. My

STOCK'S EXTRA XX & XXX. When genuine, bears the above Trade Mark.

GEO. B. STOCK,  
14 Church st., Toronto, O.



MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

Senior Castelar and eight of the principal members of his Ministry in 1873, will contest large towns in the South of Spain in the approaching elections.

MISSING STEAMER.

The British steamer "Zanzibar," which sailed from New York on January 11th for Glasgow, has not since been heard from. She is now regarded as lost.

RUSO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS AT A STANDSTILL.

Negotiations between China and Russia are at a standstill, the latter refusing to surrender Kuldja.

AMERICAN CATTLE TRADE.

At a meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board on Wednesday, it was decided to spend \$35,000 in erecting slaughter sheds and drainage necessary to the continuance of the American cattle trade.

A SWISS COLONY IN GEORGIA.

A Geneva despatch says a number of young citizens of Zurich have started for Georgia, where it is proposed to establish a Swiss colony under the auspices of the Workmen's Society. Others will follow.

AUSTRIAN ITEMS.

A petition from the workmen of Austria, asking for universal suffrage, has been presented in the lower House of the Reichsrath.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The London papers, commenting on the Egyptian crisis, consider the Khedive, even if he did not contrive the demonstration in Cairo, will take advantage of it for attempting to restore his personal power.

ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES.

The latest intelligence in reference to an extensive strike of miners threatened in Durham is that the coal mine owners, who originally decided on a reduction of 20 per cent., offered to agree to an immediate reduction of 10 per cent., and to refer the remainder of their proposition to arbitration.

THE EAST.

A private telegram to Berlin states that the Roumanians evacuated Acharabia on Thursday.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday, on the Amnesty Bill, M. Louis Blanc maintained that amnesty should be plenary. The great republic of the United States had, at the conclusion of the civil war, understood the true character of amnesty.

THE ANTI-CHINESE LAW.

The State Senate of Rhode Island has unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the passage of the anti-Chinese law.

COLD.

A special from the North-West to St. Paul, Minn., says the thermometer is 38 deg. below zero at Fort Pelly, and 35 at Winnipeg. There is a slight snow blockade in Dakota, two trains being delayed for the first time in two years.

CANADIAN.

A PECULIAR EXPLOSION took place on the Ottawa River Thursday morning, about 100 feet square of ice, 20 inches thick, being thrown up in the air, followed by a loud report. It is supposed to have been caused by the gas from a deposit of sawdust in the bed of the river.

HALIFAX.

LONGEVITY.—Below are the names and ages of five persons, brothers and sisters, who were raised in the Annapolis Valley: Mrs. James Taylor, of Cornwallis, 98; Benjamin Foster, of Berwick, 97; Samuel Foster, of Hampton, 95; Mrs. Frank Tupper, of Cornwallis, 93; Philip Foster, of Cornwallis, 77; making a total of 420 years. The grandmother of the above died at the age of 105 years.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

DIED OF INFLUENZA.—During the winter the inmates of the almshouse here have been suffering from a sort of influenza. Last Friday an old woman named Mrs. Boyle, a native of County Down, Ireland, aged 85 years, died. On Monday of this week three more old women succumbed to the same complaint. On Wednesday night Rosa McCann, aged about 87, also succumbed to the epidemic. On Thursday morning there were four corpses waiting interment, making five deaths inside of six days at the almshouse. The average age of the five persons was 84 years.

IN THE LOCAL ITEMS

of one of our most trustworthy daily newspapers we read that "the Roman Catholics of Irvington have decided to dispose of their old church edifice by raff during next month. They will sell 2,000 chances at \$1 each." We suppose that this decision is one of the first fruits of the recent great gambling success in the Roman Catholic cathedral of this city. Now if the fortunate winner of the raffied church will convert his prize into a rum shop the parallel will be complete; for it is a public scandal that liquor-selling was one of the great features of the recent celebrated cathedral fair.

CREEDS OF THE BELLS.

A correspondent asks, "Could you not oblige your thousands of readers by publishing the 'Creeds of the Bells'?" In answer to this request we give the poem below as read by Mrs. Scott-Siddons. Although more suitable to the latitude of New York than anywhere else, the descriptions will be found, on the whole, to be correct and certainly very vivid. The poem was written by Mr. G. W. Beagay. The notes as to how it should be read are by Mr. Richard Lewis, author of the "Dominion Eloquist."

How sweet the chime of the Sabbath bells! Each one its creed in music tells, In tones that float upon the air, As soft as song, and pure as prayer; And I will put in simple rhyme The language of the golden chime. My happy heart with rapture swells Responsive to the bells—sweet bells.

(1) "In deeds of love excel—excel," Chimed out from ivied towers a bell; "This is the church not built on sands, Emblem of one not built with hands; Its forms and sacred rites reverse, Come worship here—come worship here; In ritual and faith excel," Chimed out the Episcopalian bell.

(2) "Oh, heed the ancient landmarks!" In solemn tones exclaimed a bell; "No progress made by mortal man Can change the just, eternal plan. Do not invoke the avenging rod; Come here, and learn the way to God. Say to the world farewell! farewell!" Pealed out the Presbyterian bell.

(3) "Oh, swell, ye cleansing waters, swell," In mellow tones rang out a bell; "Though faith alone in Christ can save; Man must be plunged beneath the waves, To show the world unflinching faith In what the sacred Scriptures saith," Pealed out the clear-toned Baptist bell.

(4) "Not faith alone, but works as well, Must test the soul," said a soft bell; "Come here, and cast aside your load, And work your way along the road, With faith in God, and faith in man, And hope in Christ, where hopes began; Do well—do well—do well—do well," Pealed forth the Unitarian bell.

(5) "In after life there is no hell," In rapture rang a cheerful bell; "Look up to Heaven this holy day, Where angels wait to lead the way. There are no fires, no fiends to blight The future life; be just and right. No hell—no hell—no hell—no hell," Rang out the Universalist bell.

(6) "To all the truth we tell—we tell," Shouted in ecstasies, a bell; "Come, all ye weary wanderers, see! Our Lord has made salvation free. Repent! Believe! Have faith! and then Be saved, and praise the Lord. Amen. Salvation's free we tell—we tell," Shouted the Methodist bell.

(7) This line is to be sung like a chime of bells; the second line is only read, but the succeeding five lines to "swell" should again be chimed, varying the chimes on each two lines. If the reader can not sing the chimes, the lines may be read in a pure high tone. (2) Read in imitation of the tolling of a bell, deep and slow. Dwell on the Italian words like a pealing bell. (3) Read like No. 2, but higher pitch. (4) Rise higher on this line and chant "swell." (5) Same as No. 3, but softer tone. Swell with greater power on "swell," &c., giving a chanting tone to "swell." (6) Loud and clear toll of a bell, chanting "No hell," &c., in a high, triumphant tone. (7) Chant loud and clear. Rise higher on "Come all," &c. Chant loud and rapid "Repent," &c. The last line is to be read.

DID BARNUM EVER TRY THIS?

One of the most extraordinary disclosures in the trial of the Glasgow Bank directors was the fact that in one instance £90,000 had been advanced to a harem of elephants on the value of four live elephants. I do not wish to add supplementary zest to the penalties inflicted on the seven unfortunate men, but it is certainly to be regretted that the four (henceforth legendary) elephants should not have been endowed with the intelligence just ascribed by the Indian papers to a certain member of their species. The brute was left by his master to the care of a servant, with the proper supply of corn for his food. No sooner, however, had the master taken his departure than the servant began reducing the rations of the poor beast by one-half, and selling the other half for his own benefit. After one month's absence the master came back; of course this time the ration was entire; but, lo! to the servant's confusion, the elephant had divided it in two parts, eating only one, whilst it left the other untouched, and thus denounced the thief.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

A meeting was held on Friday in Syracuse University, attended by Chancellor Haven, Bishop Huntington (P.E.), Bishop Peck (M.E.), Professor Mears, Mr. L. W. Hall, a prominent lawyer, and others, for the purpose of considering what could be done to rid the State of New York of its standing disgrace, the Oneida Community. In the address a history of it was given, and a description of its tenets and practices, both of which are revolting to moral purity. It was said the men looked well, but the women had a carworn and wretched appearance. Any preference of one to another and the children were put under the charge of the old women. In that place a woman could have no one to love as a husband or as a child, and was thus deprived of the first and dearest instincts of her being. Apart from this terrible wrong against religion, morality, and humanity, the Oneida Community was industrious, well conducted and prosperous; but other similar communities at Wallingford, Connecticut, and in the north-eastern part of New York State had failed. The question was, whether the mode of life of these Communists was an indictable offense, and the legal gentleman gave his opinion that it was not, without some additional legislation. If the moral sentiment of the neighborhood were severely opposed to the community he thought it would die out, but the testimony of some of the speakers was that it rather debauched the moral sentiments of the neighborhood, and especially of the young men who visited it.

According to details given in an exchange, the ten ladies who have performed the duties of country school superintendents in Illinois have managed the financial part of the business particularly well. They first came into office the finances in many of the county schools were in a state of confusion. These ladies have reduced to order, and school affairs put upon a most prosperous basis. Their work in this department is pronounced an entire success.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

FEES OF PROFESSIONAL MEN.

SIR,—I am sure you will be doing professional men a service if you will give publicity to a common complaint among us. In good times merchants make money quick and in quantity. It even accumulates when they are idle themselves. In bad times they have the privilege of not paying their indebtedness in full. Some day who have paid 25 cents in the dollar are still driving their horses and living luxuriously. In good times professional men have to make every cent themselves. There is no delegation of skill and experience to clerks. Money is made slowly and in small quantity. In bad times they have no "privilege" of paying less than their full indebtedness. They must pay 100 cents on the dollar, though their patients may only pay them 25 cents, and some never pay at all. The consequence is that to-day professional men are barely existing, while their expenses cannot be curtailed, and creditors are unmerciful. It is too a fact that in this city of credit the professional man is kept out of his fees until the last, and in cases of insolvency is compelled to accept whatever an estate awards, without having himself any protection from ruin, as the Insolvency Act neither allows him to fail nor gives his accounts priority.

In these trying times, the only men whom you may depend upon to pay 100 cents in the dollar are professional men. But if they are kept out of their fees by some and cheated out of them by others, it is really an oppression. Let physicians, dentists, artists, &c., try and unite upon some cash system. Their fees are small, and should be paid with promptitude.

R. T. T.

"STOP MY PAPER."

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S WORKS.

SIR,—In your issue of the 10th inst. appears a letter under the above heading; and in which, the character and work of Mr. Anthony Comstock is assailed. Permit me to thank you for publishing the very article which "W. C. Hamacher" pronounces "very bigoted and intolerant" and for which he discontinues your moral and excellent paper. For the sake of the cause so nobly conducted by Mr. Comstock, and for the information of your readers, permit me to give a few facts drawn from the last annual report of the "Society for the Prevention of Vice" (of which Mr. Comstock is Secretary), read in New York January 29th, before a large and highly respectable audience. The report begins with the history of what is denominated "a deep-laid and malicious plot" to impair the usefulness of the society and its agents by spreading untruthful reports about the character and methods of the latter. It also notices the "circulation of a lying book purporting to give a sketch of Comstock's life." Your Valleyfield letter is dated December the 30th, 1878; hence the charges therein against Comstock were fully refuted at the annual meeting, Jan. 29th. At this meeting the Rev. Dr. Newman (who has so recently been in Montreal "made a detailed defence of the actions of agent Comstock.") "W. C. Hamacher" says that the petition in favor of Heywood's pardon was signed by the judge who sentenced him. At a recent annual meeting the famous Joseph Cook "vigorously denounced the advanced infidels, who, he claimed, are at the bottom of the opposition to the Society;" he also stated that "the Society had a letter from Judge Clifford, who sentenced Heywood, indignantly denying that he had had any hand in that person's release, and spoke strongly of the action of the authorities in Washington in thus abusing the pardoning power." "W. C. H." says, "To do good in my religion, and should be the religion of every one;" he must be pleased, therefore, with the "religion" of Mr. Comstock, for during the past year forty-eight arrests were made, one hundred thousand bad books, four hundred and seventy-five obscene pictures, and 200,000 of stereotyped plates were destroyed. During the past five years of the Society's work 7 tons and 420 pounds of plate, and nearly 12 tons of obscene books and printed matter, and 252,079 obscene pictures have been destroyed! It is not been for this Society these vile images, schools and colleges of this continent, and brought disgrace, sorrow, and ruin to thousands for time and eternity. And yet there are men who denounce this Society, and who say, "Stop my paper." The writer knows the work being done by this Society, and could he pen the revelations of its sad mission and describe the dark deeds of infamy and the diabolical traffic which it seeks to destroy, your readers would pray God's blessing to rest upon this noble work, and would wonder that any person could write against it and yet claim the name of respectability, civilization, or man.

Yours, A READER.

MANITOBA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At the meeting last night, the Secretary, Mr. Ritchie, read several interesting letters from Manitoba received in answer to his circular asking for information for intending emigrants; he also spoke of the want of patriotism in Canada and the manifest indifference met with among all parties in this country, to matters of Canadian importance, and the great difference with which such matters are treated in the neighboring United States, and gave as an instance the case of a Canadian, the son of a British soldier, who has been settled in Nebraska for "only" seven years, but the whole soul of the noble "American Patriot" is stirred within him because the West encourages emigration to the great West, Manitoba, and in order that he may be true to his adopted land, he writes to the editor, setting forth the advantages of the Southern climate to attract Canadians to that great and good land he never more will leave, except for a short visit. The speaker did not blame the American, but wished to see every one settled in Canada equally patriotic. He thought the following letter, already read to the Society, showed as much improvement as Mr. Robertson's:

EMERSON, Manitoba, Jan. 24th, 1878.

J. Ritchie, Esq., Montreal:

DEAR SIR,—Your circular came yesterday. In reply, I came to this Province in November, 1875. I have resided in this part of it ever since. My experience in regard to climate is very favorable. In four winters two were cold and stormy, viz., those of 1875-6, 1876-7 and two 1877-8 and 1878-9 were mild and pleasant; in fact, up to date, almost without a storm. At present we have just snow enough to make good sleighing and cold enough to keep the feet dry and to promote activity and health. The winters here are usually very dry and very healthy, and I think much more pleasant than about Quebec or Montreal. Our snowfall is light compared with that east of the great lakes of Ontario. About the beginning of this month the thermometer went down to 32 below zero, but that was only for a day or two. Since then it has been mild and pleasant. In summer the days are long enough and the heat is great enough to ripen Indian corn, pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers and melons in the open air which can hardly be done in England, Scotland or Ireland. In 1877 the thermometer ranged from 90 in July to 26 below zero in January, 1878, the coldest day of the winter. The fall of 1878 was 33-8-16 inches. In ordinary years we have very little rain after July, and winters are rainless. The greatest wind of 1878 was in May, when it blew 43 miles per hour. The highest wind this winter was on the 19th, 25 miles per hour. Our wind-storms in general are not near so severe as in several of the States of the American Union. The reason

of this is supposed to be the depression of the Red River Valley. Pembina and I may say Emerson is only 791 feet above tide water; St. Paul's is 794. South winds in winter commonly cause the thermometer to rise, as in Canada; north winds are cold, but not always piercing. The coldest months are generally December and January. In February and March the days lengthen and the sun shines with great brightness. The eyes is often tried by excessive light. In the light that God gives both are grand months. My opinion of the country is unchanged. Its soil can hardly be surpassed anywhere, and if the Lord tarry, it will yet be the abode of millions of people. When that takes place Winnipeg will likely be the centre of the vast Dominion of Canada. The land that in time past supported countless herds of buffaloes and beasts of the deer family will surely support as many cattle, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry all seem to do well here. As for horses they roam over the prairie in winter and summer. Where grass costs nothing in summer and hays sells for \$3 to \$4 per ton in winter, it surely indicates a good country for stock of all kinds, mules not excepted. As to cereals and root crops you can judge from the experience of the Menomonees west of Emerson; they number 2,841 souls; this, their third year, they occupy 25 villages, with lands adjacent. Under cultivation they had 10,470 acres this past year. If prospered, they expect to till 20,000 in 1879. In round numbers they had 125,000 bushels of wheat, 21,000 of barley, 20,000 of oats, 537 of rye, 5,000 of flax seed, 4,000 of millet, and 42,000 of potatoes. Value, at present low prices, \$113,000. On prairie soil lately broken they raised then above 176,000 bushels of grain, besides 42,000 of potatoes. The worst crops are commonly the first. When the roots of grasses decay and the soil becomes thoroughly pulverized crops improve.

What I have written above refers to that little garden spot of the West called the "Red River Valley"—the vastness of the country beyond it is comprehended by God alone.

Yours, ever truly, JOHN SCOTT, Presbyterian Missionary.

WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

INGERSOLL, February 20.

The convention resumed at 10 o'clock, the President presiding. The attendance was much larger than yesterday. On calling the convention to order,

The President announced as the first part of the day's programme a paper from J. H. Reall, New York, on the subject of dairying in the United States. Mr. Reall not being able to be present, had sent a representative in the person of Mr. Hazard, who was then introduced to the convention.

Mr. Hazard, after making a few felicitous remarks on the success of the Ontario Dairymen's Association and the benefit of the cheese manufacture generally, proceeded to read the paper. At its conclusion, Rev. W. F. Clarke took exception to that part of the paper in which certain parties called professors of dairy science were made responsible for the loss and injury resulting from the introduction of skim milk cheese, oleomargarine, etc., as the remarks undoubtedly referred to Prof. Arnold and others whose labors had been so beneficial to the dairy interests. He (Mr. Clarke) thought they should not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

Messrs. Arnold, T. Ballantyne and D. H. Birrell spoke on the subject, after which the following resolution was submitted to the convention and carried: Moved by W. Clarke, seconded by W. Wilkinson: "That the paper be referred to a committee composed of the following gentlemen: T. Ballantyne, E. Casswell, B. Hopkins, C. G. Chadwick, and G. Hamilton."

"Cheese and cheese making" formed the subject of a very interesting and elaborate paper read by Prof. Arnold. He spoke of the variety of tastes and notions as to the characteristics of what they considered a good cheese, these tastes being largely due to local influence and local habits. He then proceeded to describe a really good article of cheese, showing that its chief characteristics were digestibility and agreeable flavor, and that these qualities universally accompany each other. He then fully described the methods best adapted to produce the desired product.

At the conclusion of the address a great many questions were put to Mr. Arnold, all of which were answered satisfactorily. At the afternoon session the auditor's report was read and adopted. This report exhibited a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$12,260. The Secretary stated that the finances of the Association were in a very satisfactory condition, as they were altogether free from debt, with the balance above named on hand.

A short discussion then took place on the advisability of establishing bona fide weekly markets.

The following resolution was submitted to the convention and carried: Moved by J. L. Grant, seconded by L. R. Richardson, "That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to devise ways and means of establishing a bona fide weekly market: Messrs. Galer, Robertson, Semister, Casswell, Macdonald, Ballantyne, Richardson, Hopkins, Farrington, Luce, Grant and Davidson."

Hon. X. A. Willard was then introduced, who delivered an address on the outlook of dairying in America, and the outlook for our surplus goods and new styles of cheese demanded for the trade. The latter part of this address elicited considerable discussion between Messrs. Arnold and Willard, as there appeared to be a difference of opinion between them as to the best process for producing a cheese possessing qualities most desirable for the market.

At the evening session officers were elected for the ensuing year, with Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P., Stratford, President. Rev. W. Y. Clarke delivered an eloquent address on dairying in its relations to general farming. The following resolution was then submitted and carried: "That one of the most efficient means of promoting the improvement of the quality of cheese would be the employment of some competent person to visit factories and deliver lectures at central places during the season of manufacture, and would therefore strongly recommend to the directors of this Association the employment of some persons for such purpose, and would respectfully suggest the names of Prof. Arnold as one eminently qualified for the performance of such duties." After some further questions, the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

MISS JOSIE BAKER, though only sixteen, has just been appointed a tutor of the Greek language at Simpson College, Indianola, Illinois. She reads and writes Greek fluently, is equally proficient in Latin, and is familiar with French and German. When but eight years old she had read three books of Homer, as well as other Greek authors, and at fourteen had made a complete lexicon of a tragedy of Sophocles.

A MANCHESTER FIRM.—The partners have been dragged into court for palming off fraudulent calico on John Chinaman. On the passage out the goods mildewed and rotted. Tricky ingredients have been used to give the cloth thickness and weight. This is what is known as shoddy. The firm has made a new trademark for itself, one which is unfavorably known in England, China and America. The gentlemen of the firm went into business without first learning that honesty is the best policy, and that one's sins are sure to find him out. The concern in their sign, for tricks of this kind, once detected, are never forgotten. These manufacturers tainted their names and their goods for a few extra gold dollars. They have missed the gold, while the taint sticks. It is the fool's mistake

Rogers' cutlery has held its own through two generations. Why? Because no deceptive non-ferrous material was ever admitted into the factory. Lock at the Manchester rascal and then at the wise men of Sheffield. The one has lost his customers, the other multiplies his. The one has honorable mention the world round. The name of the other means shoddy and theft. The one is going up, the other going down. It pays to be honest.—N. Y. Witness

PUBLIC WORKS REPORT.

OTTAWA, February 19.

The report of the Minister of Public Works was laid on the table of the House yesterday. The most important matters commented upon are the Pacific and Intercolonial Railways and the canal extensions.

Of the former the report says: The Canada Pacific Railway is projected to commence from a point at, or near, the south-eastern angle of Lake Nipissing. Construction has commenced on the River Kamistiquia, Lake Superior, about three miles from its mouth. Running in a westerly direction, the line passes to the north of Lac des Mille Lacs, whence it proceeds to the north of Lakes Wabigoon and Vermilion. The line then passes to the River Winnipeg, which it crosses at Clewatin (that bridge), the point of discharge of the Lake of the Woods. Thence the line proceeds to Selkirk on the Red River. Beyond this point construction has not yet commenced. The Pembina Branch, extending southward from the main line at Selkirk to Emerson at the Boundary Line, where it connects with the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway in the State of Minnesota, traverses a distance of 84½ miles. The works on the section between Fort William and English River, 113 miles, are so far advanced the rails have been laid on the 102nd mile, and the line is ready for operation. The line between English River and Kewatin, 185 miles, has been re-examined, and its location amended. This work is now being placed under contract. From Kewatin to Cross Lake is 36 miles. This section is under construction. Half of the rock excavations, and a large quantity of earth work, has been executed. On the section from Cross Lake to Selkirk, 76 miles, the grading and bridging is completed. As the eastern end a heavy embankment remains unfinished. It is anticipated that it will shortly be completed. The rails have been laid for 75 miles. A contract has been given out for the engine house at Selkirk. On the Pembina Branch, 24 miles is completed, viz., from Selkirk to St. Boniface. On the remaining distance, 63 miles, to Emerson, the rails are laid, but the river crossings have been effected by temporary structures, ultimately to be made permanent. In the ensuing summer the line will be completed. On the Canada Central extension, 120 miles, 37 miles have been located; of this extent 25 miles are under construction, and much of the work performed. The remaining distance has yet to be located. This line, extending from Pembina to Lake Nipissing, is being constructed under a subsidy not to exceed \$1,440,000. The Georgian Bay Branch, 50 miles, extends from South River, Lake Nipissing, to Georgian Bay, French River. The contract for grading, bridging, track laying and ballast, was signed 22d August, 1878. The contractors have begun to exceed delivering supplies. In British Columbia, in the summer of 1878, the location between Emory's Bay, five miles below Yale, and Savona's Ferry at the foot of Kamloops Lake, a distance of 20 miles, has been revised and improved. These examinations have established that the River Fraser can be best crossed six miles below Lytton. A considerable reduction of cost in the estimates has been effected between Spence's Bridge and Kamloops Lake. The location survey has been carried north to the 60th mile, by which the line has been shortened three and a half miles, the curvature reduced, and the work lengthened. With regard to the Intercolonial Railway according to the report of Mr. C. J. Brydges, General Superintendent of Government railways, the following results have been attained: The total expenditure on capital account on the entire line up to the 30th June, 1878, is \$36,091,065 85, against \$35,682,245 11 of fiscal year 1876-77. The amounts chargeable to capital account for the fiscal year ended 1878 are: For the extension into Halifax, \$72,624.67; deep water terminals at St. John, \$66,452.18; land at terminus at St. John, \$33,000; completion of the Intercolonial between River du Loup and Truro, \$1,610.62; completion of the rolling stock, \$123,245.52; cost incurred in carrying out the program of the Court, \$9,843.35; total, \$148,816.74. In 1876-77 expenditure for renewals amounted to \$43,591.68, and was entered in the Public Accounts, Part III, page 68, under the head of General Reserve Account. Of that sum \$200,000 was expended on working expenses or renewals in that year, \$200,000 is charged for the fiscal year 1877-8, and the balance, \$143,391.68, will be included in charges for renewals in the account of 1878-9. The gross earnings of the year have been \$3,789,946, being an increase of 19.44 per cent. as compared with last year. The cost of working the line, with maintenance, is \$1,811,273.56, including \$200,000 for renewals, chargeable to 1877-78. From the total expenditure, \$543,591.88, made in 1877-78, the excess of receipts over expenditure is \$432,326.78, against \$307,228.25 of the excess of the previous fiscal year. The loss according to receipts is less by \$74,901.42. The increase of receipts is on the freight traffic, the passenger traffic having been considerably reduced. The traffic from and to the West with the Lower Canada line has largely increased during the year. The increase in tonnage carried was equal to 24.63 per cent. The whole of the line between Halifax and Truro, 814 miles, has been laid with steel rails, thus leaving but 24½ miles on the whole line heretofore laid with steel rails. Of the Canada Pacific the report says: The telegraph line between Fort William and Selkirk, 410 miles, is in use. The line has been constructed from Selkirk to the longitude of Edmonton, 1,197 miles, and is in operation to Battleford, 907 miles. In British Columbia the telegraph is ready to be put in operation from Cache Creek running easterly to Kamloops, 50 miles. The line is partially completed 65 miles north of Kamloops. In British Columbia there are 642 miles of telegraph in operation. The expenditure during the year amounted to \$36,662.94, and the revenue to \$9,790.35.

THE NEW WORKS ON THE LACHINE CANAL.

The locks on the enlarged canal will be 270 feet between gate quoins and 45 feet wide at bottom. There are two locks between the harbor of Montreal and Wellington bridge; lock one at the harbor entrance, and lock two at the entrance to the crossing, having a depth of 18 feet on the sill. The canal, its basins between these two points, will have a depth of 19 feet. The remaining three locks at St. Gabriel, St. Paul and Lachine, will have a depth of 14 feet on the sills. All permanent structures have their foundations so placed that the strain of the canal may be eventually directed to 15 feet without disturbing them, should the additional two feet in depth be held desirable. The two lower locks are connected by a basin 540 feet long, with an average width of 240 feet. The basin known as No. 2 Basin has been enlarged at its south-west end. Wellington basin communicates with basin No. 2, and extends to St. Etienne street, Point St. Charles. It is 1,210 feet long, and 225 feet wide. A second basin, of the same length and depth, and 250 feet wide, parallel to it. From below Wellington bridge to Cote St. Paul lock, the new canal will have an average width of 200 feet, and from the lock to Lachine the average width will be 150 feet. The new locks are located adjoining the old locks as independent structures, and heretofore the canal will be navigated through the double range of locks with double entrance at Montreal and at Lachine.

NEW WORKS AT CORNWALL.

The work for the new enlargement placed under contract consists of the construction of two locks with regulating weir, and the formation of a new canal entrance. Contractors, Messrs. Gordon, Woodward and Chamberlain. The entrance channel will be south of the present line, and the centre line of the new locks 300 feet from the present centre line. The water level of the Cornwall reach, between locks Nos. 17 and 18, will be raised two feet, the descent to the level of the St. Lawrence being by the two locks under construction. Entrance pier will be likewise raised. The entrance piers are under progress. The foundation of the new locks will be sufficiently raised to place the work in safety. Lock No. 2 will be nearly completed at the end of the fall, and will probably require but a few courses of masonry. The pier will be finished. Much of the excavation has been performed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Rev. Robt. Wilson, 18 Drummond street, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following for the poor and destitute:—Mrs. (the Hon.) Bolton, a bundle of new clothing; Mrs. Walker, do. cast-off clothing; Mrs. R. Wilson, do. do.; S. G. W., do. do. and a blanket; Mrs. Kemp, do. do.; Mrs. G. W., a mattress and two pillows; \$2 per Rev. Robt. Campbell; \$1 from Mrs. G. W. Wilson; Mrs. Leung, a quantity of tea and sugar. Special thanks are due to those ladies who kindly undertake to furnish the family necessaries, and to the sick and dying. Such cases are occasionally met with in the course of his visiting from house to house.

Statement of out door relief given at the Protestant House of Industry, and before the work ending 15th February, 1879: Number of families relieved, 13; of which 61 were English, 79 French, 20 Germans, 13 Norwegians and Swedes, 12 Italians and Poles, 6 Irish, 25 nationality unknown; total, 220; 73 quarters of firewood given.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Number of patients treated for the week ending 17th inst.: 196 Outdoor Patients relieved, 196 Indoor Patients, average daily, 107

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

We extract the following from "Anecdotal Photographs" in Truth:

Lord Beaconsfield has always been kind to his friends as he has been ugly to his foes; though as to his indifference it is fair to say that he has never hit any one unless attacked. He has had two staunch friends, who may be said to have wonderfully smoothed his path—Lord Lyndhurst and the late Lord Derby. Both of these distinguished men believed in Disraeli, and liked him for his lovable qualities, which are many. Of these it would best be seen those who have had the pleasure of serving under him—and chiefly his private secretaries—to speak. He never loses his temper, and never utters a reproach when things go wrong. When Lord Londonderry committed suicide, a butler who deposed at the inquest was asked whether he had noticed anything unusual in the deceased's behavior on the day of his death. "Yes," said he, "his lordship spoke unkindly to one of us, and it was the first time he had ever done such a thing." A servant of Prince Talleyrand's was also heard to remark once, "I have done wrong, and I wish the Prince would scold me; I cannot bear the gentle reproach of his eyes." A similar tribute might be paid to Lord Beaconsfield, and it would be more meritorious in his case, for he has kept his good humor under all sorts of adverse circumstances, which would have aroused the fury of a violent man, and the peevish spleen of a weak one. I think it is a sign of greatness in a man when, being visited with the "quips and sneers of fortune, the insolence of office, and so forth," he does not pay off his spite upon his subordinates, as that unlicked Tartar General Ignatieff does, for instance. Lord Beaconsfield has not only had to put up with the snubs of the great—he was for a long time in most evil odor at Court—he has had to cope with the sulks of his party, whom repeated defeats more than once brought to the verge of mutiny. It was remarked, when his lordship went to Vienna, that he had not left British soil for twenty-five years. My own belief is that he was afraid to leave it, lest his absence during a single month should leave a field open to intrigues, which were trying to get him supplanted. He has lived in a constant entanglement of business, engagements and correspondence. During session he died out several times a week for the purpose of cultivating social relations; in recess he visited at country-houses; in spare moments he pored over blue-books or read history. His favorite author is Bolingbroke, and he has derived many of his ideas and strokes of policy from him when Macaulay styled "a brilliant knave." The "Patriot King," "Dissertation on Parties," "Study of History," are all known to Lord Beaconsfield, who re-reads them as often as the late Lord Lytton used to peruse "Gil Blas." He is imbued more even than his detractors think with the spirit of royalism, which did not prevent his describing that unkingly monarch, Louis Philippe, as a "Ulysses" in "Comingsby," and afterwards dedicating "Ulysses" to his son, the Duke of Albany, in a speech to the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli should have liked the French Emperor; but it so happened that the necessities of party warfare brought him several times in antagonism to the policy of the Second Empire, which Lord Palmerston favored. He was obliged to protest against the latter's approval of the coup d'etat; to oppose the Alien Bill of 1858, and the Treaty of Commerce of 1860. All the while he was so far in union with Lord Palmerston that if he had been asked to state what regime was best for France, and what policy should have been followed by the French Government, he would have answered: "Napoleon III. and Chauvinist imperialism." It is this inconsistency between Lord Beaconsfield's secret principles and his enforced policy which has been the chief cause of his slow advancement. He has never been a genuine Tory—nor yet a Whig or Liberal, for that matter. His peculiar views, half-mystic, theological, imperial, have never been able to square with any recognized English system of politics, and his most fervid orations in favor of English institutions have no more genuine passion in them than the harangues of an advocate who holds a brief in a law court. No man, however—not even Lord John Manners, or Mr. Montagu Corry, his best, most trusted friends—were able to boast that they had obtained a glimpse of "the Sphinx's" true mind. Visit Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden, and you find an amiable old gentleman, who converses with a languid interest about turnips and cattle, whereof he is a connoisseur; and with no fire at all, but rather a demure composure, about politics and the spread of Catholicism in England. He is a good talker, and talks much, but in a somewhat long, grating voice, which only grows tedious when he speaks. He likes flowers, perfumes, fruit; he drinks a great deal of black coffee; he never smokes, and he dresses to perfection, knowing exactly what style of clothes best suits him. Into newspapers he scarcely ever dips; and, oddly enough, he neither speaks French nor is sufficiently acquainted with that language to enjoy its literature. Sometimes, when sitting alone, he rests his head on his hand and gazes into the fire, or out of the window upon fair Buckinghamshire scenery, by the half hour. His thoughts are far away from England then, and possibly roaming in some dreamland where a regenerate Jewish race holds the sceptre of the world. When Montagu Corry comes in with despatches the Premier shakes off his reverie, and proceeds to business with the subdued manner of one who touches earth again after having soared in the clouds.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALITY.

HOW THE TEMPERANCE LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW ENTERTAINED THE POOR.

The election of Wm. Collins, Esq., in 1878 to the honorable position of Lord Provost of Glasgow was opposed with all the bitterness the gin interest of Glasgow could control, on account of Mr. Collins' known activity as a leader of the temperance cause. Among the many objections raised against him, was his inability to entertain distinguished guests properly on account of his temperance principles. During the distress which has prevailed in Glasgow owing to the serious bank failure and the general lack of work, Mr. Collins has proved himself worthy of his position, placing his name on the list of subscribers to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the bank failure to the amount of £1,000; but the most novel and estimable manifestation of sympathy and interest in his fellow-citizens was shown by his giving on New Year's evening a supper in the City Hall, which worthily closed a series of entertainments to the poor and unemployed, on a scale of liberality which has hardly been equalled in municipal annals. One thousand seven hundred persons sat down on Monday evening nine thousand poor were entertained to supper in large gatherings assembled in the largest halls in the several districts of the city. Each assembly was managed by ward committees. Festoons, flags and mottoes were hung in the halls, the mottoes conveying good advice, being such as "Abstain from all Appearance of Evil," "Come and Join Us," &c. A number of Glasgow's good men and women were present and after tea and edibles were discussed, singing by lady and gentleman vocalists, with piano accompaniments, was listened to, the Lord Provost and his estimable lady drove to each hall, where His Lordship addressed each gathering, counselling all to battle bravely against the serious difficulties which beset them, and urgently pleading with them to banish the curse of strong drink from their midst. He said he had been fighting for a long time a battle against intemperance, and believed that ultimately the cause of temperance would "win the day."

The entertainments were closed by giving each woman a package of tea, and many a deserving family went home that Monday night feeling that in the Lord Provost the poor of Glasgow possessed an earnest, warm-hearted friend. In Rochdale and several cities in Britain similar movements have been made.

CRIME AND RELIGION.

The Catholic Review says: "Crime is more rife here than in any land, for the reason that here Protestantism has had an opportunity to work out its natural and inevitable results, unchecked by the restraining influence of Catholic tradition and principle, which is potent yet even in these countries of the Old World which have ceased to be Catholic in name."

It would be hard to invent a falsehood more flagrant, transparent and silly than this. The facts are so very easily ascertained, and are so often published, that the most reckless writer ought to be ashamed of such a statement. He might read any day that "last year 1,030 boys under fourteen years of age were confined in the Tombs; about 200 of them were Protestants and 800 Catholics."

In Scotland there are more than thirty-seven criminals among every 1,000 of the Romish population, while among the whole of the rest of the population the proportion is only a little over 7 per 1,000.

In Ireland there is one criminal to every 114 Romanists, and one to every four hundred and twenty-nine Presbyterians.

In Ireland Romanism has its perfect work. It is as free to do its best in that lovely isle as in any part of the world. It has moulded the morals of the people for centuries, and by its fruits we know the tree. In that happy, happy land, the poor, benighted Presbyterians have only one criminal in every four hundred and twenty-nine of their whole wretched, perishing population! But the holy Roman Catholic Church, rejoicing in the blessed light and glory of the most faithful priesthood in the world, has one criminal in each one hundred and fourteen of its communicants.

Yet the Catholic Review tells us that crime is the fruit of Protestantism!—N. Y. Observer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AIR in the British Houses of Parliament has been supposed the purest attainable by human ingenuity. Hot and cold air are turned in like cold and hot water into a bath, and spray fountains are playing in the corridors to purify the air. It has now been discovered that, close to the principal air chamber, a cesspool containing the evil gases of hundreds of years has been sending forth its pestilent vapors and laughing all the machinery to scorn. There have been complaints of the stench, but nobody knew whence it arose. One day a carriage broke in the cesspool roof, and the assembled wisdom of England finds that, instead of breathing the best air in the world, it has been breathing the worst.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS is publishing a letter from Bishop Meurin, of India, asserting that the body of St. Francis Xavier, who died in 1552, on being exhumed recently at Goa, was found uncorrupted and unchanged. The Bishop says he examined the body thoroughly. "I was allowed to lift up the right foot, and, being by no means of an enthusiastic frame of mind, to inspect it leisurely from all sides. The same I did with the hand and the head. The right foot was quite complete and intact; the heel, the sole, the toes, the nails, the muscles and tendons beneath the skin, everything in perfect order and well preserved, though hardened, shrivelled, and of a brownish color." The eyes were not sunken, says the Bishop, and there were no signs of decay. Yet the body was never embalmed.

M. WASHINGTON.—The loss of France by the persistence of M. Dufaure in retiring from the active administration of the Government will be almost made good by the accession to the Cabinet leadership of M. William Henry Washington. The new chief is a republican of the most moderate stamp, who was born of English Protestant parents in 1826, was graduated from Cambridge University in England twenty-three years later, and married an American wife, Miss King, of this city, three years ago. By lineage, by education, and by marriage he is therefore environed by the influences that inculcate the Anglo-Saxon principle of civil liberty under law. Incidentally it may also be mentioned that he is one of the most famous archeologists in France, and has a reverent love for the fine arts that is certain to appear in generous patronage of them in a country where the state is their parent and protector. He has been already Minister of Public Instruction and Art, and has also served his country well during the last few months as Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position in which his intelligent conversation has been abundantly displayed. He is a good man for the place, and the place is a good one for the man.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SENATOR BLAINE'S SUN SETTING AT MID DAY.—On the Chinese Treaty question he has taken the side of Kearney and the hoodlums of California. Poor, short-sighted man! Good by, Blaine, your course is run. You have shown yourself to be an unsafe leader. The White House is doing you harm. Instead of enlarging your treaties with foreign nations, and in that way giving us new markets for the products of our machinery, the Senator proposes curtailing those in existence. He forgets that the American people are not in favor of dealing unjustly with Africans, Indians or Chinese. The Senator has scales on his eyes, but the vision and the hearts of the people are all right, as he will find out when the test time comes. Our public men should bear in mind that promotion will probably be given to that public servant whose goal is not the White House, but who takes the lead in so adjusting our trade affairs that money and labor will find abundant employment. A speech is a good thing for a Senator to make if it has the right ring in it—if it is built upon fair play and liberality. Blaine's speech on the Chinese question was foul from the beginning. Each additional year will show more clearly its narrowness and its blunder. Blaine has turned out light weight. Kearney is likely to be found printing and circulating his speech on the sandbanks of the Pacific. Next!—N. Y. Witness.

DECOY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The device of "decoy subscriptions" where a man put down his name for \$5,000 or \$10,000, upon a private understanding that he is not to be called upon to pay it, he only signing in the expectation that his example and influence will induce others to do likewise—has several times come up in the courts. Sometimes the canvassers for names forget all about the private understanding, and sue the generous man whose name heads the list, and he defends on the ground that he was only a decoy. The drift of the decisions is that this will not be permitted, for it is a fraud on all subsequent signers. A man is not allowed to falsify his written engagement by proof that he did not intend it in earnest, especially when other persons have believed it and, in consequence, have given their money to the same object. At other times some subscriber who follows in the list detects the cheat, and defends against his subscription because he was enticed to make it by a fictitious one. Cases of this kind tend toward the rule that the defence is a valid one. A person who is led to promise money to an enterprise of which he personally knows little by seeing that a fellow-townsmen of good standing and judgment has subscribed liberally, is cheated, if, in fact, the top subscription was a make-believe one. He may expose the cheat and repudiate the promise it led him to make. In other words, the fictitious signer is bound, and the honest ones are released by a decoy subscription.—N. Y. Times.

THE AGAPE, OR COMMON FEATS, IN THE EARLY CHURCH.—Acts ii. 42.—The custom of meeting at fixed seasons for partaking of a common meal, as brethren, should be distinguished

from the observance of the Lord's Supper, which was probably connected with such feasting times. We have no description of these meals, as they were conducted by the Apostles themselves, and the name Agape was not attached to them until the close of the Apostolic age. The modes in which they were then arranged will, however, indicate their character as presided over by the Apostles, if we make some allowance for the growth of formalities and tendency to all to be ceremonials. The Christians of a given town or district came together on a fixed day, probably the first day of the week, in some large room, either hired or lent by some wealthy Christian. The materials of the meal varied according to the feeling or wealth of the society. Bread and wine were essential, because used in that more solemn commemorative act which came at some period in the service. But they provided also, meat, poultry, cheese, milk, and honey; and early paintings in the Catacombs of Rome indicate that fish was also used. If the feast was of this kind we can well understand how gluttony and drunkenness became associated with it, and called forth the indignant reproaches of the Apostle Paul (1 Cor. xi. 20-22). The cost of the meal fell chiefly on the richer members of the Church, but it is probable that each person was expected to bring his contribution in money or in food. The women and men were seated at tables, perhaps on opposite sides of the room, and all waited until the presbyter or bishop pronounced the blessing. Then they ate and drank. At some time during the meal, one loaf was passed around, and one cup, the cup of blessing, and of these all partook. Then they washed their hands, and the more devotional part of the evening began. Reports from district churches were read, those having gifts expounded, collections were made for the poor, and with the kiss of charity the evening closed. Such meetings were designed to be a witness and bond of the common brotherhood of Christians; and their likeness to our modern tea-meetings will immediately appear.—Biblical Things Not Generally Known (Eliot & Stock).

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENTS for HELP WANTED, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE Lady or Gentlemen Agents for the city. Also one in each town in the Dominion; steady work and good pay sure. Call or address W. H. HOPE, 26 Bleury street, Montreal.

WANTED, an active Canvasser. Address CARVASSER, this office.

WANTED.—A Female Teacher wanted immediately for No. 1 School Augmentation School Municipality No. 3, Grenville Co., Argenteuil, salary, \$14 per month, and must have a diploma from the Board of Examiners, Montreal; board contingent to School-House; school to commence on March 3rd, 1879. JAMES REID, Avoca P.O., Q.

Employment Wanted.

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

EMPLOYMENT.—A young lady is desirous to obtain a situation as Housekeeper, or Governess to young children; thoroughly competent to fill either of the above positions; does not require salary. Apply to 133 St. Denis st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a gentleman holding an academy diploma from McGill Normal School, a situation as teacher for spring term, to commence about April 1st. Address THOMAS, Box 20, Compton, Que.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, aged thirty (Scottish); good references. Apply at 73 Bleury street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Cook or otherwise, in a private family, by a respectable woman from England, where she could have her little girl with her, 3 years of age. Address G.L., St. Jean Chrystiome, County Chateaugay, P. Q.

EMPLOYMENT.—A Lad 16 years of age, wishes to obtain a situation in an office or store. Address by letter A. G., 14, this office.

EMPLOYMENT as Book-keeper by an undergraduate of Jesus' College, Oxford; satisfactory reasons for leaving present employment. Address ALPHA, Montreal Gazette Office.

Board and Rooms.

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

BOARD Vacancies.

Holyoke Place, 258 Bleury st.

BOARD.—A lady and gentleman

or two gentlemen may be accommodated with a large front, well furnished room, with board, where the comforts of home may be obtained. Apply at 100 Mansfield street.

ROOMS to Let.

24 Cathcart st.

ROOMS, pleasant rooms with

board. 18 Cathcart street.

ROOMS, with or without board;

references exchanged; 1,428 St. Catherine st.

ROOMS, with or without board.

818 Dorchester street.

ROOMS.—Vacancies; also, Day

Board. 10 Jervis street.

ROOMS to let, en suite or singly,

at 1,373 St. Catherine street.

ROOMS.—Comfortably furnished

Rooms, with board; also, Table Board. Terms moderate. Apply to 43 Berthelet street.

ROOMS.—Two Furnished Bed-

rooms. 106 Union Avenue.

ROOMS, at 64 Cathcart street.

ROOMS.—Rooms or Day Board,

at 156 St. George st.

VACANCIES.

16 City Councillor street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS for LOST, STRAYED, and FOUND, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

LOST, this (Thursday) morning,

either on Roy, St. Urbain or Peter streets, a Buffalo Robe. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to 16 St. Peter street, or 222 St. Denis street.

LOST, a large Coolie Dog; black

body, brown head and legs; answers to the name of "Curry." Any person retaining after this notice will be prosecuted. Reward on returning to No. 15 Mount St. Mary Avenue.

LOST, a Scotch Terrier Pup; short

legs. Reward at 141 Montague st.

Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for MISCELLANEOUS WANTS, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, Portable Grist Mill

in good order; Page's make preferred. Address P. O. Box 129, Montreal.

WANTED, Agency, by a person

of considerable experience; would take for Halifax, County Colchester, Pictou and Antigonish; can give references. Address A.B.C., this office, stating per centage.

Property for Sale.

LOT FOR SALE, containing one acre of land, on which are situated a good house (well painted inside), stable, hen house, carriage house, wood shed, dairy; splendid garden, various kinds of fruit trees. Situation on the road from Cote Notre Dame a mile from St. Lambert de Lot. PIERRE DULUDE, Longueuil.

FOR SALE, House and Lot, No. 8 Plateau street; lot measures 24 x 80; brick house, substantially built; 10 apartments, bath room and cellar; also suitable for stable; situation open and airy; conveniently near business portion of city. Apply to A. G. FOWLER, 167 St. Peter st.

Business Cards.

SINK BRUSHES, 10c, Wool Lamp Cleaners only 15c. Crumb Brushes only 25c. English Pot Cleaners only 10c. All Brushes sold at the Lowest Factory Prices. ULLERY'S BRUSH WORKS, 83 Bleury street.

FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

Use Richelien Renal Water. For Diabetes and Dropsy, use Richelien Renal Water. For Albuminuria and Gravel, use Richelien Renal Water. For Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidney Diseases generally, use Richelien Renal Water. Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Drugist, 400 Notre Dame street.

SANITARY BEDDING WORKS.

Townsend's Patent, the only safe to use, and patent process for Purifying and Renovating Old Bedding. Recommended by Dr. LeRoque, Health Officer. 39 BONAVENTURE ST., next the WITNESS Office.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BILL-HEADS, PLACARDS, CIRCULARS AND CARDS

done according to order, with despatch, at the WITNESS OFFICE.

DRAIN PIPES.

PORTLAND CEMENT. ROMAN CEMENT. CANADA CEMENT. FIRE BRICKS. FIRE CLAY.

FOR SALE BY W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 100 Grey Sun street, MONTREAL.

Miscellaneous.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S

OILS, DRY AND MOIST COLORS, BRUSHES, VARNISH AND OILS. Prepared Canvas, all widths. And a complete assortment of Artists' Requisites. Send for catalogue. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 252 and 284 Notre Dame street.

FENCING AND BOXING.

Just received a supply of FENCING FOILS AND WIRE MASKS, SINGLE STICK AND CANE MASKS, And Boxing Gloves. Send for price lists. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 252 and 284 Notre Dame street.

PIANOS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND AT LOWEST PRICES. THE CELEBRATED BELL ORGANS. 10 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

For Sale.

SHOP COUNTER AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. A bargain. Apply to A. R. PALMER, 8 Bonaventure st.

CEMENTS

FOR SALE AT THE WITNESS OFFICE

Tenders.

TENDERS WANTED FOR THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

For one hundred and fifty Bedroom Sets, and twenty-five Sets of Parlor Furniture. Also, for Cleaning, Painting and Repairing Walls. Tenders must be sent in before 1st March next. For information apply to MR. S. MONTGOMERY, 147 St. James street (up stairs.)

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEER

It is now regarded as a desirable branch of fashionable education, and, perhaps, there is no science more vitally important than a knowledge of the chemical composition, preparation and physiological effects of our daily dietary. The ounce represents twenty ounces of the entire beef (alters tone, nerve and extraneous). It is the only really nutritious meat extract known, and is pronounced by the British Government analyst to be the most perfect food for invalids he ever examined. Sold by chemists and grocers at 35c. 60c and \$1.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for BOARD and ROOMS WANTED, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

ROOMS.—Wanted, for the 1st of

March, in a good locality, for two adults and two children; private family preferred. Address PROTESTANT, this office.

Houses to Let.

CLARENDON HOTEL, St. Anns.

This favorite and fashionable summer resort is offered to rent for one or more years. The Hotel is delightfully situated on the Ottawa, contains forty excellent sleeping chambers, parlors, dining-room, office and all necessary accommodations for the servants of a large establishment, stabling, horse-house, &c. The bathing and boating at this point have always been an attraction. Apply to W. A. MERRY, 239 St. James st.

TO LET, stone front Cottage, No.

35 Chomley street, opposite Douglas Church, St. Catherine street, West. Also, brick house, 72 Victoria street. Apply to G. A. MATHSON, Victoria Square, or 100 Lake street, off Port street.

TO LET, a neat Brick Cottage in

the upper part of Ayinger street. Apply at 58 City Councillor st.

TO LET, two of those handsome

new stone Tenement Houses, on Mackay street, between Dorchester and St. Catherine sts.; possession 1st of April if desired. HENRY MILLER, 748 Craig st.

TO LET, Houses, 100, 104 and 110

Stanley st. Apply to O. J. DEVLIN, 118 St. James street, or Mrs. LEEPER, 108 Stanley street, or at 234 St. Urbain st.

TO LET, Houses 662 and 666

Sherbrooke street; rent low. Also, Nos. 454 and 456 St. Paul st. Apply to S. H. & J. MORSE, 5 and 7 Recollet st.

TO LET, No. 12 Jurors street, 8

apartments, and basement kitchen, &c., suitable for a boarding house; rent \$15 a month; no taxes. Dr. KENNEDY, Agent.

TO LET, on Dorchester Avenue, a

large Cottage, with garden and good stabling. Apply at 13 St. John st.

TO LET, 6 Rooms, W. C. and at-

tached, in upper part of street, 300 Notre Dame street, entrance by Hospital street; rent \$12 per month; no taxes. F. WAHREN.

TO LET, for manufacturing or

other purposes, a three story, solid brick building, with cellar, each flat 61 feet by 26 feet in depth, with good light; to be let as a whole or by flats; entrance by No. 25 Bleury street. To Let, Shop and Dwelling No. 29 Bleury street, now occupied by Mr. David Miller, Jeweller. To Let, No. 27 Bleury street, dwelling containing five rooms; more space can be given if required. To Let, in rear 25 Bleury street, several small workshops, or space for storage. To Let, a small store, fronting on Bleury street, suitable for fancy work, &c. Enquire of WILLIAM KENNEDY, 27 Bleury st.

TO LET, those substantial, neat,

comfortable Dwelling-Houses situated in Mackay st., No. 41; rent reasonable. Two Houses in Brunswick street, Nos. 15 and 109 Union Avenue, and No. 181, Charles Bertram street. Apply to HECTOR MURRO, 23 Brunswick st.

TO LET, first class Dwelling

House, No. 5 Portland Place, St. Antoine street. It is in good order (newly painted and papered) and has ample stable accommodation; plots of ground front and rear. Apply at 15 Hospital st., to JAMES TORRANCE.

TO LET, a first class cut-stone

Dwelling House, containing all modern improvements, furnace, &c.; rent low. Apply at 131 Mansfield st.

HOUSES to Let in different parts

of the city. Apply to R. STANLEY CLARK BAGG, Advocate, 152 St. James street.

For Sale or to Let.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

Lake Memphremagog—That desirable residence known as Glen Brook, opposite the "Owl's Head" Mountains; contains twenty rooms; hot and cold water supply; ice room, furnace and greenhouse attached. The farm, consisting of upwards of three hundred acres, will also be sold or let. For particulars apply to R. E. HALL, Esq., Q. C., Sherbrooke, or to GEORGE BROWN, Esq., Architect, Montreal, where plans of the house can be seen.

FOR Sale or to Let.—The very

comfortable residence, 69 Drummond street, two doors north from Victoria Square; lot 24 feet by 118 feet; supplied with Ryan's patent furnace, kitchen range and all modern improvements, 12 rooms. Price low for the lines, or would do rent to a good tenant at \$400 and taxes for 3 months from April 1st. Apply on the premises.

SEVERAL HOUSES, with or with-

out land, to rent or sell, at Mount Royal Vale; free water and no taxes. THOS. F. O'BRIEN, 632 St. Mary street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The

House and Ground at C



CANADA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION

WHAT A FRENCHMAN THOUGHT "CANADA" WAS—OUR EXHIBITS ADMIRRED.

Mr. W. Hamilton Merritt, Assoc. R. S. M., F.G.S., last evening delivered a very interesting lecture at the Natural History Society's Rooms, upon the Paris Exhibition, more particularly in connection with the Canadian display.

THE SEQUEL TO A SCENE IN COURT.

It will be remembered that a few days since, in the case of D. P. Donovan applying for his discharge from insolvency, and McCormick contesting, there was a hasty exchange of words between the learned Queen's Counsel, Messrs. F. X. Archambault, representing contestant, and D. Girouard, M.P., representing petitioner.

THE BANK OF OSWEGO IN THE RECEIVER'S HANDS.

Advice from Oswego, N.Y., report: The Bank of Oswego has gone into the hands of a Receiver. The capital stock is \$100,000. The bank has sustained considerable losses, and a large amount of the assets are not available.

CITY ITEMS.

THE BEAUTIFUL CONSERVATORIES of Andrew Allan, Esq., have kindly been opened to the members of the Montreal Horticultural Society for to-morrow afternoon.

OTHERS LIKE OUR OWN.—The drill sheds at Abercorn and at Sutton accumulated some ten days ago to the unusually large amount of snow on the roofs and went in with a crash, demolishing in their course some vehicles that were stored there for the winter.

E. H. GOFF, who figured so prominently before the courts here for some time, is now a member of a general immigration agency firm, known as Watson & Goff, Boston, Mass.

COMMITMENTS.—Malvina Metivier and Henriette Daniel, two women of ill-repute, were committed for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of stealing \$38 from Henry Beauchamp, trader. The accused were admitted to bail. The woman Daniel will be sued for selling liquor without license.

TO-MORROW, February 22nd, will be the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Shrove Tuesday (Fasnach), February 25; Ash Wednesday, February 26; first Sunday in Lent, March 2; St. Patrick's day, Monday, March 17; Palm Sunday, April 6; Good Friday, April 11; Easter Sunday and Monday, April 13 and 14.

LECTURE ON "MILTON" BY THE REV. J. F. STAVENSON, LL.B.—St. George's school-room, Steady street, was but sparsely filled last evening on the occasion of the delivery of this lecture, the carnival at the Victoria rink no doubt drawing many away who otherwise would have been there. Although this lecture has been several times delivered in the city, it is one well worthy of repetition again. The rapid, clear, concise sketch of the great poet's life was very fine, and it was easy to see that the lecturer was what the Rev. gentleman acknowledged at the close, a labor of love. But the lecturer seemed to excel himself almost in his recitations from the poetic works of Milton. His elocutionary and dramatic powers astonished the audience, and were met with round after round of applause.

ANNUAL SUPPER.—Wednesday evening No. 2 Company of the 5th Fusiliers held their annual supper in Monat's—of course on strict temperance principles. Captain Bagge presided, and on his right was Lieutenant Lewis and on his left Sergeant Major Fraser. Color-Sergeant Stevens occupied the point of honor at the foot of the table, supported by Hospital Sergeant Black and Orderly Sergeant Snelling. The usual toasts were given, and readings, songs and recitations closed an enjoyable evening's entertainment.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—The noon meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms Wednesday was of special interest. The Rev. J. Gordon conducted it, and a number of requests for prayer were presented. The increasing interest manifested in the evening services, conducted by Mr. Crombie, is most encouraging. Short addresses were given by city pastors and others at an evening meeting held at the same place, when quite a number remain to converse personally with reference to their souls' welfare. All are invited to join in these services, held each evening at eight o'clock.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening Mr. James Crankshaw delivered an address on photography to a fair audience. After tracing from the earliest times the history of writing—pictorial, symbolic, hieroglyphic and alphabetic—Mr. Crankshaw exhibited, with humorous illustrations, the unphonetic nature of our common alphabet and the absurdities of spelling; then, briefly glancing at the history of the printing of the Greeks and Romans, and passing to the invention, in England, of shorthand, properly so called, the first system being that of Dr. Timothy Bright, published during the 16th century, he finally introduced and clearly explained the neat and natural characters of Mr. Isaac Pitman's shorthand. Mr. Crankshaw, who is about opening a class in photography, proposes to repeat his address at the Institute on Tuesday next at eight p.m.

THE GOSPEL TOTAL ABSTINENCE CLUB'S fortnightly entertainment, held last evening at the Temperance

Coffee House, 15 St. Nicholas street, was of a very interesting character. Addresses were given by Mr. G. F. Walker and the chairman, Mr. Mudge; a song, a reading and a recitation filled up the programme, and at the close of the meeting the pledge-book was opened for signatures. The audience at these meetings is usually composed for the most part of persons who are in need of just such assistance and protection as the Club seeks to afford them, and it is encouraging to observe now and then the reform of an almost ruined slave to the terrible appetites for intoxicating drink. The coffee house, too, affords an opportunity to the benevolently inclined to help the actually needy and also to contribute to the support of the institution by patronizing it; a first-class lunch is always to be had, and at the most reasonable price.

COMMERCIAL.

Mr. J. E. Ellis, mill owner of Waterloo, Quebec, has failed.

Thos. Sutton, ship-owner and merchant, of Shields and Newcastle, England, has failed, with liabilities estimated at £120,000.

The suspension of Messrs. William McLaren & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, is announced, and will be learned with regret. Their credit has stood high, and the announcement made this morning was unexpected. A meeting of creditors will be held in a day or two.

Chicago advices state that the aggregate packing of the West for the season is estimated at 7,445,000 hogs; the decrease in the average weight is estimated at ten pounds. The yield of lard will probably not show much reduction from last year.

A Halifax despatch says: Writs of attachment have been issued against Amos Atkinson, of Amherst; W. H. Payzant and W. H. Biglow, of Amherst; David Scott, of Halifax; W. H. Payzant, of Kentville; James Love & Co., Vale Colliery; Duncan McKereher, New Glasgow.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Market inactive, but firm all over. Flour wanted at \$1.00 for Extra and \$3.70 to \$3.75 for Spring Extra, but held higher with no sales. Wheat wanted at 90c to 91c for No. 1 Spring, and 86c to 87c for No. 2, but no sellers. Oats, very scarce and wanted, at 30c; but none offering. Barley generally unchanged. One car of No. 2 sold at 65c, and another at 70c on track, the latter being paid by a brewer. Pigs, quiet and steady, at 59c for No. 2. Hogs steady at 59.25.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 11.30 a.m.—Consols, 96 7/16; 4 1/2's, 107 1/8; 6 1/2's, 104; 5's, 106 1/4.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING of the electors of Point St. Charles is called for to-morrow evening at Lomas' Hotel in the interest of Mr. Devlin.

TEACHERS and scholars of the Methodist Sabbath-schools, remember the concert rehearsal to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, in St. James street Methodist Church.

PIANOS.—A magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano can now be bought at H. J. Shaw's stores, Craig street, for \$250 which probably in another month, would cost \$300 to \$325. Send for catalogues.

THE CHEAP SALE at Savage, Lyman & Co.'s old store continues. Rich sets of jewellery of first quality, diamonds and precious stones, Nardin's fine watches, and English plated ware, are being sold very cheap.

AMERICAN PIANO TRADE.

There is considerable excitement and discussion going on in the leading New York and Boston papers in reference to the Piano and Organ trade of that country. Albert Weber, the great Fifth Avenue manufacturer, has to fight to hold his high position as Prince of Manufacturers against the attacks of the other rival makers. His instruments are undoubtedly the favorites of the musical and aristocratic circles, and are gradually becoming so here, while the celebrated J. P. Hale, whose immense factory, turning out an average of forty pianos a day, supplies over one-fourth of the pianos used in the United States. In a recent interview with a reporter of one of the leading musical papers, Mr. Hale directly charges several manufacturers of trying to compete with him by making bogus or white wood pianos, stained to imitate ebony or rosewood, many of which are shipped to the Western States and Canada, and sold as genuine instruments. He says, he has never made any but the best Rosewood Pianos, and guarantees every instrument he turns out, which, considering his immense wealth, is certainly good security to those who purchase his pianos. He shipped, recently, two hundred and fifty pianos, in one lot to California. Messrs. Chickering, in reply to one of their correspondents, says of Mr. Hale:—

"In reply to your questions regarding the 'business standing, reliability for business contracts, and general opinion of the character of Mr. J. P. Hale, of this city,' we would say our business and social acquaintance with Mr. Hale extends back some years, and we have had occasion to be brought somewhat intimately in correspondence with him. We have upon all occasions found him upright, honorable, and just in the highest degree. Personally, we esteem Mr. Hale very highly as a warm friend and as a man of the strictest integrity. It would be presumptuous on our part to give any opinion of Mr. Hale's 'financial resources.' He is regarded here as a very wealthy man, and we believe him to be so. If, by any combination of business requirements, we should find it desirable to make any contract with him, or he with us, we should accept his simple word of promise as sufficient guarantee of his good faith.

"Very respectfully yours, 'CHICKERING & SONS."

Mr. Hale's pianos have been very generally used in this city for over twelve years past, and have given the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers. He is the first of the great makers who reduced the price of his pianos to meet the demands of the people, in consequence of which he was violently assailed by the high-priced makers, who called a meeting of the piano trade of the country, in New York, to condemn him. The meeting was organized with Mr. Steiny in the chair, and Albert Weber as Secretary. The meeting, thus represented by the two great manufacturers of the highest priced pianos, proceeded to ballot for its officers, when, to the surprise of all, Mr. Hale was elected President by an overwhelming majority, thus showing his popularity with the trade. In the great fire which destroyed his factory over a year ago, Mr. Hale is said to have lost over a million of dollars, but this, to a man of his resources, was only a small matter. The dispersion of his workmen and his customers to other factories was more serious. Last Fall the great factory was again rebuilt and in full operation. The workmen and the customers were glad to return to the factory from which the one got good pay and the other good instruments. Most of the other manufacturers, hopeless of competing with Hale, are now resorting to the manufacturing of cheap bogus or imitation Rosewood Pianos, many of which, we regret to say, are shipped into Montreal, Toronto, and other parts of the Dominion, and sold extensively all over the country. In the New York papers Mr. Hale shows up these manufacturers, and names some ten or fifteen firms who are engaged in the manufacture of bogus pianos. We understand Mr. Henry J. Shaw, Craig street, is the wholesale agent for Mr. Hale's pianos in this Dominion, and, in anticipation of the advance in

duties, is now extensively selling the grand, square and upright pianos of this celebrated maker both to dealers and private parties.

Noon Advertisements.

PEARS' PRECIPITATED FULLER'S EARTH FOR NURSERY PURPOSES, IS UNEQUALLED.

NEW YORK, WEBER, HALLETT & DAVIS, VOSE and CHICKERING PIANOS.

The New York Piano Company, 183 St. James street, offer for sale their own instruments and the unrivaled Pianos of Albert Weber, Hallett, Davis & Co., Vose and other first-class makers, and two fine Chickering Pianos at specially low prices.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

For good, genuine Rosewood Pianos, at the Wholesale Price, call on HENRY J. SHAW, Shaw's Buildings, Craig street, Montreal. All instruments sold by him are guaranteed genuine and are fully warranted for five years, reference to over one thousand respectable citizens of Montreal, who are using Pianos purchased from him. Send for catalogues and purchase your Piano before the duties are raised.

THE NEW PONGEE.

First introduction at the Lace House of the new Pongee Applique Squares and Fichus. These elegant and very choice goods, produced in ivory and cream white, are adapted for the neck or head.

Ladies and gentlemen will be amply repaid by a visit of inspection to the Lace House, where they will find the latest novelties as exhibited in London, Paris and New York, offered at prices that must prove satisfactory.

WM. McDIWNOUGH, Successor to J. Parkin, Removed to 225 St. James street.

INFLUENZA SORE THROAT.

Simple and effective remedy. Use COLARADO SYRUP. For sale by all druggists. H. HASWELL & CO., Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

JOHN A. MILLER

(LATE OLIVER & MILLER), ACCOUNTANT AND ASSIGNEE, No. 214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

REMOVAL.—RIVARD'S CHEAP Music, Stationery, Second-hand Book Store and News Depot, has removed to No. 564 1/2 CHATEAU STREET, one block east, near Place d'Armes Hill, and facing St. Urbain st. Second-hand Music and Books bought and sold for cash.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Breakfast, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, in English and French China and Stoneware. New patterns, handsomely decorated.

AFTER DINNER COFFEES.

Elegant shapes, beautifully colored, Majolice, Terra-Cotta, Lava and Wedgwood Cheese Stands, Flower Pots, Fruit Baskets, Jugs, Tea sets, Kettles, Bread Trays, Candlesticks, etc.

CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASSWARE.

A large and complete assortment of the FINEST QUALITY.

EDWARD HAGAR & CO., 146 and 148 St. Paul street.

TEETHING SYRUP

OF DR. DELARABRE, K.C., of Legation of Honor, Dentist of the Foundling Hospital, &c., &c.

This Syrup has been prescribed in France, and used in all Government Children's Hospitals for the last 30 years, and its inventor rewarded with the highest distinction (Cross of the Legion of Honor) as a benefactor of childhood. Its action is so certain as its composition is harmless, being free from opium or any of its preparations. One or two bottles are sufficient for the whole dentition period. May be had at

THE MEDICAL HALL,

ST. JAMES STREET. BRANCH, PHILLIPS SQUARE, WINDSOR BRANCH, PHILLIPS SQUARE, WINDSOR HOTEL. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Agents for the Dominion.

ROOFING! ROOFING! ROOF!

1851—Patent Felt and Gravel Roofing, new, and registering, in all its branches, promptly executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. BRENNAN, House, 59 Densie st. Office, 87 St. Bonaventure st.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND CLASS

In the Mechanics' Institute, commences SATURDAY evening, 22nd inst., at 8. Terms \$6, payable in three monthly instalments.

HOUSE ON SHERBROOKE ST.

FOR SALE.—That very pleasant some handsome residence No. 608 Sherbrooke street, at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Green, and formerly owned by M. J. Janss, Esq., although the property is all that can be desired as a gentleman's residence, it will be sold at a great sacrifice in order to close the estate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. H. H. GEDDES, 95 St. Francois Xavier st.

TO LET, Brick Cottage at Mount

Royal Vale. Apply to J. WALKER, Molsons Bank.

TO LET, that first class detached

House, 458 Guy street, above St. Catherine; good stable and coach house. Also, good tenement Houses, West End. Apply at 333 St. Antoine street.

TO LET, a small Cottage, on St.

Catherine street, near St. Denis; also, two medium-sized Houses, Apply at 126 St. Denis st.

EMPLOYMENT.—A widow, Pro-

testant, wishes to obtain a situation as experienced Nurse; will take entire charge of an infant; good references. Apply to Miss NAVILLER, Registry Office, 5 Anderson street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a

respectable Protestant young man, a situation as Coachman and Groom, and to attend a furnace; willing to be generally useful about the house; good references. Address WILLIAM, this office.

CENTS FOR SALE

—AT— WITNESS OFFICE.

PARLOR GAMES.

Table Croquet, Board Games, Card Games. R. N. McCALLUM, 1, 331 St. Catherine st., corner Victoria st.

DENTIZONE! TRY IT!

IT HAS NO EQUAL! LADY CLARK'S DENTIZONE, For cleansing and preserving teeth and gums, and imparting a refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth.

JOHN LEWIS & CO., Chemists, Victoria Square.

HOW TO DINE CHEAPLY.

Dinner for 2 for 25c. Read Miss Corson's Cheap Cookery. Price 25c. For sale by GRAFTON'S, 252 St. James street.

Noon Advertisements.

VENNO'S ALMANAC.

WEATHER RECORD FOR 1878-9. NOW READY Price, 20 cents. FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

PALLISER & KNAPP, ADVOCATES, &c., 4 HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 ST. JOHN STREET, Montreal. J. PALLISER, B.C.L. | F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L.

GRAIN BAGS.

50 BALES FOR SALE TO THE TRADE, LEWIS & BLACK & CO., 184 McGill street.

BECK'S CASH CROCKERY

213 MCGILL STREET, Second door below Notre Dame street. CHRAPST CROCKERY STORE IN THE CITY

WATCH MAKERS

AND JEWELLERS, THOMAS ALLAN & CO., 381 Notre Dame street.

NEW GOODS.

We are now receiving an immense stock of NEW GOODS, suitable for SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING. We have been rather earlier this season than is customary with us in showing our New Goods, as we were anxious that all our Goods for this season should not come under the new tariff. We have taken advantage of the depressed state of the European markets, and have bought Goods fully 25 per cent. below the manufacturers' prices, consequently we can promise to give particularly good value in Men's, Boys' and Youths Clothing. Call and see the new designs at J. G. KENNEDY & CO'S., 3 and 33 St. Lawrence street.

FLOUR!

Our Choice Family Flour gives great satisfaction. All orders by post for single barrels or half barrels carefully executed and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices very low.

A choice variety still in stock and cheap. T. FULLER & CO., 537 St. L., first door from McGill st.

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

We have just received from Albert Weber, 5th Avenue New York an assortment of his unrivaled grand, square and upright Pianos, which will be sold during the holidays at a large reduction on New York prices. The concurrent testimony of all great musicians of the present day is that ALBERT WEBER'S Pianos are superior to all other instruments in action, power, tone, and durability, and particularly in that prolongation of tone, or "singing quality," which makes it so desirable an accompaniment of the human voice. On all these points of excellence and the pre-eminence superiority of the Weber Pianos, see the letters of STRAUSS, NEUBOX, CHERNO, PATTI, ALBANI, ROSE-MARLSON, REYS KING, and the leading pianists and musicians of the present day. Call and examine the Pianos and compare prices at the Weber Piano Agency. NEW YORK PIANO CO'S ROOMS, 183 St. James st. Descriptive Catalogues free by mail.

COAL!

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL! LARGE STOCK CHOICE QUALITIES LOW QUOTATIONS S. W. BEARD & CO., Corner McGill and Wellington streets.

HOUSE LETTING HANDBILLS FOR SALE AT WITNESS OFFICE.

HOUSE TO LET. STORE TO LET. OFFICE TO LET. SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET. SHOP TO LET. UPPER PART OF THIS HOUSE TO LET. LOWER PART OF THIS HOUSE TO LET. ROOMS TO LET. ROOM TO LET. TO LET. HOUSE FOR SALE. PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. FLATS TO LET. BOARD. STABLE TO LET. MAISON A LOUER. MAISON A VENDRE. CHAMBRE A LOUER. MAISON DE PENSION. &c., &c., &c.

FIRST CONSIGNMENT Spring Carpets, now opened up, new designs, fresh goods and beautiful patterns. To secure first choice, leave us your orders early. Rooms measured, carpets made and stored until moving time. American Floor Cloth, English and Canadian Oilcloths, Greenish, Turf, Ragging, Green and Calcutta Matting, Mats, Curtains, Corbices, Poles, &c. LIQUET & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 St. Joseph st.

Auction Sales.

H. J. SHAW. SPRING SALES By H. J. SHAW. Arrangements are now being made for the sale of Household Furniture at private residences. Parties intending selling, and wishing to employ my services, will oblige by giving early intimation at my office, 724 Craig street, as my lists are now open. All sales entrusted to me will receive prompt and careful attention. Quick and satisfactory returns. The regular semi-weekly (Monday and Thursday) Sale at my store, Nos. 724 to 728 Craig street, continues as they have been for the last twenty years. The best market in the city for the disposal of Household Furniture, Pianos, Works of Art, and general merchandise. Having ample room for the display of goods to the best advantage. They will command the highest prices and quickest sales, there have been nearly 5000 pieces of goods disposed of in these rooms within the last year at prices generally satisfactory. H. J. SHAW, Auctioneer.

W. C. Norman. 1879. SPRING SALES. W. C. NORMAN. AUCTION ROOMS, 8 AND 10 ST. JOSEPH STREET. FURNITURE SALES DAILY AT 2 P.M. Out-door sales collected. N.B.—Personal attention given to all sales, and immediate returns guaranteed. Advances on consignments.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. In the matter of JOHN CALDWELL, An Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the room devoted to Insolvent proceedings there, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, 1879, at ten o'clock forenoon, that commodious and conveniently situated House and Lot, 321 ST. GEORGE STREET. For particulars apply to the undersigned. ALEX. MOFFAT, Official Assignee, 112 St. Francois Xavier street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS. In the matter of JOSEPH PILON & CO., Founders of the Village of Laclaire, County of Argenteuil. Insolvency. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE FIXTURES, TOOLS, CANTING, &c.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the Court House, in the Village of Laclaire, on Thursday the 27th day of February next, 1879, the Foundry and Dwelling House belonging to the above insolvents, and all the plant with the Casting, Engine, Boiler, Cupola, Pumps, Tools, &c., belonging to a well-founded Foundry. Also, the lots of land upon which the said buildings are built. This offers a splendid opportunity for any one wishing to start the business of founders, which is much needed in the locality. Terms made known day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. GAVIN J. WALKER, Assignee, Laclaire, Feb. 17th, 1879.

Noon Advertisements.

NOTICE.

JANUARY. During this month, and previous to stock-taking, we are offering SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FURS. THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO., 283 Notre Dame street.

THE NEW COD LIVER OIL.

TRADE "SKREI" MARK BRAND. Just introduced by the undersigned. It is in color brilliant in appearance, agreeable to the taste, easily taken by children, and readily assimilated by the most delicate stomach. For sale at THE MEDICAL HALL, ST. JAMES STREET.

BRANCH, PHILLIPS SQUARE, WINDSOR BRANCH, PHILLIPS SQUARE, WINDSOR HOTEL AND WHOLESALE BY KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., 124 St. Francois Xavier st.

DAMAGED PIANOS & ORGANS

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GABLEK, KEMERSON, And other Pianos, New and Second-hand, with a large number of the

MAISON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

Having repaired and restored to perfect condition the greater part of the instruments least damaged by the late fire in this premises, the subscriber now offers them for sale at UNPARALLELED PRICES.

Many of these instruments, which may now be bought at a great reduction from regular rates, SUSTAINED BUT SLIGHT INJURY, and will be as FULLY WARRANTED as though new. Such an opportunity for securing bargains has never before presented itself in this city. JOSEPH GOULD, 235 St. James street.

RED PRESSED BRICKS.

Balance of car-load for sale: immediate delivery. COPLAND & McLAREN, Corner Wellington and Gray Nue streets.

ORNAMENTAL TILES.

Suitable for Flooring, Wall Linings, House Decorations, Mantel Pieces, Flower Boxes, Furniture Panels &c., &c. Samples and stock on view at 725 Craig street &c., &c. E. J. MAXWELL & CO.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

A. R. BETHUNE, MANAGER, 320 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE INFORMER.

A TALE OF "THE FENIAN RISING OF 1867.

(By Charlotte G. O'Brien.)

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

"So help me God, I am! with all the heart and soul within me; and that I may be able to prove it, is the prayer I'm praying morn and night!" cried Tom Kennedy, springing forward, the tears of excitement starting to his bright blue eyes; "and but that my mother was praying me till yesternight as I loved her not to be joining, I wouldn't have been found waiting till now. But ye know I couldn't go agin the mother and hope for a blessing with."

There was a general note of assent to this. "Well, Tom, my boy," said the captain, "we're glad to have you, and you were in the right of it to wait for your mother's word. It isn't we that would be for going against the mother, is it?"

"No," said Maurice, "I would be doing evil that good might come out of it. The lad's young, too, but that'll mend, and the boys from the shops is main welcome; 'tis them we're wanting now—the more the merrier. It takes many stones to build a fine house, and" (stretching out both hands to Tom) "you'll be a nate stone yourself, young man, with a little dressing; and you're heartily welcome into the Brotherhood. Shake hands, will ye?—and now for the oath. He's safe without," whispered he to Mahony, "but we must have him take it, the way we may give it to Meenane."

The oath was not invariably given, only in cases where a sense of responsibility was thought lacking, or where some secret mistrust made caution necessary. As this story is as true a picture as I can make of what I believe really did or might have occurred, I acknowledge that, not knowing the form of oath, I cannot give it; and as I have the strongest reason to believe, both from internal evidence and from the earnest assertion of members of the Brotherhood, that none of the oaths published in the papers at the time were those truly taken, I will neither invent or copy one.

When the oath had been given to Tom Kennedy, Meenane rose up, and drawing the back of his hand across his forehead, he tossed aside the heavy curly locks which clustered about it; then gathering himself well together and throwing back his head, with a half-defiant look he stepped so far forward as to stand clear of the rank of men gathered round the walls of the small cottage and began speaking, first in a clear, measured, somewhat slow voice, but gradually, as excitement mastered him, launching out into rapid, almost confused utterance.

"Brothers," he began, "for at last I have a right to claim that title, you all know I have lingered, I have hesitated long, I have been slow to join you, for I knew, perhaps better than most here, that the risk was great. But now with hand, and heart, and soul I join you. Brothers! from this day I join you, from this day, humble though I am, I am honored, for I, too, am a soldier of the army of my country; I am one with you in your aspirations for freedom, for equal laws, for equal liberties, for an equal Church! One with you, I say, in all we are gathered here to undertake. Brothers, I say again, I have been slow to join you, and perhaps some have faulted me on the head of it; but do you think I did not sympathize with you? No! I have paused, I have watched, I have weighed, but can I yet hesitate? Is it possible that one with the blood of Ireland in his veins can stand still when he sees, as I now see, the whole youth of a grand old country like this rushing to embrace the banners of freedom? Can I, for I am such a man, live amidst the enthusiasm of a nation and shut my ears to it? Can I watch the very women sending forth their sons to death, and stretching their hands to the blessed Virgin and the saints in heaven for our holy cause, and sit trembling in my chair like an old man or a woman at the bedside? Brothers, you know my history; you all know that I have reason to understand what our countrymen mean when they talk of the oppression, the injustice, the cruelty of centuries. But the day of reckoning has come! Let the tyrants beware, for a nation has risen against them to pull down the mighty from their seats and to exalt up—the poor, the weak, the despised! I stand before you now, ready to swear, not with my lips alone, but with my heart's blood, to be faithful to you and to our cause. One thing more and I will be silent. There are some amongst you, and I'll not deny it, that I might have had a grudge against before now; but let me speak, I here say, perish all such differences; let us go together, heart and mind, and soul; let us have but the one thought, the one cause, and that our country! Let us turn our hatred against our oppressors; let us teach them to tremble before us like grass before an east wind! Let us stand together, brothers, shoulder to shoulder, till those who are left of us can walk on the soil of our native land and call themselves freemen! Captain Mahoney, I am ready to take the oath."

A tumultuous burst of applause greeted the close of Meenane's speech, and it seemed as if a rush of feeling had swept over those present, changing his former unpopularity into a sudden enthusiasm of admiration. He had, in fact, skillfully touched the hearts of those present on the chords most ready to vibrate with an answering passion; and men, who, a few minutes before would have passed him with the silence of dislike, now pressed forward to greet him with tears and with rapid inarticulate words, professing their forgiveness and trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

Meenane's speech had been a great success. Nor is it to be wondered at that it was so; for, once fairly started, he had yielded himself to thoughts that had often stirred within him, fiercely urging him to take part in a movement that offered satisfaction to the feelings of revenge which his training had developed into a second nature. Nor was he wholly unmoved by the higher motives of patriotism, but he had deliberately thrust aside these thoughts as folly when he determined to use their influence on others to his own purposes. Now, however, stirred by the presence of the men around him, he for the moment really felt himself possessed by their passions and hopes; and as he accepted their warm greetings he did so with no inward reluctance, for at this time of excitement he almost persuaded himself that the wicked career he had entered on was a dream, and that he was in truth giving, as he had said, his whole heart and soul to the movement.

Maurice had not refused his greeting to Eugene, and yet he was not fully satisfied. After the introductory work of the evening

was concluded, and when he and Mahoney were seated outside the cabin, on one of the low walls of the haggart, awaiting the rising of the moon before the drill should begin, they talked of him and of his speech.

"He did it well, didn't he?" said Maurice. "He's not wanting in words anyhow, if so be he's to be trusted; but I doubt it for all his talking."

"'Tis a great thing to have a man of education in with us," said Mahoney; "he's able to talk like a book when he chooses. There's the blood in him, and no mistake; it makes him sure of himself, and that goes more nor half way when a man's speaking. 'Tis so, isn't it?"

"Yes! and they do say, the old men say, he's wonderful like to his grandfather. Did ye hear the young Lord was come into the country?"

"No, fakes! is he? Old Meenane will be in a fine taking entirely if that is so. 'Tis true, I wouldn't like to be in the Lord's shoes, if he's for disturbing them; the old man is a powerful bad lot."

"There's not much to choose between them, young or old," answered Maurice. "'Tis the pot and the kettle, and the one blacker nor the other; but, Captain, 'twas just what I was wishing to say to you. Them Meenanes would make no more of shooting the poor young man, if it came serviceable to them, than I of wringing the neck off of a hen. Ye know how it is with the likes of them."

"He's out of his reckoning, then, if he thinks to better himself that way by coming amongst us, the schemer!" cried Mahoney, hotly. "Would he be fouling the good cause that way? he'll find that won't do now. Did you hear, Maurice, the council that's in Dublin sent orders to them that is in Cork and Limerick, and all the other councils, that they should keep the country as quiet and peaceable, and not to let any one send a threatening letter, nor to say a word against any gentleman in the country? And the boys are all earnest to keep out of it themselves: 'tis how they're saying, 'We'll show them peelers we're better p'lice than themselves.'"

"I'm right glad to hear of them," replied Maurice. "'Tis a disgrace to every man in Ireland to say there'd be the shooting going on the way there was a while ago, and yet maybe we'd be worse off but for it. 'Tis the pity of life the laws would drive us into it, and 'tis hard to be blaming them that does it, when they've druv from the poor way of living they have, and bid go a begging along the road for a bite or a sup from the neighbors, and the children after them learning bad ways. Well, Tim, 'twon't be that way 'twill be when we get the Irish Republic, will it? We'll be having justice then 'stead of the law."

"Yes," answered Captain Mahoney; "and we'll get it out of them too; there's a dale of fighting in a nation like this if we got a good start, and with the soldiers from America. Ah! Maurice, you should see them talking in America, 'twould do the blood in your heart good to know it. It was before I came to Ireland last Christmas, and we were having a great gathering in Sheeago, and all the boys out, and the girls walking with us, and they with green scarfs. There were a power of young men that day come from the army, and they all asking and praying to be given the wark in their own country. Though 'tis true many of them had never been in Ireland at all, or only when they were little; but that did not differ to them, it was all one—Ireland, Ireland, and God save Ireland! with them; and then we had the choosing which of us would come back to the old country, and which would be organizing in America."

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANY.

HEARTS OVERWORKED.

No organ in the body is so liable to be overworked as the heart. When every other part of the body sleeps, it keeps on its perpetual motion. Every increased effort or action demands from the heart more force. A man runs to catch a train, and his heart beats audibly. He drinks wine, and the blood rushes through the reservoir faster than was ever intended by nature. His pulse rises after each course at dinner. A telegram arrives, and his heart knocks at his side. And when any one of those "excitements" is over, he is conscious of a corresponding depression—a sinking or emptiness, as it is called. The healthy action of all the members of our frame depends upon the supply of blood received from the central fountain. When the heart's action is arrested, the stomach, which requires from it a large supply of blood, becomes enfeebled. The brain, also waiting for the blood, is inactive. The heart is a very willing member, but if it be made to fetch and carry incessantly—if it be "put upon"—as the unselfish member of a family often is—it undergoes a disorganization which is equivalent to its rupture. And this disorganization begins too often nowadays in the hearts of very young children. Parents know that if their sons are to succeed at any of those competitive examinations which have now become so exigent, high pressure is employed. Hence young persons are stimulated to overwork by rewards and punishments. The sight of a clever boy who is being trained for competition is truly a sad one. The precocious, coached-up children are never well. Their mental excitement keeps up a flush, which, like the excitement caused by strong drink in older children, looks like health, but has no relation to it; in a word, the intemperance of education is over-straining and breaking their young hearts. If in the school-room some hearts are broken from mental strain, in the playground and the gymnasium others succumb to physical strain. "It is no object of mine," says Dr. Richardson, "to underrate the advantages of physical exercise for the young; but I can scarcely overrate the danger of those fierce competitive exercises which the world in general seems determined to applaud. I had the opportunity once in my life of living near a rower. He was a patient of mine, suffering from the very form of induced heart disease of which I am now speaking, and he gave me ample means of studying the conditions of many of those whom he trained both for running and rowing. I found occasion, certainly, to admire the physique to which his trained men were brought; the strength of muscle they attained; the force of their heart; but the admiration was qualified by the stern facts of the results." But, indeed, it is not by overwork so much as by worry and anxiety that our hearts are disorganized. "Laborious mental exercise is healthy, unless it be made anxious by necessary or unnecessary difficulties. Regular mental labor is best carried on by introducing into it some variety." Business and professional men wear out their hearts by acquiring habits of express-train haste, which a little attention to method would render unnecessary.—Chambers' Journal.

SCIENTIFIC & SANITARY.

PRACTICAL METHODS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

A competent instructor in Physical Culture can teach the teachers of a county a complete series of exercises, consisting of ten movements, during the five days' session of an institute, so thoroughly, successfully, and practically, that they can put what they have learned directly into practice, upon their return to their schools, and thus begin at once the good work.

But there are directors who, like crabs, are forever destined to go backward, and because their grandfathers did not practise gymnastics, their great-grandsons have no need of physical training; which theory, if carried out, would lead them to some curious conclusions! Then, too, there are some superintendents who have not the courage to carry out their convictions, and dare not bring the subject before their institute; what can be done for the teachers of their counties? Something even there, for, though it is difficult to learn the exercise from a book, it is not impossible, and with Dio Lewis's "New Gymnastics for Men, Women and Children," to study, teachers who are really in earnest need not despair of giving to their pupils some amount of bodily culture. Lewis's system I recommend as much preferable to all others, for several reasons: 1. Because it is a system, the others, so-called, being mostly a mere collection of movements. 2. The exercises are so arranged that while one set throws the blood more forcibly toward the heart, the succeeding set sends the blood more forcibly from the heart to the extremities. 3. The arrangement is superior, because, instead of exercising the arms till they are ready to drop off, then the body till it is tired, then the feet till they ache, the movements are varied, giving to each set of muscles a period of work, and then a time of rest, alternately, till during the seven minutes required for one series of movements, every muscle has been well exercised, and none to exhaustion.

Many teachers seem to be possessed with a desire to invent exercises, and their confidence in their ability to do so is somewhat amusing to those who have studied the subject, and been through a complete course of training; but possibly "where ignorance is bliss" it is folly to be otherwise; and, though as many failures can be traced to conceited ignorance as to indolent indifference, let us not by any means crush the creative faculty which crops out so rarely among instructors of youth! Three things must be required of pupils who are being trained physically: first vigor; second, accuracy; and third, grace; and the great defect in original exercises is their lack of accuracy, their want of a standard. Every movement, no matter how simple, should have a standard so high as to be almost impossible of attainment; and here lies the secret of interest and enthusiasm. Whatever we can do perfectly the first or second time we try, we do not care to do again. It is difficulty which charms us; and children are very like "grown ups," only more so! Therefore, I say again, have a way—and that the hardest—in which every movement should be done, and you will be surprised at the strong and persistent desire which you will arouse to come up to the standard set.

The necessity for vigor is so self-evident, and the desire for grace so universal, that I need not enlarge upon these points, except perhaps, to say by way of encouragement, that grace is only another name for ease, and when you can give your pupils the one, they will, perforce, possess the other. One word of caution (and you cannot be too cautious in this regard), never allow any child who has even a tendency to heart disease—I refer now to the real, and not the sentimental malady!—to take any part in the exercises, for it might be dangerous. One suggestion to those who invent exercises: Do not allow your pupils to throw the arms violently backward, as if to hit the backs of the hands together, as blood vessels have been ruptured in the lungs in that way, and Dr. Lewis never expects the arms to be put farther back than in line with the shoulder, the cuts in his book to the contrary notwithstanding. One hint, which being to those supposed to be wise must be sufficient: Do not if you wish to succeed as teachers of anything, let a scholar of yours excel you in the exercises, or even suspect that they can do so; for that is fatal to that respect for superiority which the instructor should always command from the pupil.

But to teach gymnastics successfully requires something more than training and knowledge. It needs energy, enthusiasm, and what we New Englanders call "gumption." This last, which is a happy combination of caution, sense, and tact, is a most desirable and indeed most useful faculty in a teacher. With these qualities, some knowledge, and a desire to do, if the children are on your side of the question—and naturally they will be, for it is only as we grow older that we grow lazy and stupid—success is sure. But don't try to force it in the face of failure, particularly if the failure is your own.

As for the appliances needful, that can easily be arranged. For room, take the aisles, and any vacant spot on the floor large enough for a child to stand upon, provided they can stretch out the arms in front and at the side without hitting anything. Of course this does away with foot movements, but those are the least necessary. Time is plenty always, and will be so long as there is time for scholars to be restless and noisy, and the teacher to be fretful and cross. Take only this, and you will have plenty, and it will be far better for all concerned, including those who would shut up an innocent child in an ill-ventilated room six hours a day, hang him on a seat so much too high that he is suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth; put a book before him, of which he knows nothing and cares less; and then punish him if he dares to do what every drop of blood in his body, every muscle in his frame, every nerve in his system, every impulse of his being, urges him with resistless force to do—move!

Apparatus is well, but in most of your school-rooms the fists are better, and these can be manufactured to order! Music would add much to the pleasure, and perhaps the interest; but if you lack an instrument do without it; but do not supply the need by singing, it is too hard upon the lungs and heart; it requires them to do double duty and, as is always the case, one thing or the other will be poorly done. Counting, well accentuated, will allow of the rhythmic motion in which we all delight, or tapping with a pencil on the desk like the beat of a tiny drum. A triangle, whose cost is trifling, would answer every purpose, and be considered music besides.

All that is required of the costume is, that it shall allow the free and easy play of every muscle in the body. This, boys have already in their usual apparel, and girls need only to have the dress short enough to leave the feet free from entangling skirts; large enough across the chest to allow the fullest expansion possible; and loose enough around the waist to

admit a full breath to be taken without feeling any constraint as to clothing.

Surely, this is little to ask; indeed, these should be the requirements of every woman's dress; but custom rules otherwise. Still, country girls living, as they do, remote from the centres where the foolishness of fashion culminates, are supposed to be the class of all others, who may come up with some sensible notions of dress, and, besides, it is not expected of them to become women and dress accordingly while yet children. Consequently they too might be ready for physical education, with little or no modifications of costume. If more is required, a steady though silent demand, like perseverance in the exercises without regard to such obstacles, would, in time, bring about the desired change, and thus accomplish two good results, both working to the same end—health.—L. E. Partridge, in Pennsylvania School Journal.

AGRICULTURE.

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

Just what the poultry house should be like must be left largely to the fancies and tastes of the builder. There are some general rules, however, that should be observed, and one of the most important is ventilation. The fact that any living creature except man needs pure air, seems to be often forgotten. The fowl depends upon sanitary regulations for health as much as a human being does. Whatever else may be neglected, therefore, do not neglect ventilation. Sunshine is also necessary. Some poultry-houses are more like a cellar than a place for living creatures to stay in. The house should be so constructed that the purifying, life-giving, and health-giving rays of the morning sun can penetrate. This will help, too, to keep the house dry, a very necessary precaution. This is of so much importance that when a poultry house is built, it should be built upon soil that is the least likely to hold moisture. A sandy soil is best for this purpose, and if that rest upon a gravelly loam, the site is perfect for the purpose.

Of course the size of the house must depend upon the number of fowls, or rather the number of fowls must depend upon the size of the house. Overcrowding must be strictly avoided. Some one has said that there should be six square feet allowed for every fowl. Probably ten feet square is about the size which a house should be to accommodate twenty-five fowls. The custom of raising the roosting poles by steps is very bad. A fowl always roosts as high as he can get. In a house, therefore, where the poles rise from the bottom, the fowls going to roost first will get on the upper poles. Here they get all the bad air that comes from the exhaustion of the pure air by those which are roosting lower. The poles should always be placed on a level, and from three to four feet from the floor. The nests should be kept dark, as the hens like to reach them unperceived. The nests should be kept scrupulously clean, and so should the feed boxes and water troughs.—Western Rural.

WATER REGULARLY.—We would urge upon breeders the necessity of giving their poultry good, pure, fresh water at regular intervals, winter as well as summer. While no kinds of stock require so much water in winter as they do during the hot summer months, when the heat abstracts so much more moisture from the body than it does in the wintry months, yet, when fed on dry food, water is an absolute essential, else disease will ensue. When we realize the fact that so large a percentage of all living beings, whether animals or birds, is moisture—water—and so much is hourly thrown off by the heat of the body, we can arrive at some definite conclusions in regard to the needs of animal life in this direction. We have seen so many fine flocks of fowls which were compelled to exist with what water they could obtain from the snow or some sheltered pool, during the winter, that we feel compelled to speak about the matter here, trusting doing so may be the means of causing all who have thus far neglected this important matter to at once give it their attention, and thus alleviate the sufferings of the birds unnaturally deprived of water each day.—American Poultry Journal.

MARKETING HONEY.—In regard to comb-honey, it is of importance to the bee-keeper, first and above all, to produce a choice article in good shape. Choice comb-honey is white and well capped. Small frames of light, clear lumber, five to six inches square and one and one-half to two inches wide, filled with nice white comb-honey, well finished and weighing one and one-half pounds each, is perhaps the most suitable shape with which to meet the retail demand. Neat shipping cases, holding fifty or sixty pounds of the above frames of honey, will accommodate the jobbing business. Shipping cases should be cheap, neat, but strong enough to stand transportation; and the contents should be shown through glass on two sides to as much advantage as possible. Neat glass boxes, filled with nice white comb-honey, look well; but the most popular shape is, undoubtedly, a frame, as described above, without any glass. Purchasers of honey look so much at their own interest, in close times like the present, that they are loth to pay for any more tare than necessary.—B. K. Magazine.

PRESERVING HAMS.—For preserving hams or beef, The Farmer's Home Journal says, take six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, three pounds of sugar, one gallon molasses, three ounces salt-petre, and one ounce of saleratus. Mix these ingredients and heat to a boiling point, skimming off all the impurities. When cold, pour it on the meat. Do not trifle the amount of materials according to the amount of meat; but mix in the proportion given and use enough of the mixture to cover the meat. This method cures the hams and leaves them tender and juicy. They never get hard. Leave the hams in the pickle from four to six weeks, according to their size. It takes longer to cure large hams than it does small ones. Always move the hams after they have been in the pickle three days. Take them out and pack them over. This is necessary, for when they are closely packed together some parts of the hams do not have a chance to be penetrated by the pickle. Keep beef in the same way, except boil over the pickle before warm weather in the spring.

DOMESTIC.

To BOIL RICE PROPERLY.—To every cup of rice, one quart of water; salt to taste. Let the water boil hard, then throw in rice previously well washed; when it begins to boil do not allow it to be stirred, and boil twenty minutes, not touching it; pour off any water remaining; place the sauceron on back of stove, partially covered, for a few minutes; when turned out into the dish for table each grain will be found separate. The rice should steam on back of stove until it appears dry

on top, then shaken out into the dish, not removed with the spoon.

POTATO CHIPS.—So "chips" are nothing new after all, if a correspondent of the Commercial Bulletin can be believed. The writer says: "The sale of fried potatoes as an article of merchandise under the name of 'Boston Chips,' was by no means an original idea with those enterprising Yankees who were engaged in it in the vicinity of the 'Hub' a few months ago. In almost every block inhabited by the laboring classes in Paris, will be found one or two motherly old dames, making a living by frying potatoes and sometimes fish. A penny buys a plate of fried potatoes, good measure. One woman, whose whole time is devoted to this culinary product, fries all the potatoes needed for an entire block, and fries them better and cheaper than they could be done in the family. This sort of domestic economy is very common among the French. The potato-frying old lady is one of the real pillars of the State. She is a promoter of the public economy. Twenty women in a single house, each over a single stove, would require the same expenditure of time, the same of labor, and the same of fuel, to fry one mess of potatoes for their respective husbands, that one does for all."

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

FEBRUARY 21.

God shall judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ.

Judge nothing before the time, until the Lord come, who both will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts; and then shall every man have praise of God.

The Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son; because he is the Son of man.—The Son of God... hath his eyes like unto a flame of fire.

They say, How doth God know? and is there knowledge in the most High?—These things hast thou done, and I kept silence; thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an one as myself; but I will reprove thee, and set them in order before thine eyes.—There is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known.

Lord, all my desire is before thee; and my groaning is not hid from thee.—Examine me, O Lord, and prove me; and try my reins and my heart. Rom 2: 16. 1 Co. 4: 5. Jno. 5: 22, 27.—Re. 2: 18 Ps. 73: 11.—Ps. 50: 21. La. 12: 2. Ps. 38: 9.—Ps. 26: 2.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From the International Lessons for 1879, by Edwin W. Rice, as issued by American Sunday-School Union.)

LESSON VIII.

FEBRUARY 23.]

THE KING IN ZION.—Ps. 2: 1-12.

COMMIT TO MEMORY, VS. 1-6.

- 1. Why do the heathen rage, And the people imagine a vain thing? 2. The kings of the earth set themselves, And the rulers take counsel together, Against the Lord, and against His Anointed, saying, Let us break their bands asunder, And cast away their cords from us. 3. He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: The Lord shall have them in derision. 4. Then shall He speak unto them in His wrath, And yet He will have His sore displeasure. 5. Yet have I set my King Upon my holy hill of Zion. 6. I will declare the decree: The Lord hath said unto me, Thou art my Son: This day have I begotten thee, And I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, And the uttermost parts of the earth for thine possession. 7. Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron: Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel. 8. Be wise now, therefore, O ye kings: Be instructed, ye judges of the earth. 9. Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. 10. Kiss the Son, lest He be angry, And ye perish in the way: When His wrath is kindled, but a little, Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him.

GOLDEN TEXT.

God hath made that same Jesus, whom ye have crucified, both Lord and Christ.—Acts 2: 36.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

Christ is head over all.

NOTES.—A noted ed. It was customary in Old Testament times to consecrate a king, priest, or prophet, by pouring oil upon his head. David was three anointed king: (I.) privately by Samuel, 1 Sam. 16: 1-13; (2.) over Judah, 2 Sam. 2: 4; (3.) over all Israel, 2 Sam. 5: 3. "The Lord's anointed" was a designation of the king chosen by God, 1 Sam. 12: 3; 2 Sam. 1: 14, 15; 19: 21; Isa. 45: 1. The "Anointed" of this Psalm equals the Messiah (Heb.), and the Christ (Greek). Comp. Luke 4: 18. 27-on, the name of the south-eastern hill of Jerusalem; captured by David, 2 Sam. 5: 7, and made his residence and stronghold. Afterwards the general name for the holy mountain, the place of the special Divine presence; now often poetically applied to the church.

EXPLANATIONS.

LESSON TOPICS.—(I.) MAN'S REBELLION. (II.) GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY. (III.) MESSIAH'S DOMINION. (IV.) MAN'S DUTY. I. MAN'S REBELLION. (1.) NATHAN, gentle nation; IMAGIN, devise plot; VAIN THING, foolish and useless. (2.) SET THEMSELVES, in hostile array; THE LORD, Jehovah; HIS ANOINTED, Messiah, see Notes. (3.) BANDS... CORDS, restraints of authority; the figure is taken from refractory oxen. II. GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY. (4, 5.) SITTETH, as a king; IN THE HEAVENS, having his seat of authority there; LAUGH... DERISION... WRATH, not the gradation of feeling; laughing, scorn, hot anger; WRATH, made to tremble. (6.) MY KING, my Son whom I have made king; ZION, see Notes. III. MESSIAH'S DOMINION. (7.) I, Messiah now speaks; WILL DECLARE, formally announce; DASH, God's immutable purpose; LORD, Jehovah; SON, this is the first Scripture reference of the word "son" to the Messiah, comp. Dan. 3: 25. Paul derives an argument from this, Acts 13: 33; Heb. 1: 6. (8.) ANG, Jesus the Mediator, and Intercessor, was much in prayer; THESE INHERITANCE, thy portion, heritage; UTMOST PARTS, most distant regions. (9.) HEATH, rebellious nations; ROD OF IRON, sceptre of crushing power, comp. Isa. 11: 4; Rev. 19: 15; POTTER'S VESSEL, easily broken. (10.) BE WISE, be prudent. (11.) SERVE, contrasted with vs. 2, 3; FEAR... TREMBLING, comp. Phil. 2: 12; Heb. 12: 28. (12.) KISS THE SON, in token of submission and reconciliation, compare 1 Sam. 10: 1; 1 Kings 19: 18; Hosea 13: 2; Job 31: 27; THE WAY, of life and salvation; BUT A LITTLE, rather "in a little time," shortly.

What does this lesson teach us to— 1. The opposition of the world to Christ? 2. The certainty of Christ's triumph? 3. The folly and danger of opposing him? 4. The place of fear in religion? 5. The blessedness of trust in God? ILLUSTRATION.—Christ a King. Kings are high-born, so was Christ; kings are anointed, so was Christ; kings are proclaimed on taking the throne, Christ was proclaimed by angels; kings have powerful attendants, Christ had legions of heavenly hosts in waiting for him; kings have rebels, though they rule by love, so has Christ many who rebel against him; kings have dominions, Christ has the universe for his dominion; kings wear crowns, and hold a sceptre, Christ has many crowns, and bears the sceptre of righteousness.

Railways.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY next, the 24th inst., the following changes in the time of departure of trains from Montreal will take place:

Express train for Toronto and the West will leave at 9 a.m. instead of 9.30 a.m.

Express train for Portland, Quebec, and the East, will leave at 9 p.m. instead of 9.45 p.m.

Mixed train for Quebec and Island Pond will leave at 8.20 a.m. instead of 7 a.m.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

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Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 17th, Trains will be run on this division as follows:

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Mixed, 7.10 a.m. 5.50 p.m.

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Tickets for sale at offices of Starnes, Love & Alden, Agents, 202 St. James street, and 158 Notre Dame street, and at Hochelaga and Mile End Stations.

J. T. PRINCE, Gen'l. Pass. Agt. Feb. 7th, 1879.

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Express Trains from Hull at 9.10 a.m. and 4.45 p.m.

Arriving at Hochelaga at 1.40 and 9.00 p.m.

Train for St. Jerome at 5.30 a.m.

Train from St. Jerome at 7.00 a.m.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

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NIGHT EXPRESS for New York, via Troy, at 4 p.m. arriving in New York 7.15 a.m. next morning.

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DAY EXPRESS leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8 a.m., at Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 9.30 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Fitchburg, and New York at 3 a.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves New York, via Troy, at 4.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

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St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 27, 1879.

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FROM EAST—From Boston, Portland, Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Halifax, St. John, St. George (Mont), Cacoonna, Riviere du Loup, and Montreal, at 8.55 a.m., and 11.00 p.m., from St. Hyacinthe, at 8.45 a.m., from Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Acton, and Montreal, at 11.50 a.m., and 6.45 p.m., from Chambly, at 8.55 a.m.

FROM SOUTH—From Plattsburgh, Moore's Junction, and Hemmingford, at 12.30 a.m., from Newport, Magog, Waterloo, and intermediate stations, at 8.55 a.m., and 9.30 p.m., from Cornwall and intermediate stations, at 8.55 a.m., and 11.00 p.m., from New York, Albany and Route's Point, at 8.55 a.m., and 11.00 p.m., from New York, Troy, Rutland, St. Albans, St. John, 8.55 a.m., from Boston, Concord, White River Junction, St. Albans, and St. John, at 8.55 a.m., and 9.30 p.m., from St. John, St. Albans, Boston, and New York, at 6.50 a.m., and 4 p.m., from St. John, Waterloo, Magog and Newport, at 6.50 a.m., and 4 p.m., from Hemmingford and Moore's Junction, connecting through to New York, at 4.15 p.m.

GOING EAST—From Island Pond, Point Levi and intermediate stations, at 7.00 a.m., from Richmond, Island Pond, and intermediate stations, at 8.15 p.m., from St. Hyacinthe, at 6.15 p.m., from Richmond, Point Levi, Riviere du Loup, Cacoonna, St. Charles (Metis), St. John, Halifax, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, at 9.45 p.m., from Chambly at 4 p.m.

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SABBATH READING.

Seeing that all Sunday magazines, and the greater part of religious weeklies have much secular matter in them, especially advertisements, I have thought that there was an obvious want of a weekly paper composed of matter of a high order of excellence and interest and wholly suitable for perusal on the Sabbath-day. Such a paper is

SABBATH READING. Every number contains a first-class sermon, which may be read in meetings where there is no preaching service, or at home by persons necessarily detained from church; also, much excellent selected matter, some of which is specially adapted for children.

This paper, which makes a most acceptable treatise for distribution in prisons, poor-houses, asylums, ships, etc., or in visitation from house to house, is sent post-paid to any part of the continent at the rate of a dollar per 100 copies. Orders and remittances to be sent to the undersigned.

JOHN DOUGALL, "New York Witness" Office, No. 7 Franklin St., New York.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co 5 & 7 BLEURS ST.

Req to inform the BANKERS, MERCHANTS and BUSINESS MEN of the Dominion, that their large establishment is now in full operation, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of ENGRAVING.

ELECTROTYPING, STEREO-TYPING, LITHOGRAPHING and TYPE PRINTING.

Photo-Electrotyping & Wood Engraving IN THE BEST STYLE, AND AT LOW PRICES.

Special attention given to the reproduction by Photo-Lithography

OF MAPS, PLANS, PICTURES OR BOOKS OF ANY KIND.

From the facilities at their command, and the completeness of their establishment, the Company are confident of giving satisfaction to all who entrust them with their orders.

G. B. BURLAND, Manager.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

WEST-END PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. H. ARNOLD has much pleasure in announcing his intention of opening, on MONDAY, the 3rd of Feb. next, a Private School, in that large building, 190 Mountain street, near Dorchester street, lately occupied by the Hon. Peter Mitchell. The house and premises are exceedingly commodious, with fine yard, spacious classrooms, and all other conveniences necessary for the purposes of a first class school. It is situated in a very desirable locality, being open, airy and easily accessible from all parts of the western portions of the city.

The School will be fitted up with new furniture and apparatus of the most approved kinds, and in accordance with the improvements required in modern systems of teaching.

Mr. Arnold would take this opportunity of saying that he has, during the last few years, spent much of his time in visiting the Educational Institutions in Great Britain and other countries, and flatters himself that the many hints thus obtained, together with the practical experience acquired, from having all his life made teaching and school management his special study and constant employment, will ensure him support in his present undertaking.

The best proofs of his past success as an educationalist in this city, will be found amongst the many hundreds of young men who have received their education at his hands, and who are now in good positions; many filling offices of trust, while others have become successful merchants, and not a few are to be found pursuing professional careers.

Mr. A. would further state that a large number of influential persons in Montreal have often solicited him to take this step, promising their influence and support.

The School will embrace three Divisions—Senior, Junior and Primary. In the Senior Division, boys only will be admitted, to whom the higher English branches and French will be taught, with Latin and Greek if required.

The Junior Division will be open to smaller boys, and a corresponding division to girls: for the latter of these as well as for the Primary Division, the best qualified and most experienced lady teachers will be secured.

The Primary Division will consist of little boys and girls from about four years of age, who will be instructed in a pleasing and attractive manner, blended with loving care and kindly supervision. It will be the teachers' aim and study, not only to instil into the infant mind a love for learning, but to exercise a judicious guardianship over their moral and physical, as well as their mental development.

Professor DUVAL, for many years a most successful teacher of the French language in the High School, has been engaged. The fact of the services of this highly qualified and well known Professor being secured, will be a sufficient guarantee that the French language will receive that attention which its value in this Province deserves.

Other competent assistants will be employed as the number of scholars increases, and other wants of the school necessitate a larger staff.

The Principal will, however, always give his personal attention to all the departments, as it will be his constant endeavor to impart a thoroughly sound and, as far as possible, a practical education to those placed under his charge, and thus render this establishment worthy the patronage and support of the community.

The course of study to be pursued in the Senior Division will be that specially necessary to prepare boys for the business of life.

French will receive particular attention without extra charge.

Latin and Greek taught to those pupils who desire the acquisition of these languages.

The English branches will comprise Reading and Spelling, Etymology, Composition, Grammar, Geography, History, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Book-keeping.

The course in the Lower Divisions will include all those branches tending to lead up to the curriculum of the seniors.

Instruction in French will be imparted to all the classes of the school.

The school year will be divided into four seasons of ten weeks each.

SESSIONS.

1st Session from 1st Monday in Sept. to Nov. 10th.

2nd " " Nov. 11th to Jan. 31st.

3rd " " Feby. 1st to April 11th.

4th " " April 12th to June 20th.

FEES.

(Strictly payable in advance for each session)

Primary Division .....\$9.00 per session.

Junior " ..... 8.00 " "

Senior " ..... 10.00 " "

Greek and Latin extra.

No deduction for absence.

During the winter season an additional charge of one dollar will be made for fuel.

As the number will be limited, early application is necessary to ensure admission.

The Principal may be seen on school business from ten to twelve o'clock, at 54 St. Matthew street, till Monday 27th inst., and after that date at the school.

Communications by letter will receive prompt attention.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

"Be not wise above what is written."

Great Clearness of Color, Absolute Purity,

Low Specific Gravity,

DISTINGUISH THE

Durham Corn Flour.

FOR BLANC MANGE, PÂTISSERS, CUSTARDS, CHILDREN'S AND INVALID'S DIET,

Durham Corn Flour

Has an established reputation. One trial is solicited from any lady who does not use it.

WM. JOHNSON, Sole Agent, MONTREAL.

Apothecaries, &c.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SODA,

is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Bellefleur, Ont.

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

Post Office, Montreal, Nov. 20, 1878.

Table with columns: ARRIVE A.M., P.M., ONTARIO AND WESTERN PROVINCES, LEAVE A.M., P.M.

Table with columns: ARRIVE A.M., P.M., LOCAL MAILS, LEAVE A.M., P.M.

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LAST EDITION.

NOT ALL GAS.

AN OUTCRY AGAINST THE GAS MONOPOLY—PEOPLE ECONOMIZE, AND THEIR GAS BILLS RISE STILL HIGHER—CITIZENS USING COAL-OIL—THE NEW "CRUDE PETROLEUM GAS"—THE CITY GAS COMPANY REDUCE THEIR PRICE.

The monopoly enjoyed by the New City Gas Company the past four years has strengthened their hands to that degree that a general outburst of indignation and protest has arisen from among consumers.

On the 25th January, 1878, acting upon the report of the deputation—consisting of A. L. Rivard, David Stephens, Kennedy and McCord—who visited American cities; also, upon a petition from a company of gentlemen—known as the "Consumers' Gas Company"—for permission to lay pipes in the streets, as well as upon a proposition made by the New City Gas Company, the City Council resolved to accept the terms of the latter Company, which were offered on the condition that no opposition be allowed.

A meeting of the shareholders will be held this afternoon to consider what action shall be taken in the matter. In the meantime Mr. De Bellefeuille has under instructions to contest the validity of the contract, and Mr. Bissonnette has been retained as counsel for several of the creditors.

unfortunate young man's demented state, upon which Fitzpatrick was committed to jail. Those who held the watch to the cells were his brother, his brother-in-law, and Constables Laviolette and Galarneau. Tom had a large number of patrons among business men, including the brokers, and was credited with possessing considerable shrewdness.

IS IT INSOLVENT?

FURTHER STATEMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE DOMINION LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY.

On the 15th of this month it will be remembered a writ of attachment issued against the Dominion Loan and Mortgage Company at the instance of Mr. V. Paradis, for \$500. This was a great surprise to many of the shareholders of the Company, one of whom stated to our reporter this morning that on the morning of the 14th the Company was notified by Mr. G. A. Hughes, the assignee, that should they fail to pay Mr. Paradis' claim of \$500, a writ of attachment would issue on the following day, and the writ was accordingly issued. It is claimed by the shareholders that when Mr. J. B. Lafleur, the Company's Manager, refused to pay the claim, there was in the safe at the office \$785 in cash. The following is the statement of the Company's affairs as furnished by our informant:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes General liabilities (\$34,155), Indirect liabilities (\$19,190), Assets (\$44,305), Due by the Gibraltar Company, Property at Magog, Hotel building, Claims on two houses, etc.

A meeting of the shareholders will be held this afternoon to consider what action shall be taken in the matter. In the meantime Mr. De Bellefeuille has under instructions to contest the validity of the contract, and Mr. Bissonnette has been retained as counsel for several of the creditors.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

THE DANGER OF CONFIDING IN STRANGERS. Some time ago an item appeared in the Witness stating that Catherine McDonald had been arrested on a charge of stealing a trunk, the property of one Bertin, who had hired her to go to the Valley des Bois, on the River Du Lièvre, about thirty-five miles from Buckingham, Que. The accused was at the time liberated on her own recognizance, awaiting the arrival of her accuser. Seeing that the latter delayed so long in coming, Mr. Dugas instructed Mr. Paule, clerk in the Police Office, to write to Mrs. Jas. McCabe, of Buckingham, with whom the girl had lived after leaving Bertin's employ. Mr. McCabe, upon receipt of the letter, telegraphed as follows:

BUCKINGHAM, Que., Feb. 19. Joseph N. Paule, Police Office, Montreal.—Miss McDonald was liberated out of what I call a black-guard's custody by Mrs. McCabe. Will write you particulars by evening mail. (Signed) J. McCabe, J.P. This telegram was succeeded by a long letter addressed to the same gentleman, in which Mr. McCabe relates the girl's story precisely as she told it to the Magistrate here. It appears from this letter, and from other information supplied to Mr. McCabe, that Bertin, or Berthier, as he is called in the above communication, represented himself to be living with his family, but this turned out to be untrue. The girl was immediately discharged, and Detective Riche instructed to give her whatever clothing she claimed in the trunk, as well as the trunk itself. She afterwards stated she was from Glenarry, Que., and that Bertin, though of respectable appearance, was a thorough scoundrel, as he had during the four days she remained at his house, endeavored to induce her to live with him as man and wife. Bertin's house she described as a two-room shanty in the midst of a forest. She was advised to have Bertin arrested for indecent assault, but as she has no means nothing further will in all probability be done.

SUPERIOUS VACCINATION.

DR. CODERRE'S CASE ON SANGUINET STREET—A GRANDMOTHER'S MYSTERY SOLVED. Dr. Coderre, in a correspondence to an evening contemporary on the 19th inst., invited the public to go and see for themselves the benefit of vaccination in several cases of small-pox, at Nos. 131 and 133 Sanguinet street. Several children, he said, had been vaccinated, and were now dangerously ill of the small-pox. Dr. LaRoque, the city health officer, this morning went to investigate the matter, and on entering the houses named found two children in each family ill of the disease. The grandmother of the children remarked to the doctor on his entering that she found it very strange that her grandchildren having been vaccinated should have caught the disease, when a number of children in Boyer's Lane had been vaccinated, and notwithstanding that to her knowledge they had been greatly exposed to the disease they had escaped from it. A few questions revealed the fact that it was a public vaccinator who had performed the vaccination in Boyer's Lane, which was also the case with her children. It was also discovered that there was evidence of vaccinal sores, instead of genuine vaccination. Three of the children are likely to recover, but doubts are entertained concerning the fourth.

DESERTED BY THEIR MOTHER.

This afternoon a little girl with light hair and unmistakably English features and pronunciation, entered the Witness Office and requested the following advertisement to be inserted: Dear mother, do repent; Charley is sick and I am ALICE M. T. Sadness was pictured on her countenance, and our reporter's sympathies were aroused. A conversation elicited the fact that on Wednesday last in the absence of her father, who has a week's wages excepting only five cents, and all her clothing, and left the house, telling the two children she was going to search for a "nice place to rent" for them, and has not since been heard of. For obvious reasons we will not mention the names of the afflicted family, but hope with the child that the recalcitrant mother will repent and return to her deserted family.

ASSIGNED.

A demand of assignment having been made, this forenoon, upon Messrs W. McLaren & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, whose suspension is announced in another column, the firm assigned to Mr. Edward Evans of Evans & Riddell, assignees. The firm have been for some time past closely examining the condition of their business, but until a recent balance sheet was struck were not aware that they were running behind as much as the results then arrived at showed. The shrinkage of stock was greater than anticipated, but the estate will, it is thought, be a very good one notwithstanding. The direct liabilities of the firm will amount to about \$300,000, while assets are estimated at \$105,000.

THE NEXT MAIL for Great Britain by the Cunard SS. "Algeria" from New York, Feb. 26th, will be closed at the Montreal Post-Office, on Monday, 24th Feb next at 3 p.m. Letters for registration should be posted half an hour previously. No supplementary mail on Tuesday, 25th—would not be in time for this steamer.

CITY ITEMS.

THE CLERKS of the head office of the Grand Trunk are furious at the idea of the offices being built at Point St. Charles.

MEAT INSPECTOR MOORE to-day seized a bad turkey from a habitation whose name he could not ascertain. He has received instructions to enforce the law with regard to grocers selling fresh fish.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS PROBABLE.—It was currently reported to-day that the New City Gas Company have in contemplation the reduction of the price of gas after the expiration of the present contract.

FULLY COMMITTED.—Jonotte, the young man who surrendered himself to the High Constable yesterday to answer to a charge of burglary, was this morning committed by Mr. Dugas to go before the Grand Jury on that charge.

MR. FAIRBAIRN'S COMMITTEE was fully organized yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gilbert Scott was appointed Chairman, and Alderman Hagar, Messrs. George Bishop, T. McNeill, Patrick Quinn, &c., are on the working committee.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to grant his patronage to the Veterinary College, and has intimated his intention of paying a visit to the institution at the earliest opportunity.

CASES DROPPED.—The case of Martinus Henriksen, accused by Mathilde Piquette with indecent assault, is dropped for the present as the defendant has left the city. The accusation of the theft of a watch brought by Henriksen against Piquette is also dropped for the same reason.

REFUSING TO PAY SEAMAN'S WAGES.—Four cases of this nature were dismissed by Mr. Dugas, P.M., this a.m., the counsel on both sides agreeing to submit the case to the arbitration of a former similar case, reported at the time in the Witness, in which one Captain Conrette was defendant, and which was dismissed then. Of course the cases heard this morning were disposed of in a like manner.

"LE NATIONAL" TO SUSPEND.—Le National, the organ of the French-speaking Liberals, will publish its valdictory to-morrow; at least the chief creditor of the publisher wrote a leading French-speaking Liberal that if the party did not come forward and diminish the heavy debt now accumulated before to-morrow, Le National would then bid farewell to its patrons. The request of the creditor was discussed, but the supporters of the National find the publisher of the paper so deeply involved that they would not be justified in taking any steps in the direction of its suspension. However, they will not be long without an organ. Phoenix-like, Le National will rise from its ashes, and will afterwards be run on a more solid basis than hitherto.

PULLING A WOMAN'S HAIR.—A young married man named Salin Peachy, who rents two rooms from one Emelie Robinson, widow of the late Michel Jacques, at No. 252 St. Dominique street, was arrested this morning by Deputy High Constable Contant, on a charge of assaulting her by pulling her hair and otherwise maltreating her. Peachy was slightly under the influence of liquor when brought before Mr. Dugas, P.M., and protested in an excited manner that he was innocent of the charge, and kissed the Bible twice in confirmation of the truth of his assertions. His Honor said, "What do you do? I never wrong anyone. Look at this paper," he continued the prisoner; "you will see I am respectable. I can get Mr. Chapleau for bail."

THE EVANGELISTIC MEETING in the Association Hall last night was well attended, notwithstanding the stormy character of the weather. A good proportion of the audience was young men, which feature caused much gratification to the promoters of these special religious services. We hope this particular feature will always characterize these meetings, notwithstanding that they are open to all who feel disposed to go—a cordial welcome being extended to all. Pointed and earnest addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Mr. Crombie, and the Rev. Mr. Gordon. The chairman feelingly expressed a strong desire that all Christians pray that God would bless these special services for the furtherance of His truth, and for the salvation and welfare of many souls.

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Feb. 21, 10 a.m.—This morning there is a very important storm central to the south of Nova Scotia, accompanied throughout the Maritime Provinces by gales and heavy snow. An area of very high pressure covers the northern portion of the Lower Lake region and the Ottawa Valley, accompanied by very cold and clear weather, and there is a depression situated over Dakota, bringing cloudy weather and south-easterly winds throughout the North-West. Storm signals were ordered up last night throughout the Maritime Provinces. Probabilities for the next 24 hours—Lower Lake region, winds gradually shifting towards the South and East, increasing cloudiness and rising temperature. St. Lawrence Upper, fresh to brisk winds, generally clear and colder weather. St. Lawrence, partly cloudy to clear and decidedly colder weather. Maritime Provinces, strong north-easterly to north-westerly gales, cloudy weather with snow followed by clearing and decidedly colder.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Friday Feb. 21, 1879. New York, Feb. 21st, 10 a.m.—Gold per Silver 6 to 8. —Greenbacks bought at 1/2 @ 00 dis; sold at 00; @ 00; Silver 6 to 8. P. D. BROWSE & Co., Brokers, 124 St. James st. FINANCIAL. The Money Market is firmer. Call loans 6 1/2 to 7 per cent, and time 8 per cent. Sterling Exchange is quiet, at 109 1/4 for round amounts between banks, and 109 1/2 over the counter. Drafts on New York per 1-16 premium. Sterling Exchange in New York, \$4.86. The Stock Market was generally weak to-day, with Montreal, a little firmer at the close of this afternoon's board. Sales this forenoon: 25 Montreal at 135; 113 do. at 134 1/2; 66 Merchants' at 76 1/2; 80 Telegraph at 100. Sales this afternoon: 46 Montreal at 135; 5 do. at 135 1/2; 40 Ontario at 62 1/2; 5 Molsons at 84. CHICAGO, Feb. 21, 2.05 p.m.—Wheat, 93c March; 93 1/2c to 93 3/4c April.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The flour market is very quiet, but holders have advanced the prices for Fall Wheat Flour, owing in part to its comparative scarcity and also in part to speculation as to the change in tariff. For Superior Extra, \$4.70 to \$4.75, and even as high as \$5 has been asked. Spring Extra has also advanced to \$4.45 to \$4.50. These prices are not as yet established, as no transactions have taken place except an odd lot of Superior at \$4.70. We quote Superior Extra, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Extra Superior, \$4.45 to \$4.50; Fancy, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Spring Extra, \$4.20 to \$4.25; Superfine, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Strong Bakers', \$4.30 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.40 Middlings, \$2.90 to \$3.10; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.70; Ontario Bags, \$1.95 to \$2.05; City Bags delivered, \$2.22 1/2 to \$2.25. Foreign grain advices are not so encouraging this morning. The Chicago Wheat Market opened with a weaker tendency, and quickly declined from 93 1/2c to 92 1/2c by calling upon 92 1/2c, and stood at the close of the Morning Board 93 or 1/4c

lower than yesterday's closing prices. Advice from Great Britain is better as regards wheat. A London private despatch quotes Corn 3d cheaper. Wheat stronger and in good demand. English advices are: Corn higher prices asked, but no advance established. Corn slow. Mark Lane Wheat firmer; do Corn quiet. Red Winter Wheat off coast 4 1/4; California Wheat off coast 4 1/4; do do, 2 1/4; do do for prompt shipment 2 1/4 to 2 1/2. Arrivals off coast 4 1/4. Wheat and Corn small. English and coast wheat and Corn, spot, fair enquiry. California Flour quiet and unchanged. Liverpool 11s. American Flour quiet and unchanged. There is little or nothing doing in butter, and prices remain nominally unchanged. Holders here are now looking forward to the home trade during Lent, and with considerable confidence. The cheese market is unchanged, and prices are firm. The local trade has been a fair good, and full prices are being paid for suitable goods. Dressed hogs are firm at \$5.00 to \$5.75. Mess Pork is inactive, but steady, at \$13.50 to \$13.75. Lard, Canadian, in tubs, 8c; do do, in kegs, 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c. Chicago is neglected at 9 1/4c. Smoked Meats are unchanged. Hams are selling well at 9c to 9 1/2c, and Rolled Bacon, 7 1/2c to 8c. Ashes, \$4.05 to \$4.10. Receipts, 1,400 bbls.; Flour 850 bbls.; Receipts—Oats, 1,400 bbls.; Butter, 107 packages; Leather, 125 rolls. CHICAGO, Feb. 21, 11 a.m.—Wheat, 92c March; 92c bid April; receipts, 56,000 bushels; shipments, 20,000 bushels. Corn, 33 1/2c April; 37 1/4c bid May; 37 1/4c to 37 3/4c June; receipts, 97,000 bushels; shipments, 22,500 March; 22 1/2c April; 25 1/2c to 25 3/4c May; 25 1/2c to 25 3/4c June; receipts, 18,000 bushels. Barley, receipts, 6,000 bushels; shipments, 9,000 bush. Rye, \$1.40 bid March; \$1.17 1/2c asked April. \$1.32 1/2c May. Oats, \$1.17 1/2c bid March; \$1.05 1/2c April, \$0.92 1/2c May. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21, 1 p.m.—(To W. J. Fairbairn)—Winter Wheat advanced 1d to 2d.

THE MARKETS—FEB. 21.

The markets were largely attended to-day, and all kinds of produce were well supplied. Oats are slightly lower priced, good oats selling generally at about 70c per bag, by the load; other kinds of grain were without change in price. Roots and vegetables are cheaply supplied by dealers at \$5.75 per 100 lbs; beef quarters are in better demand, and good head-quarters have advanced about 50c per 100 lbs. Fresh killed poultry continue scarce and dear. Eggs were much sold in small lots at from 35c to 40c per dozen; a few dozen were sold at 45c. The hay market was well supplied with hay to-day; good hay brings from \$8 to \$9.25 per 100 bushels. Second and third quality hay is from \$6 to \$7.50 do. Straw is \$3.80 to \$5 do. There was a large supply of milled cows at Vicer Market to-day. Mr. McShane sold two cows for \$16 and \$18. J. Daley, of Hemmingford, sold two pretty good cows for \$68. Several other sales were made at from \$25 to \$32 each. Calves were numerous, and slightly lower priced. Very few sheep were brought to market, and high prices are asked for the few offered.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(Specially Reported for the Witness.) TORONTO, Feb. 21.—Flour more active and advancing. Extra has sold at equal to \$4.05 here, and Spring Extra at equal to \$3.75 and \$3.80. Oatmeal held at \$3.60, but no bids. Wheat still quiet but firm, and wanted at 90c to 91c for No. 1 Spring and 86c to 87c for No. 2. Oats and barley sold two pretty good cows for \$68. Several other sales were made at from \$25 to \$32 each. Calves were numerous, and slightly lower priced. Very few sheep were brought to market, and high prices are asked for the few offered. Peas nominally unchanged.

Table with 3 columns: Location (Liverpool, Feb. 20, 21), Item (Flour, Wheat, Barley, etc.), and Price. Includes prices for various grades of flour, wheat, and other commodities.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST—Feb. 21.

Table with 3 columns: Item (Gold, North-West, Pacific Mail, etc.), Price, and Change. Lists prices for various stocks and commodities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORANGEMEN and their friends will please remember the Orange concert this evening in the West End Hall, 132 Chatham street. A good programme has been prepared, including an address from the Grand Chaplain, Bro. C. A. Doudlet. FEMALE PEDESTRIANS ON THE TRACK.—Miss Jessie Anderson, a native of Montreal, eighteen years of age, will take part in the twenty-five mile walking contest to-morrow evening against Miss Warren, whose pedestrian feats have been recently recorded.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RESULT OF OUR INFORMATION for the times is that every body is having their Dress, Hat, Overcoat, Table Covers, Shawls, &c., Cleaned or Dyed and Pressed equal to new, at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 Craig st., near Victoria Square. ROOMS to Let, en suite or singly, at 1373 St. Catherine st. SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET CHEAP. Good locality. Apply to B. A. Dyeing Co., 521 St. Joseph street. TO LET, 16 1/2 Drummond street, a beautiful Lower Tenement, in first-class order; all modern conveniences; 7 rooms and pantry; rent low to good tenant. Apply to WM. CLARKE, of G. & W. Clarke, St. James st. TO LET. No. 240 Upper University street, semi-detached, stone bay windows, furnace, &c.; elegant residence; rent, \$500. No. 13 Lincoln Avenue, stone front house, furnace, &c.; rent, \$280. No. 20 Lake street, Buckingham Terrace, complete house in every respect; \$300. No. 518 St. Lawrence street, bay windows; first floor from St. Antoine street; eight rooms, bath, W.C., gas, separate yard and shed; rent, \$45. Office: 21 Bonaventure street, C. B. and I. Association. W. L. MALTBY, Secretary. TO LET, the Stone House No. 103 Champ de Mars street, near the City Hall, containing seven rooms, bath and closet; rent, \$20 per month. Apply at No. 125 Champ de Mars street. FURNISHED HOUSE to let, in first-class locality from 1st May, for Summer months; rent very moderate to desirable tenant. Address: Box 916, P. O., Montreal. TO LET, Claude street, opposite 1. Bonsecours Market, two good and well lighted Produce Stores, at very low rental. 1. PARENT BROS., 97 St. Francois Xavier st. TO LET, with immediate entry if desired, two Dwelling Houses, stone fronts, 33 and 35 McTavish street, overlooking the grounds of the McGill College, near the delightful situation in the city. Apply to DAVID BROWN, 219 St. James street. PERSONAL—Henri Gailliard, Upholster, from Geneva, Switzerland, will hear of something to his advantage by calling upon D.A. BUDGE, Secretary T. M. C. A., Victoria Square.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

A Meeting of the Electors of Point St. Charles favorable to the election of Mr. O. J. Devlin, will be held at Lomas' Hotel, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock. Every elector at the Point is requested to attend.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE, FARM OR CITY PROPERTY. DRUMMOND BROTHERS & CO., Montreal.

"TUQUE BLEUE."

TRAMP TO-MORROW AFTERNOON TO BACK RIVER (LAKEUSSES), From Club Room at 3.30 o'clock sharp. GEO. R. STARK, Hon. Sec.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY CONCERT AND SOCIAL

of Hackett L.O.L. 1,474, to take place in the West-End Hall, 132 Chatham st., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21st, 1879. Addressed by W. M. and the Rev. C. A. Doudlet. Selections by Orchestral Band. Songs by Messrs. Mcintosh and Mathewson. Recitation by Mr. Stoba. Highland Flair and Sword Dance by Niven Bros. Duet, piano and violin, by Messrs. Lander and May. Double Jig by Messrs. Robinson & Co. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. Prof. Polo will preside at the piano. Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Half Ticket, 25c. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, 50c.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Philadelphia vs. Montreal, a 25 mile walking match, between Miss L. A. Warren of Philadelphia, and Miss Jessie Anderson of Montreal, at Perry Hall, 712 Craig st., SATURDAY EVENING, to start at 8.30 o'clock precisely. The winner will be awarded a lady's good hunting case watch, diamond setting. Last appearance of Miss Warren previous to her departure for Toronto.

THE REV. CANON BALDWIN

Will conduct the Sabbath school Teachers' Class in Y.M.C.A. Rooms, from 12 to 1, TO-MORROW. D. A. BUDGE, Secretary.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY. The Lowest Prices. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SCRAP ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS. Call and examine our magnificent assortment. ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES. G. & W. CLARKE, Importers, 238 St. James st.

OFFICES TO LET.

Three central offices, 240 St. James street, at present occupied by Duncan Macfarlan. Assignee; heated by steam. Also, several SMALL OFFICES, and the TWO UPPER FLOORS, suitable for Society Halls, or light manufacturing business; rent low to good tenants. Apply to G. & W. CLARKE, 238 St. James street.

FOR SALE, the following new

and second-hand Machinery, all in perfect order and warranted as represented. Two second-hand Engines, 15 H. P., each, \$250; one do, 8 H. P., \$75; one do, 5 H. P., \$75; one new 60 H. P., first class, \$850; one do, 20 H. P., \$400; one do, 10 H. P., \$250; one do, 12 H. P., Portable and Boiler, \$700; one do, 8 H. P., Hoisting Engine on Wheels, \$700; one second-hand 3 H. Head & Sisco Steam Pump, \$150; one new 6 H. Centrifugal Pump, \$160. Also several new and second-hand Boilers at correspondingly low prices. EAGLE FOUNDRY, 34 King street.

DAMAGED FANCY WORK.

A lot of bargains still left which will be sold below cost. Cheap sale ends last day of February, at 213 St. James street. PERSONAL.—Dear Mother, do Repent; Charley is sick and I am sad. ALICE M. T. WANTED, a General Servant able to iron. 2 McGill College Avenue. WANTED, washing and ironing by the day; best references, 1,029 St. Catherine street. WANTED, an experienced Table-maid to manage city references. Apply to Mrs. WILKERSTAN THOMAS, 730 Sherbrooke st. WANTED, a young Girl, about 16 or 18, as Housemaid; must have good city references. Apply at 1,651 St. Catherine street. WANTED, experienced Laundry Hands; none but those who have worked in Laundries need apply. W. J. MCCONNELL, Centennial Laundry, 353 Notre Dame street. WANTED, a Seamstress, by the day; one who can work a Wheeler & Wilson machine well. Apply at No. 20 McTavish street. WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 173 Mansfield st. EMPLOYMENT.—Two nice young country Girls (Protestants) want situations in private families. Apply to Mrs. GARDNER, 40 St. Antoine street, Registry Office. EMPLOYMENT.—Young Woman, with references, wishes to obtain a situation as Nurse or Housemaid; would like to engage with an American family. Apply to Miss NEVILLE, Registry Office, 5 Anderson street. EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation by a thorough Gardener. Address C. J. C. st. office. EMPLOYMENT.—An experienced Nurse (Protestant) wishes to obtain a situation; will take entire charge of an infant; good references. Apply to Miss NEVILLE, 5 Anderson street. BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman desires Board at reasonable rates; a vicinity of English Cathedral; private family preferred. Address immediately G. C. S. st. office. ROOMS.—Wanted, by a married couple, a furnished Bedroom and Sitting-Room and room to use as Kitchen, or use of Kitchen. Address ROOMS, this office. ROOMS with Board, \$3.50 per week. 53 Bleury street. ROOM.—A warm and well furnished room in quiet locality near the business part of the city; gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c. 20 St. Monique street. LOST, in Post Office or St. James Stamp Office, a bunch of Keys. Reward at FISHERS' Stamp Office. LOST, Buckskin Glove (left hand), between or near Star building and Post Office. Finder will be rewarded by T. P. POWELL, 103 St. James street. THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at Nos. 33, 35 and 37 St. Bonaventure street, by John Dougal & Son, composed of Jean Dougal, of New York, and John Ross Dougal and J. D. Dougal of Montreal.