

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XX. No. 50.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT

Notice of births, marriages and deaths, invariably published in this paper, at the rate of one cent per line for each insertion. No notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.
CROMBIE.—In this city, on the 11th inst., at 221 Peel street, the wife of A. M. Crombie, of a son.
EAVES.—At 1802 St. Catherine street, on the 4th inst., the wife of E. Eaves, of a daughter.
McGLASHAN.—At Belleville, Ont., on the 9th inst., the wife of H. J. McGlashan, of a son.
BOYD.—On the 8th inst., at 52 Latour street, the wife of Robert E. Boyd, of a daughter.

MARRIED.
McDONALD-EWEN.—On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. John Foster, Alex. McDonald, of Pomeroy, Man., to Emma Faith, third daughter of Thos. Ewen, of Collingwood.
COULTER-CAMERON.—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Reid, Jamestown, County of Chateauguay, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, R. A., Henry Coulter, of the same place, and Mary Isabella, daughter of Mr. John Cameron, of Malton, New York.

PONTON-HANNAFORD.—On the 10th inst., at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Elie, Rector, assisted by the Rev. Canon Norman, D. C. L., Edward George, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. A. Ponton, of Belleville, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of E. P. Hannaford, Esq., of this city.

DIED.
BATES.—At Laprairie, on the 12th inst., Alexander Bates, 14 years, 4 months and 9 days, youngest son of Lowe and Mary Bates.
MACLENNAN.—Of congestion of the brain, on Tuesday morning, March 8th, at the residence of his mother, in Komsville, Janet Ann, widow of the late Rev. Alex. Maclellan, of Amherst Island, aged 36 years.

WYNNESS.—At Lachine, on the 9th March, after a short illness, Andrew Wynness, eldest son of the late John Wynness, aged 29 years and 6 months.

Aberdeen papers please copy.

SHORT.—On the 7th inst., at his residence, Wythecombe, Shagbroke, Anne, widow of the late Hon. Judge Short, aged 71 years.

PORTFOLIO.—In this city, on the 11th inst., in the 62nd year of her age, Margaret McGowan, widow of the late Richard Portfolios, native of County Leitrim, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from her son's residence, No. 15 St. Germain street, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, to Christ Church Cathedral, and from thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Gone to rest to the better land.
Free from her sorrow and care;
Guided by an unseen hand
To her heavenly mansion fair.

Ballyshannon Herald please copy.
ROBERTSON.—On Thursday, 10th inst., at the residence of her grandson, James R. Gibb, Advocate, 50 St. Matthew street, Jane Mason, widow of the late Rev. James Robertson, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., aged 87 years.

Funeral service at 50 St. Matthew street, at 1:30 p.m., Saturday, the 12th inst.
Funeral at Sherbrooke, from the residence of her son, the Hon. J. G. Robertson, at two p.m., on Sunday, the 13th inst., to the Congregational Church, and thence to the Protestant Cemetery, Sherbrooke.

SCALES.—At Rawdon, P.Q., on the 2nd inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience, William Scales, aged 28 years and 9 months, beloved son of the late William Scales. His end was peace.
Gone to his rest, to the better land.
Free from each sorrow and care;
Guided by an unseen hand
To heavenly mansions fair.

MONTRE.—In this city, on the 10th inst., in the 7th year of her age, Mary Fisher, relict of the late Malcolm McIntyre, of Callander, Scotland.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Duncan McIntyre, No. 151 Dorchester street west, on Saturday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, thence to the Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation.

CAMPBELL.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Elizabeth Steel, widow of the late Robert Campbell, and mother of Dr. F. W. Campbell, a native of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Dr. F. W. Campbell, No. 10 Phillips' Place, on Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, to the First Baptist Church, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICHARD SEALE. Furnishings, 43 St. Antoine street.

Wm. King is selling black walnut bedroom suits at \$35; ash dressing case suits \$24. Call and see his assortment of all bedroom suits for the spring. Goods stored free until 1st May. 632 Craig street (near F. Leary).

See HERE!—For one dollar and fifty cents we will send you, to any address, one dozen assorted stereoscopic views of any of the following places:—Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, Capoula, Tadoussac, Saguenay, Toronto, Niagara, Thousand Islands, Lake George, Adirondack, Champlain, Adirondack, Valley, Cal. When ordering the above, address J. G. Parks, photographer, 195 St. James street, Montreal.

NARAL CA. TARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.—It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Soule's Sphorometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter. The instruments expressed in this advertisement to physicians and sufferers are available. Send the Sphorometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and curative. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Soule, 15 St. Philip's Square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamp for reply.

SEVERAL FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, new and second-hand, for sale cheap, at J. H. SHAW & CO.'S, 724 Craig street (near Victoria street).

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued by
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
Accountant and Commissioner
FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS.
118 St. James street (opposite the Post Office).

AT LOWEST PRICES TO THE TRADE.

BEST PACKERS.
CANNED LOBSTERS.
CANNED SALMON.
CANNED MACKEREL.
CANNED CORN (Yarmouth).
CANNED PEAS.
CANNED BEANS.
CANNED SUCCOBATH.
CANNED RASPBERRIES.
CANNED STRAWBERRIES.
CANNED BLACKBERRIES.
CANNED PINE APPLES.
CANNED COVE OYSTERS.
ALL KINDS OF FISH, &c.

D. HATTON & CO.

BARGAINS!!
AT THE CARPET WAREHOUSE.
Previous to the opening of the SPRING TRADE, and to make room for NEW GOODS, a number of lines have been marked down to prices that will ensure a rapid clearance. REMNANTS OF OIL CLOTH at cost, COV. RICKS and POLKS at greatly reduced prices. PINK STAINED WALNUT FLOOR, large size, complete, \$2. Large line of HEARTH RUGS at a heavy reduction. The whole stock of CROWN MATERIALS and FURNITURE, including a large stock of Carpets, is being sold at a reduced price. A number of new year's patterns of CARPETS at reduced prices. SCHOLAR BAUS and HASSOCKS' CREAM. BONA FIDE REDUCTIONS.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON.
459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

FOR SOFT AND STIFF HATS.
In line for quality, especially adapted to stand hard wear, go to COWAN'S. Flexible Hats, consolidated linings, having the appearance of stiff felt, soft and easy fitting. 70 varieties of all shapes and styles from the best foreign makers, supplemented by our own favorites, including the famous "Palliser," best hat in town.

H. W. COWAN & CO.
THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEWS.
"Never before in the history of the Drapery trade have people seen such grand reductions made."

As have been made this week at Carley's in the Crotonne Department. The movement simply amounts to a general slaughter in prices, not of common, unsuitable goods, but of the richest and choicest patterns, and best finished goods. Room must be made and the Crotonnes must be sold!

Very good Twilled Crotonnes, marked down to 10 1/2 per yard.
Very good Crotonnes, marked down to 16 1/2, former price, 20c to 22c per yard.
Extra good Crotonnes, marked down to 19c, former price, 25c and 27c per yd.

Very best Crape finch Crotonnes, marked down to 25c per yard, former price, 30c and 35c per yard.

REMEMBER
at the original prices, ours were considered the cheapest Crotonnes in Montreal.

TURKISH TOWELLING.
Just received a large lot of Bleached and Unbleached Turkish Towelling.

TURKISH TOWELS.
At S. Carley's you will find a large assortment Turkish Bath Towels at very low prices.

AT S. CARLEY'S
you can buy Turkish Bath Towels, from 19c to \$1.05 each.

CARLEY'S TABLE LINEN.
You will find the largest and best assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen and Damask.

AT S. CARLEY'S.
At S. Carley's you can buy useful Unbleached Table Linen, for 19c per yard.

Good Unbleached Table Linen, 20c per yd.
Very good Unbleached Table Linen, only 25c per yd.
Bleached Damask, from 54c per yard and upward.

S. CARLEY,
MONTREAL.

W. PARKS.
The best Knitting Cotton we know of is that made by W. Parks & Son, of St. John, N.B. Our customers are delighted with it.

For Sewing Cotton, Clapperton's make seems to be asked for more than any other.

MARCHING ORDERS.
The Patron wears it in full page at S. Carley's. Boxes of cards are sent out daily on the double quick time. Extensively the card, suitable for any material, are being sold at less than half time.

MARCHING ORDERS.
Good judgment. Ladies are showing their good judgment in keeping our Hosiery hands busy all day serving them to Hosiery and Underwear. The low prices and great bargains, together with good choice, is doing it.

MARCHING ORDERS.
Fashionable Trimmings at S. Carley's. New Goods just in are changing camp daily for trimmings handsome Velvet and Silk Mantles, Costumes, Dresses, &c.

Come in and see them as they arrive.

MARCHING ORDERS.
Embroideries are changing camp, 3c per yard.
Kid Gloves are changing position, 17c per pair.
Corsets are on the move, 30c.
Fringes have marching orders, 5c per yard.
Laces are doing the right wheel (low price).

NEW DRESS GOODS.
Just received, special line of new All-Wool French Mouseline Fouille, for "Spring Costumes," in all the latest shades, to be sold at S. Carley's for 50c and 60c per yard.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
Just received, special line of new All-Wool French Fouille, in all the latest shades, for "Spring Costumes," to be sold at S. Carley's for 42c and 48c per yard.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
Just received, special line of new All-Wool Crape Bunting, extra fine make, for summer wear, in capucine grey, deep water blue, old gold; fawn, liver grey, amber, cardinal, navy blue, etc., to be sold at S. Carley's for 38c per yard.

Also, a special lot of new All-Wool French Crepon Cloth, for "Spring Costumes," to be sold at 33c per yard.

S. CARLEY,
MONTREAL.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Issued by
J. S. HUNTER.
Notaries Public, Commissioners for all the Provinces.
HERBERT S. HUNTER, B. C. L.,
Notary Public and Commissioner
No. 110 St. James Street.

GRAY'S SYRUP
RED SPRUCE GUM.
Stops a Cough immediately.

FOR SOFT AND STIFF HATS.
In line for quality, especially adapted to stand hard wear, go to COWAN'S. Flexible Hats, consolidated linings, having the appearance of stiff felt, soft and easy fitting. 70 varieties of all shapes and styles from the best foreign makers, supplemented by our own favorites, including the famous "Palliser," best hat in town.

H. W. COWAN & CO.
THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

COKE! COKE!
Suitable for Ranges, Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers, &c., &c. Prices reduced in summer season.
Schmidt's Children.
\$1.75 per Tonnage-Children.
Delivered free within city limits.
THE MONTREAL GAS CO.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING,
From 12.15 to 1 o'clock.
Y. M. C. A. Rooms.
Christians who desire a revival of God's work in their own hearts and in the city are especially requested to unite in this service.

Requests for prayer should be addressed to the Secretary.
Monday, March 14.—"Something Better than Earthly Substance," Heb. x. 31; Matt. vi. 19. 20.—Mr. R. H. Smith.
Tuesday, March 15.—"The Divine Testimony," Matt. iii. 17-17; xvi. 5.—Rev. Robert Mackay.
Wednesday, March 16.—"The Heart's Response to God's Call," 1 Sam. iii. 10. 11; Psalm xxvii. 8.—Mr. W. O. Buchanan.
Thursday, March 17.—"Persecuted but not Forsaken," 1 Kings xiv. 1-8; 11; Gal. vi. 8. 9.—Rev. J. M. McCall.
Friday, March 18.—"God's Threatening in His Promises," Never Fails," Rom. xxi. 63-65; Isaiah xlii. 14. 15.—Rev. J. W. Stoddard.
Saturday, March 19.—"Prayer for the Preaching of the Word."

CRYSTAL PALACE RINK.
Good ice and music to-night. Admission, 10 cents.
MASQUERADE Thursday Evening, 17th inst. Admission, 15 cents.
SAM. ROBERTSON, Manager.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL RELIGIOUS MEETING.
TO-NIGHT at 8 in Y. M. C. A.
Strangers welcome.

BIBLE CLASSES.
SUNDAY at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m., Bible Classes.
8.30 p.m.—Evangelistic Meetings.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES A. OGILVY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NEW WORSTED COATINGS. NEW.
NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS. NEW.
NEW MELTON CLOTH. NEW.
NEW COSTUME SUITINGS. NEW.
NEW DRESS GOODS. NEW.

All the latest shades and combinations

OXFORD SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

All the newest designs.

JAMES A. OGILVY,
199 St. Antoine Street.

FOR TWELVE PERSONS,
NEW DINNER SETS!
FOR EIGHTEEN PERSONS.
NEW DINNER SETS!
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
UNIQUE SHAPED CHAMBER SETS!
NEW PATTERNS!
WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
425 Notre Dame street.

Our Japanese Goods taking immensely
Fifty more VERY HANDSOME SCROLLS in store on MONDAY.

WILEY'S CHINA HALL.
425 Notre Dame street.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
SWISS EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS!
Just marked off "TEN THOUSAND" yards of Knitted Edgings and Insertions direct from the manufacturer in St. Gall, Switzerland.

Swiss Edgings and Insertions, 100 new patterns.
Swiss Edgings and Insertions, from half an inch to half a yard wide.
Swiss Edgings and Insertions, from 5c to \$1.50 per yard.
Swiss Edgings and Insertions, sample cards of all the new patterns to select from.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
403 and 405 Notre Dame street, Cor. St. Peter.
Five percent Discount for Cash on all purchases over one dollar.

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No. 110 St. James Street.

TO LET, that very desirable new two-story mansard and basement stone front house, No. 580 Sherbrooke street, opposite Mr. C. J. Bridge's fine residence, heated by furnace, all modern conveniences, recently painted and listed throughout will be rented low to a desirable tenant. Apply to O. W. STANTON, Real Estate Agent, 101 St. James street.

TO LET, Cottage Nos. 132 and 134 Colville street, 8 Rooms, Bath, and W.C., perfect drainage and pleasant locality, in good order; possession of No. 132 immediately if desired; rent only \$15 per month. Apply at 133 Colville street.

TO LET, the Stone Front House No. 116 Mackay street, above St. Catherine, heated by furnace, in complete order and containing all modern conveniences. Apply to O. W. STANTON, Real Estate Agent, 101 St. James street.

EBONY AND GOLD Furniture, in great variety, at H. J. SHAW & CO.'S, 728 Craig street.

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ALL ARE WELCOME.

PIANOS! PIANOS!
The most reasonable price Pianos in the Market.
PEASE PIANOS
in Squares and Uprights at \$250, \$275 and \$300.
Examine them before you purchase elsewhere, and you will find them equal to a number of instruments that are sold at a much higher price.

PEASE PIANOS!
The best medium priced Pianos in the Market. Illustrated Catalogue and Price List mailed free to all on application to
C. W. LINDSAY,
Agent for C. D. Pease & Co.'s New York Pianos and New England Co.'s Organs.
Warehouses: 1310 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

JUST OPENED
At 177 St. Lawrence Street.
A branch store of the
LI-QUOR TEA COMPANY.
(Of London, England.)
A handsome library for nothing.
Every purchaser to the extent of 3 lbs. tea gets a splendidly bound book—5,000 volumes to pick from.
Call and see the books and taste the tea at
177 ST. LAWRENCE ST., MONTREAL.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Previous to removing to No. 53 St. Sulpice street, a General Reduction in Prices Will be Made of my whole stock of Silver-plated Ware, Plated Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, &c., all new and fashionable goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN WATSON,
370 St. Paul street, Cor. St. Sulpice.

OVER 200 BEDROOM SETS IN Walnut, Ash, Oak, etc., in Ash and Walnut, \$21 up to \$100; in Walnut, \$35 up to \$100; in Walnut with Marble Tops, \$55 to \$125; fine Wardrobes to match, to be had at great reduction during this month at H. J. SHAW & CO., 728 Craig street.

TOY HORSES ON WHEELS!
VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES.
SOMETHING GOOD, STRONG AND HANDSOME!
R. N. McCALLUM,
1305 St. Catherine street—Queen's Hall Block,
(2nd store West of University street.)

GRAND CHANCE for Harness and Trunk Makers. For sale, old established harness and trunk shop in large and flourishing village in the Western Townships. Well stocked and equipped; good patronage; good building; location central. Must be sold immediately. Address, within three days, Mrs. D. W. MOUTON, Guelph, Ont., P.Q.

FARM TO LET, in the Green Valley, about fifty miles from Dorchester, N.Y.
Apply to
W. H. PRENTICE,
439 St. Paul street.

TO LET, that very desirable new two-story mansard and basement stone front house, No. 580 Sherbrooke street, opposite Mr. C. J. Bridge's fine residence, heated by furnace, all modern conveniences, recently painted and listed throughout will be rented low to a desirable tenant. Apply to O. W. STANTON, Real Estate Agent, 101 St. James street.

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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
CABLE
(Via Montreal Line.)
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 12.—In consequence of urgency in the supply bill having been declared for Monday the Irish members will not attend Sunday's demonstrations in Ireland, but will remain in London.

THE PORTUGUESE CABINET.
LONDON, March 12.—The Liberal Cabinet which took office eighteen months ago has created an income tax and now adds to its public consumption by granting special judicial and tariff rights to England. In the course of the Chamber of Deputies troops had to charge the mob, which uttered Republican cries and protested against the treaty and Cabinet. Patrols cleared the streets and the garrison was kept under arms. The Ministers' carriages were boycotted. Similar manifestations and meetings were held in Oporto, Faro, Coimbra and other towns to protest against the income tax and British influence. The fall of the Cabinet is probable.

THE IRISH AGITATION.
LONDON, March 12.—An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Coventry last night under the auspices of Messrs. Arthur O'Connor and Finnegan, Home Rulers. Mr. O'Connor was met by a storm of yells. He remained standing some minutes, and made several attempts to read Mr. Parnell's manifesto, urging the support of the conservative candidate. Finally a rush was made to the platform, and a free fight ensued. The police cleared the hall. All the tables and chairs were smashed. The disturbance is attributed to the extreme radicals.

SAD CONDITION OF LIMA.
PANAMA, March 12.—The situation at Lima is most distressing. Occupied by a hostile army, the public buildings stripped of valuables, no government in existence, President Pirola a fugitive, and public men holding aloof from national affairs. The Chilians are extending their dictatorial occupation, and the annexation of Peru to Chile is among the possibilities, unless peace negotiations are soon commenced. Pirola, after refusing to treat with the Chilians, now offers to return and open negotiations, but it is not known whether the Chilians will deal with him.

(Via Dominion Line.)
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
LONDON, March 12.—The Conservative members of Parliament met at the Carlton Club today and resolved to oppose Mr. Gladstone's proposal to vote the application of urgency for the Committee of Supply on Monday.

TRICHINOSIS IN SPAIN.
MADRID, March 12.—The examination of five persons who died in the hospitals disclosed the cause. The authorities have ordered severe precautions to prevent further cases.

AMERICAN.
PROHIBITION IN NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, N.C., March 12.—The bill to submit the prohibition question to the people is law, and the election is ordered for the first Thursday in August.

COMMEMORATING THE GREAT FIRE.
CHICAGO, March 12.—At the meeting of citizens to take steps commemorative of the 10th anniversary of the great fire, it was proposed to erect a building for a public library to cost half a million. The library has grown from a nucleus of 7,000 volumes which Mr. Tom Haynes secured as gifts from English authors and publishers to the city immediately after the fire.

THE RACE.
NEW YORK, March 12.—At 9 o'clock this morning the score stood: Vaughan, 424; O'Leary, 414.
2 p.m.—Vaughan, 437; O'Leary, 430.

THE SNOW STORM.
McGREGOR, La., March 12.—The telegraph lines were down and a heavy snow and wind storm is prevailing. A report from Cedar Rapids says the fall will exceed eighteen inches, and it is drifting badly.

ST. PAUL, March 12.—The Hastings, Dakota Branch Milwaukee Railway, the Winona & St. Peter, the lower line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Des Moines & Fort Dodge and Illinois Central, east of Fort Dodge, are all blockaded by one of the worst blizzards of the winter. Many trains are abandoned.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—There is heavy snow here again and another blockade is probable.
(Via Dominion Line.)

THE BUFFALO CATASTROPHE.
BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—By the boiler explosion yesterday at the Phoenix boiler shop six men were killed and several seriously injured. Some of the bodies were thrown across the street and terribly mangled. Pieces of iron were thrown a half mile. Twenty-five men were employed in the works, and the wonder is that so few escaped. The following are the names of the killed: Robert A. Patterson, senior member of the firm; William Gibson, nephew to Patterson; Francis Chadwick, William Wagner and John Laidlaw. The sixth body is that of an unknown man.

A MEMBER OF THE TWEED RING SENTENCED.
NEW YORK, March 12.—Prince Harry W. Genet, of Tammany ring fame, was sentenced today to imprisonment in the penitentiary for eight months and a fine of \$9,000 for having obtained the signature of the mayor of this city in 1871 to a warrant for \$4,800 on false pretenses in connection with the Court House of the Ninth District.

CANADIAN.
PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.
(Special to the Witness.)
OTTAWA, March 12.

The Senate committee on the Tibbits-Glacier claims has held several meetings and taken documentary evidence. The New Brunswick Government was asked to be represented before the committee, but declined to recognize the claim in any way.

The bill to amend the Scott Act stands at the foot of public bills and orders, and cannot be reached this session unless the Government furnishes special opportunity.

The Hon. Mr. Atkins introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to amend the Indian Act of 1880.

The bills to incorporate the Quebec and Ontario Railway and the Manitoba boundary bill were read a third time.

OTTAWA.
(Special to the Witness, March 12.)
PROFESSOR MACOUN delivered a lecture before the Scientific Society last night. He declared that the summer climate of the Peace River region was similar to that of Ontario, and the same cereals that came to perfection in the latter place would do so in the former. Actual cultivation has proved the statement to be true. Amongst many illustrations he cited that of the cabbage, which being a seedling plant grew equally well in the North-West, as the soil contained much alkaline matter, although some people maintained such soil was of no value. He referred to the law of production and showed that all plants produce more growth the nearer they approach their northern limit and

LATEST NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

REPORTED MURDER OF AYOOB KHAN AND MAHMOUD JAN.

A Calcutta despatch says news has been received from Kelat to the effect that Mahmud Jan, the noted Afghan leader during the late war, had been murdered by a private enemy.

A despatch from Candahar says Ayooob Khan having shot an orderly while in a fit of insubordination, has been murdered by the relatives of the man whom he killed.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A correspondent at Mount Prospect has had an interview with Joubert. The latter said he would agree that the English flag might be hoisted once a year, and an English resident officer be placed in the Transvaal to legislate on all native questions. All land and frontier questions to be referred to the Colonial Government. The Boers would also agree to a confederation if it was desired by the other South African colonies. Joubert said he would consider no terms which included annexation, but thought a settlement might be effected by the annexation of that portion of the Transvaal on this side of the Vaal River, and giving the Boers a Republic on the other side, the British being indemnified for war expenses by this additional territory.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the prospect for the Irish Land bill is becoming desperate.

The *Times* says: "Combinations of various kinds demand the time of Parliament and are not favorable to the immediate prospects of the Land bill."

The *News* says: "In view of the conclusion of the debate on the Condon bill, the extreme Liberals have pressed a new policy on the attention of the Parnellites. It is proposed that, by studiously moderate opposition in committee of supply, the Home Rulers should endeavor to obliterate the strong feeling prevailing against their conduct in England. This accomplished, in the event of the Land bill not being thoroughly satisfactory, certain Liberals will undertake to participate in an appeal to public opinion in the provinces."

A Dublin despatch says: "It is understood that the Privy Council discussed the Land bill on Friday. The *Gazette* offers £500 reward for information of the murderers of Farrelly, Macanally, the farmer, arrested on Friday, is the first prisoner charged with treasonable practices."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Gladstone said he hoped, if his proposal to facilitate business in Committee of Supply was accepted, he would be able to bring forward a bill to the debate on the Candahar question. There are fifty supplemental votes of money to be taken before the close of the financial year. It is proposed to fix the portion of the Afghan war expenses to be borne by England at five million pounds, which will partly be met by the remission of two million pounds due by India, and partly by a series of annual grants to India. He said he would move on Monday that the state of public business is urgent in reference to Supply, and that Supply shall consequently have precedence.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he was anxious to support the Government in the arrangement of business, but an application for urgency to Supply was a matter for grave consideration. In connection with this statement it is to be noted that there will be a meeting of the Conservative party at the Carlton Club to-day (Saturday).

Mr. Gladstone also stated in the House that the Government will ask a vote on account for three months. The introduction of the Land Bill before Easter will depend on whether all necessary Supply is finished.

The Speaker announced that he would submit that night the new rules for the application of urgency to Supply.

Sir William Harcourt moved the third reading of the Arms Bill, and declared that the purposes of the Land League were very similar to those of the Fenian organization.

Mr. Parnell moved the rejection of the bill, and denied that there was any connection between the Land League and the Fenians, though the latter had sent money to the League.

Mr. Justin McCarthy disclaimed all responsibility for language used by American agitators.

Mr. Forster closed the debate by expressing regret that the introduction of the bill was necessary.

The final motion, that the bill do pass, was carried by 236 to 26.

Mr. Parnell's motion was defeated, 255 to 36. The third reading of the bill was then carried, 250 to 28.

A St. Petersburg despatch says Count Jaratzewski has died very suddenly.

The *Daily News* says that Sir Garnet Wolseley will probably take the title of Lord Wolseley when raised to the peerage.

It is now understood that the Irishman called Aylward, acting as Joubert's adviser, is Murphy, a Manchester informer.

Floods by the overflow of the river near Edinburgh have caused damage to foundries, bridges, railways, &c., estimated at over £100,000.

The London Metropolitan Board works three percent of £2,500,000 have been fully subscribed. The minimum price was £34 17s.

The newspapers generally remark on the way in which parliamentary fatigue is apparently telling on Mr. Gladstone since his recent accident.

Resolutions in favor of the retention of Candahar were adopted at a large and influential meeting in London on Thursday, Lord Elcho presiding. The Earl of Dufferin and Mount Earl, Sir Robert Peel and Sir Richard Temple spoke.

The London *Truth* increases the mystery connected with the death of Lieutenant Roper, of Chatham. Mr. Roper's death from St. George's Hospital while there was a rumor that he was rejected by a pretty American girl, whom he wished to marry, and the inference is that he committed suicide.

The London *Daily Chronicle* understands that the advocates of the legalization of marriage with a deceased wife's sister have canvassed the members of the House of Lords, and have thereby ascertained that the measure for altering the present law is approved by an actual majority of the peers.

A secret article in the *Extra-Italian* Treaty between Italy and Romania, to get over the objections of the latter country to capital punishment, is believed to contain a special agreement on the part of King Humbert to commute any capital sentence passed upon a criminal extradited from Romania.

It is understood that high legal authority advised Mr. Bradshaw to absent himself from the House of Commons pending the result of his appeal. Mr. Bradshaw did not enter the House on Friday. The Government will oppose the motion for the election of a successor to Mr. Bradshaw on the ground that the case is still undecided.

AMERICAN.

A RAZZALLY GANG.

The officers of the Secret Service have just arrested in New York a gang of counterfeiters, who have been operating for some time and have flooded the market with counterfeit bills. The

arrests occurred at different intervals from Tuesday last until Friday, and were conducted so quietly that none of the gang took alarm and fled. The names of the prisoners are—Daniel Sullivan, Samuel Baker, Robert Kelly, Robert Smith, Christopher McDonald, Dennis Glanville, William Burns, Martin Leonard, Ann McCormick, Joseph Delehanty, William Saunders, Edward King, Charles Wilson, David Anderson and James Murphy. A large quantity of implements used in manufacturing spurious coins were discovered. Leonard Saunders, Burns, King and Wilson manufactured the false coin, and the others disposed of it. The counterfeiters were five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces and standard and trade dollars. With the exception of Leonard and Saunders, the police say all the men are thieves, shop-lifters, pickpockets or burglars. They also state it is part of their profession to draw sailors into saloons, get them drunk and rob them. One hundred and fifty pawn tickets were found on the prisoners, representing all kinds of property. Burns was formerly arrested on a charge of being connected with a gang of counterfeiters broken up at Buffalo, but was discharged for want of evidence. The amount of base coin captured is about \$500, but quite a large quantity has been put in circulation.

CANADIAN.

TORONTO.

JUDGMENT was given on Friday in the Court of Common Pleas on the application for a writ of prohibition by the North of Scotland Mortgage Co. to inhibit Judge Macdonald from confirming an assessment of \$100,000 on the yearly income as confirmed by last year's Court of Revision. Chief Justice Wilson, Mr. Justice Galt and Mr. Justice Osler were on the bench. It was contended on behalf of the Company that one of the sub-sections of the Act exempted foreign companies, but the Court held that the words there did not cover the personal property of such companies, and dismissed the application with costs.

THE McHOLM CASE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench at Osgoode Hall on Friday, Mr. Justice Cameron gave judgment in the case of Robert McHolm, discharging him from custody, and holding that, as his offence for felony or larceny in England is no offence against the laws of Canada, he could not be arrested here for such an offence until the warrant issued in England for his arrest reached Canada and was endorsed by a Judge of the Court. On the decision being given orders were sent to the gaol to immediately release McHolm.

A CASE of more than usual importance was tried on Friday before His Honor Judge Macdonald. It is one which is of special interest to publicans and all who sell intoxicating liquors. Mrs. Annie McKay and David Clarke, tavern-keeper on Front street west, for \$200 damages for selling liquor to her husband, who has the habit of drinking to excess, after having been forbidden to do so by her. The action was laid under section 90 of the Temperance Act of 1864, which provides that the husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, guardian or employer of any person may prohibit any one selling to him or her in the habit of drinking to excess, and claim damages from them should they persist in doing so. The case was given to the jury about five o'clock the same afternoon, and Mrs. McKay was awarded \$80 damages with costs.

LONDON, ONT.

A WARNING.—Mr. J. C. Garner, who has just returned from Kansas City and the Far West, gives a discouraging account of things out there. He says hundreds of young men who went there are glad to get one meal a day, and lots of educated men are laboring as hotel swabs. All the talk with them is to go East, but they have not the means to do it.

HALIFAX, N.S.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LEGISLATURE has adopted the Premier's resolution for the abolition of the Assembly and Council, and a bill founded on it was read a first time, establishing "The Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island." This new body will be composed of twenty-five members instead of forty-three, as at present. The Executive Council is also to be reduced from nine to five.

SHOCKING BOILER EXPLOSION.

MEN BLOWN TO PIECES—SAD SCENES.

BUFFALO, March 11.—At ten minutes past 4 o'clock to-day the inhabitants of the city in the vicinity of Donaldson & Patterson's boiler shop on Indiana street, were suddenly startled by a terrific shock like an earthquake, and thousands of people immediately started in all directions confused as to where the sound came from. It was discovered that the large building occupied by Donaldson & Patterson was completely levelled to the ground by a frightful explosion of a gigantic boiler. The wreck was complete, and many of the buildings near had been crashed into by flying debris. For a while it seemed as if people were too excited to do anything, and the thoroughfares adjoining were being choked by the fast increasing crowd. Hundreds of laborers and iron workers from the foundries and other establishments rushed into the wreck, and began to pull away the mass of fallen walls, etc., to find those who might be injured or dead. Suddenly there was a cry of

THE DISCOVERY OF AN AWFUL SIGHT.

Immediately across the street, from the boiler shop, two bodies were found that had been blown entirely through a wooden shed and torn into an errible mass of mangled flesh. One portion was discovered to be the remains of Robert Patterson. For a time it was thought by the excited people that the other body so cruelly torn was that of the partner, Mr. Donaldson, but it was subsequently discovered to be that of William Gibson, a young boiler maker, who lives in Hamburg street. Several more bodies were supposed to be under the debris. The firm of Donaldson & Patterson made a specialty of testing boilers by steam. Two pieces of the boiler were thrown crashing through the roof of the Wells' Elevator, and the shock of the explosion was felt as far north as Broadway. The explosion occurred while a large boiler was being tested. John Forrest, a laborer living near by, and whose house was wrecked by the explosion, says he heard first a hissing sound as if steam had sprung a leak, and then a low heavy rumbling, as of an underground explosion, and then his house was shaken from foundation to roof, the windows were driven in, and he was thrown violently to the ground. When he recovered the men were carrying the body of John Fritz into his wood shed—an awful sight. Fritz was broken, blackened, rushing blood and feebly moaning. Miss Fennell, who lives in the adjoining house, said the first sound heard was a hissing.

THEN CAME A BOAR.

and their house was covered with flying timber, which smashed every window and shattered the house. In Fritz's boiler-shop, separated from the wrecked premises by a beer-house kept by John Bagley, the sky-lights were blown in and every window demolished, but no one was hurt. All around there were two distinct shocks, separated by a brief interval. An old lady said she was passing along Ohio street when she heard the explosion and saw something fly across Indiana street amid a shower of timber. She probably saw the bodies of the unhappy proprietor, Patterson, and Willie Gibson (the latter a handsome young Scotchman) being blown across the street clear through the planking of the shed adjoining Dick Bro's, hardware.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

Robert Patterson was blown across Indiana street through a shed, and is mangled and confused mass of flesh. Wm. Gibson, a canker, was blown across the street through the shed

with Patterson; the engineer, Chadwick, was blown across the street, residence 364 Hamburg street; John Langfield, boiler-maker, lives on Shumway street; John Britz, boiler-maker, lives at 36 Peckham street; a young man, short and stout, with black mustache, apparently 28 years of age, clothes torn off, unrecognizable; a boy, upper part of trunk and head crushed, unrecognizable; Robert Maccech, blacksmith, 36 Peckham street, face, shoulders, and arm broken; Eric Rapert, street boiler maker, leg broken; Carl O. Voltz's legs were blown off. He was removed to the hospital legless, and shrieking in most excruciating pain, William Gnor, right foot smashed. The Sheriff, Coroners, Chief of Police and firemen were at the scene at 4.20. The shock of the explosion released the horses of the steamer "Perry," and they rushed pell-mell to their positions, though the firemen sitting around the house were stunned by the shock and could not for a moment leave their chairs. The corpses and remains were sent to the morgue at 5.15 p.m., and the injured taken to the General Hospital. The cries of the latter were heart-rending. The engineer Chadwick lay on the floor of Deck's shop rolling from side to side in mortal agony till death relieved him, and he was removed.

A TOUR THROUGH IRELAND.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO BELFAST—IRELAND'S CONDITION DISCUSSED—A SUNDAY IN BELFAST.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

From Liverpool to Belfast, including a cup of tea, cost in all four dollars and fifty cents. It seems ridiculous to a stranger that the cars and cabs always stop at a little distance from the steamers, so as to employ a porter to lift a trunk for a few yards at each end of the short journey by cab.

The kind steward of the "Ontario" came over to the packet to look after his passenger; had promised to see that passenger safely conveyed from one steamer to the other, but, detained at home by sickness in the family, came back to the ship a few minutes too late, and then came over to explain and say good bye. There could not possibly be a more courteous set of men than the captain and officers of the steamship "Ontario."

On the Belfast packet two ladies, one a very young bride on her way from her home in South Wales to her new home in Belfast, were talking of

THE DANGER OF GOING TO IRELAND

or living in it at the present disturbed time. A gentleman in a grey ulster and a blue Tam O'Shanter of portentous dimensions broke into the conversation by assuring the handsome young bride that she would be as safe in green Erin as in the arms of her mother. Looking at the young lady it was easy to see that this speech was involuntary Irish blarney, a compliment to her mother's face. Some one here let the greatest kindness here you will have the heartiest welcome on the face of the earth," he continued.

"But there is a great deal of disturbance, is there not?" asked her companion.

"Oh, the newspapers exaggerate dreadfully—shamefully, to get up a sensation in the interest of their own flimsy sheet. There is some disturbance, but nothing like what people are made believe by the newspaper reports."

Old lady—"Why are Irish people so turbulent?"

Tam O'Shanter—"My dear lady, Ireland contains the best people and the worst in the world, the kindest and the cruellest. They are so motive, so impulsive, so easily impressed upon that their warm hearts are easily swayed by demagogues who are making capital out of it."

Old lady—"Making money by it, do you mean?"

Tam O'Shanter, with a decided set of his bonnet—"Making money of it! Yes, by all means. They have got up the whole thing to make money. But here in Belfast, where you are going," with a bow to the bride, "all is tranquil, all is prosperous. In fact all over the north there is the same tranquillity, the same prosperity."

"Why is the north tranquil if it is tranquil?" asked a new voice. The speaker was a young man with keen and one quiet eye. He had advanced almost to the quairesome stage of being in liquor.

Tam O'Shanter—"We are tranquil, sir; because we have intelligence, enterprise, energy, industry. We work willingly with our hands. We are loyal and true; believe in order and good government; have the determination that when one thing fails we try another. That is why, sir."

Young man (turning on his sharp eye)—"If you were a cotter—as your grandfather was, I'm sure of that—and were

EVICTED

on a cold November night, your house pulled down level with the ground, without a halfpenny in your pocket or a potato to give the crying children, you would call up your enemy, would it not?"

Tam O'Shanter—"That has nothing to do with the question at all. My grandfather was evicted from a farm and we are all the better of it to-day."

Young man, turning the mild eye—"I wonder how the old man felt when the eviction came. He was sitting by a coal eating potatoes and salt out of his fist. Small blame to him, many a man has done that same. He went out and crouched under a hedge with the childer around him and blessed the hand that evicted him. Did he?"—turning on his fierce eye.

Tam O'Shanter—"You are talking nonsense. What has that rascal got to do with the question of disturbance? I say we of the North are prosperous because we are industrious, and submit to the laws. We are of Scotch blood, sir; intelligence is hereditary with us; we understand the significance of history; we want to enjoy our own, and let other people enjoy theirs."

Young man (keeping the fierce eye on duty)—"Well, then, if your grandfather had rented a mountain side farm without hedges or ditches, and improved it by his hard toil, made it worth money, doubled and trebled the value, it would be justice for the landlord to say, 'You have improved the land, and you have enjoyed the rent to the highest price; now I will raise the rent to the highest price that the place and another will take it.'"

Tam O'Shanter (contemptuously)—"You do not know what you're talking about. If I rented a farm from another man, sir, I would give it up peacefully when required to do so. I would not consider that living on a farm gave me a right to it."

Young man (turning the mild eye)—"I was looking at a farm in England the other day. It was in perfect order, every hedge, gate and out-house in thorough repair at the landlord's expense. If I rented that farm for ten years, I would be willing to give it up at the end of that time, as snug and comfortable, in good order, as when I took it. That would be all right. But if I had made the improvements, I would not like to be turned out at a moment's notice, or to pay a rent that would leave me in rags, with nothing but potatoes and salt."

Tam O'Shanter—"You are talking about a subject of which you know nothing. These people who are creating the disturbance are lazy good-for-nothings. They make improvements, indeed! They stand at their doors smoking their short pipes, with their hands in their pockets, too lazy to move."

Young man (fiercely)—"And if they do smoke a short pipe, what's to hinder if they're a mind to. And if they do stand idle, small blame to them if they can get no pay for their work."

There is no divine law to make men willing to work for nothing."

Tam O'Shanter (contemptuously)—"Why don't they emigrate if they can't get along here?"

Young man—"Why don't they fly to the moon?"

"Ladies," he continued, with drunken solemnity, "I want to see justice done, I'm against nobody. I'd like to see poor man able to live. If they have to live on potatoes, to have enough of them—enough, for God's sake! I don't like to think of everything they raise on their farms being scratched off to be spent in another country. Poor creature of God, harried off the face of the earth, and their money, the price of their lives often, spent at one horse race or in one night's dissipation. I'm drunk myself, I'm sorry to say, and it would break my mother's heart if she knew it. That's neither here nor there. Leave a man something to work for, something to hope for, or kill him out of the way. Some years ago I was a red hot Fenian. I confess it. I'm not now; deliverance won't come that way. I'm for the Land League, although I'm a landlord myself. As for that galoot there—ugh! don't mind a word he says; he's Scotch, or as good; he knows nothing."

"He's neither man nor woman, He's neither brute nor human, He's—he's a walking Tam O'Shanter, with a big tassel to it."

As the controversy was getting personal the ladies disappeared into the ladies' cabin. There was an echo of drunken argument that was likely a continuation of the land question until the wind increased to a gale. The little boat rattled on the waves; there was such a rattle of glass, such a humming and bumping of loose articles, such echoes of sickness, above all, the shock of waves and the shriek of winds, and the land question was for the time being swallowed up by the storm.

With its mud and mist was a welcome sight. The dirty-faced porters that lined the quay and beckoned to us, and pointed to our luggage silently, seemed to be a deputation of welcome to terra firma. At a little distance from the line of porters the jumping cars were stationed to convey passengers to the hotel. It did look ridiculous to see full grown people take the long way round in this fashion.

Sat. 19th Feb.—At noon had the blissful feeling of rest connected with sitting in an easy chair before a coal fire, trying to wake up to the blissful fact of being off the sea and in Ireland.

On Sunday it was raining a steady and persistent rain; went through it to the Duncairn Presbyterian Church, because it was near, and because I was told that the minister was one skilled to preach the gospel to the poor. Found myself half an hour too early, so watched the congregation assemble. The Scottish face everywhere, an utter absence of anything like even a modified copy of a Milesian face. Presbyterianism in Ulster must have kept itself severely aloof from the natives; there could have been no proselytizing or there would have been a mixture of face typical of the absorption of one creed in another. Judging from the sentiments I have heard expressed by the sturdy descendants of King Jamie's settlers the sympathy that must precede any reasonably hopeful effort to win over the native population to an alien faith has never existed here. There is a great social gulf fixed between the two peoples, with no prospect of either side being guarded and nourished in secret by an, openly and triumphantly by the other with a freshness of strength that is amazing to one who has been out of this atmosphere long enough to look kindly on and claim kindred with the natives. The difference is a perceptible difference between these Hiberno-Scottish and their cousins of Scotland. Their faces have lost some of the concentrated look of a really Scottish congregation. They are not so thoroughly "looked up" the head mile fault has been working into their blood imperceptibly. The look of curiosity is kindly, and seems ready to melt into hearty welcome on one's arrival.

It is not the minister of the Duncairn church who preaches, but a returned missionary, who tells us by what logical hair-splitting in the regions of Irish metaphysics he confounds Hindu enquirers after truth, and argues them into the Christian religion. Pity the poor Hindus upon whom this man inflicts himself. In the afternoon I strolled into a small Sabbath-School where the Bible never was opened; heard a stirring Gospel sermon at night and joined in a prayer-meeting and felt better.

NEWS FROM A FAR COUNTRY.

The *Bulletin* is the name of a small but very new weekly newspaper published at Fort Edmonton, N.W.T. In politics it is unmistakably "again the Government," and all other combinations of persons which it believes to be detrimental to North-Western interests. The following items from the several numbers of *The Bulletin*, which were received by Thursday's mail.

EQUINE MORTALITY.—Mr. Adams, of Sturgeon River, has lost seven horses this winter. He attributes their death to the want of water last fall before the snow fall.

POSTAL.—Over seven hundred letters left Edmonton by last mail—another argument in favor of a semi-monthly mail between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Eastern mail arrived on Tuesday evening, eleven days out from Battleford. The mail always fell sick on the road, which caused the delay. It left again Thursday evening.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The *Canadian Illustrated News* in a recent number has a picture of Edmonton as it was fifty years ago, but does not take the trouble to tell its readers so. The old wind-mill which it shows up so prominently has given place to two solid steam saw and grist mills, and the balance of the sketch is about as antiquated.

DEATH.—At Victoria, on the 8th inst., while on her way home on foot, on a winter in the snow along the daughter of "The Upright Walker," of a boy. Mother and child are doing well—the mother so well that she was chopping wood next day.

EDMONTON MILLS.—Last Monday morning the above mills began to grind, and the price of flour immediately fell from \$12 and \$13 to \$10 per hundred. For weeks this and the adjoining settlements have been in a state of expectation and suspense. Almost amounting to agony, and now that it is over, the mill is proving to be a success. The capacity of the grist mill is ten bushels of grain, and of the saw mill, 1,000 feet of lumber, per hour. The machinery is of the best quality, and ran smoothly from the start. It cost \$3,300 at the factory, and the freight on it was \$5,300 more. The whole cost of the building and machinery to date is about \$12,000. There were about 500 bushels of grain in the mill when work was commenced, and during the past six days it has turned out flour of good quality as has ever been manufactured in the Saskatchewan.

POLICE MATTERS.—Last spring the pay of the police force was reduced one-third, and since last fall no payments have been made at Fort Saskatchewan—the pay being now over 4 months in arrears. It will soon be necessary to fine the boys again to keep down their accounts against the Government. The Government seems to be trying with the police force the celebrated experiment that the Dutchman tried with his horse.

THE C. P. RAILWAY.—The parts of the road to the north of Lake Superior and through British Columbia are not needed until the North-West is developed and are not necessary to the West as such, and it is the North-West that is pushed through it, and a liberal land policy pursued, these portions of the line could be built with the aid of a small bonus, just as the Banfill road can be built now. But if the Eastern

cities and provinces want these parts built at once, for their own benefit, no one in the North-West will question their right to have it done—by paying for it themselves.

THE RIGHT KIND OF COLONISTS.—The Minister of Agriculture has submitted a scheme to the Imperial Government for the removal of such families in the distressed districts in Ireland as may desire to emigrate to the North-West—the English Government to pay their passage out, and the Dominion to grant them homesteads, with cattle, implements and seed. It is a puzzle to know, after the Syndicate land, the Government railway land, the different colonization railways' land, the English, French and Canadian speculators' land, the Hudson Bay Company land, the School land, the Half-breed reserve land, the Indian reserve land, the different religious missions' land, and the present and future free settlers' or squatters' land is allotted, where the homesteads for these destitute Irishmen are to be found. Perhaps the idea of the Government is that, as they have been used to farms of ten or twelve acres at home, they will be satisfied with the same amount here—that they will not be as greedy as those insatiable Canadians, who demand 100 acres—no less—and as much more as they can get, and who foolishly think that he who needs the land most and will use it the most has the best right to it, and that he who first makes the land productive should have the first chance of ownership. But, if room can be found for them, it is to be hoped that they will come in by tens and tens of thousands; for, when the time arrives that this country must rid itself of those blood-sucking land monopolies, there are no men who are likely to do better service in the good cause than these same well-to-do Irishmen from the county Galway.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—It has been ascertained beyond a doubt, by the Indian Department, that their wards are starving, and as a consequence, an increase of rations has been ordered from the local office.—Sharphead's wife and three children are so weakened by starvation that they cannot stand. Her hand is coming in from Hay Lake, by the way of Beaver Hills, and provisions were sent to them on Wednesday last.—Chief Alexis thinks the Queen's country must be a fine one. About three years ago he was promised presents from her in the fall, and now he says, we have had three falls and winters here, while there they have not had a fall yet.—The Indians at White Lake, under Chief Alexis, are starving, and killed another work last week. This makes the second killed by this band in ten days, while both Samson and Enoine Skin have had one each killed at Peace Hills. Dear beef to the Government.—Settlers in the outlying districts are becoming alarmed for the safety of their families and Indians if they resort to force for the food. The same number of white men if placed in their position would have had it long ago.—The following is from St. Albert, Jan. 22nd:—Numbers of Indians, especially women and children, are starving, destitute and naked in this settlement. Many of the settlers are obliged to support them, an average of one hundred meals are provided daily by the R.C. Mission. The poor miserable beings—these helpless women and children. Does it belong to private settlers and charitable religious institutions to support the starving Indians around this settlement?—Last April Messrs. Norris & Logan sent out their vouchers for Indian supplies, amounting to \$600 and in July sent another \$300 of them the same way. Nothing more has ever been heard of them. This is the way the Government pays for produce which cost the contractors hard cash. A number of the residents of Edmonton can tell the same tale, as they have all suffered alike.—While the Indian department deals out clothing to the adults, they entirely ignore the children, who are almost, if not entirely, naked in the element weather. A visit from a Government agent, if only once a year, would be productive of some good, as he could then get an idea of the squalor and wretchedness existing amongst the Indians of Pigeon Lake.

REPRESENTATION NEEDED.—At present the North-West is naturally divided into four districts, disconnected by long stretches of unsettled country, and the people of which have very few interests in common. First, the Canadian settlers on the eastern part of the territory, extending from the sea to the boundary of Manitoba to Fort Ellice; second, the Lower Saskatchewan, including Carleton River, Prince Albert, St. Laurent, Duck Lake, Carlton and Battleford settlements; third, the Upper Saskatchewan, including Fort Pitt, Saddle Lake, White Fish Lake, Lac La Poudre, Victoria, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, St. Albert, Lac Ste. Anne, Peace River, Hay Lake, Battle River and Tail Creek settlements; and fourth, the McLeod country, including Calgary, Morleyville, Fort McLeod, Pincher Creek, Stand Off, Whooop Up, Cypress Hills and other settlements. Although their populations are not so great as those of the electoral divisions in the Dominion, yet under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the settlers may not be deprived of their rights, and that legislation in regard to the North-West must not be carried on blindfold—it is not too much to say that each of these districts should have a representative in Parliament. If it is right that the people of British Columbia, or Manitoba, or Ontario, should have representatives in the Canadian Parliament, it is just as right that the people of the North-West should have them. Why should a man, by moving from one part of Canada to another, become disfranchised? Why should not the settlers of the North-West—the men on whose individual energy and ability the future of the Dominion so much depends—have a voice in Dominion affairs as well as the admitted parts of the machinery of eastern cotton mills or tobacco factories? Every year more and more legislation connected with the North-West is enacted, and every year blunder after blunder is made by members on both sides of the House and from all parts of the country, through both carelessness and ignorance, which would not exist had the settlers their rightful share of representatives to look after their interests. The country is almost invariably spoken of as if its very existence was still an open question.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY AND NEXT WEEK

REV. JOHN WALTERS will conduct Divine Service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge on Sunday at 2 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 302 Guy St.—The Rev. J. L. Foster, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Seats always free.

ZION CHURCH, Queen's Hall, St. Catherine street.—Hours of service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. J. Bray, pastor, will preach at both services. Subject for evening service, "Julia's Sacrifice—A Story of Ruth."

ENKINS (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. J. S. Black, pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and at 7 o'clock in the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Communion service.

MILK ERN—Union Service in School-house, at junction of Esplanade and Carleton streets, near St. Denis street, of Mount Royal Avenue—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Residents of St. Jean Baptiste Village cordially invited.

COVER ST. LOUIS MISSION.—Services are held every Sabbath in the School-house, Berry street, a few doors above Mount Royal Avenue. Preaching at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Residents of surrounding municipalities are earnestly requested to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN), Corner of St. Charles and Peel.—The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

PASTOR'S BIBLE-CLASS at 2 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Services Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are invited.

TAYLOR'S CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN), Champlain street, a few doors below St. Catherine street.—The Rev. John Jones, M.A.,

WHOLESALE HAT AND FUR HOUSE.
JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS.
 535 and 537 ST. PAUL STREET, first building East of McGill,
 MONTREAL.

HAVING LEASED the above premises, containing four extensive flats, we have spared no pains in remodeling and fitting up all the departments, making it one of the most convenient and suitable establishments to carry on a wholesale business.

THE FIRST FLAT contains an elegant **SHOW-ROOM**, with all the novelties in HATS from Europe, America, and of Our Own Manufacture. Also, on this flat are the Offices, Trimming, Packing, and Shipping Rooms.

THE SECOND and FOURTH FLATS are used for Stock.

THE THIRD FLAT is used for Manufacturing all descriptions of FURS, HATS, &c.

We invite an inspection of intending purchasers before placing orders.

OUR TRAVELLERS will be on the road frequently; always with Novelties of the latest production.

WE SOLICIT Letter Orders, which will receive our immediate and best attention.

PULL-OVERS.—This is a New Branch in the Hat business, and they are having marked attention, made to order.

SILK HATS.—The New Spring Block is out. Name in tip will be put when desired.

OUR INTENTIONS are to make the establishment in all its branches first-class, at the same time prices will compare favorably with any.

Having an experience in the Hat and Fur business of over thirty years, we feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.

Terms liberal.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

535 and 537 ST. PAUL STREET, Near McGill street.

Miscellaneous.

TELEPHONIC.

Has opened OFFICES for the convenience of the public at

114 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

241 ST. JAMES STREET.

Subscribers will be allowed to use the instruments at

5c. per call; non-subscribers, 10c. per call.

Communication can be had with over 500 subscribers,

and vehicles, messengers, police and the fire brigade, can be summoned from these offices.

RAZORS! RAZORS! WANTED!

The best holder round quality of steel and temper.

Razor Strops, Razor Hones and Razor Strop Paste at

F. WARREN'S, 326 Notre Dame street, opposite Mr. N. Carley's.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Opposite Carley's.

MINERAL WATERS.—Just received, from the Springs,

fresh supplies of these popular waters, St. Genevieve

and Richelieu. Also, in stock, Bethesda, Humberston,

Vichy, Frederickshall, St. Leon, &c., &c.

HOMOPATHY.—A full stock of Fresh and Genuine

Medicines, Humberston's Specifics, Books, &c., always

on hand.

SHEET WAX.—The subscriber has the largest and best

assortment in Canada of Wax, and materials for making

Wax Flowers.

Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

THE ONLY PURE BEDDING.

Safe to use, is TOWNSHIP'S, recommended by

the Health Officer and all sanitarians. All persons stating

that there is equally pure or is prepared by the same

process are impostors, as our process is patented. N.B.—Be-

ware of Folders and Canvasmen pretending to sell our

goods. TOWNSHIP & HUDSON, 450 Notre Dame st.

UNIVERSAL GRINDER.

FIRST PRIZE AND DIPLOMA AWARDED.

TO PRODUCE MERCHANTS, FARMERS

AND OTHERS.

The applicant working NEWELL'S PATENT GRIN-

ding machine is now prepared to receive orders for

PHOSPHATES and other minerals. HONK, OYK

and other minerals. HONK, OYK and other minerals.

COHN OATS, HUCKLEBERRY, HALEY

NAT'L FLAX, and other minerals. HONK, OYK

and other minerals. HONK, OYK and other minerals.

For details apply at the DOMINION GENERAL

AGENCY, 26 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal.

Of all the Shaving

Soaps offered to the

public, **BOITOT'S**

is the best. It pro-

duces a rich, noddy

lather, and will not

injure the skin.

Wanted.

An Agent in every township to canvass for our new book,

"Uncle Tom's Story of his Life," the hero of Uncle Tom's

Cabin, only \$1.25. Circulars giving full particulars on

application. SCRUTTER SMITH & CO., London, Ont.

Wanted, a Furnished House,

from first June, at Chamblay, Quebec, Valley of

St. Charles, or three Bedrooms and sitting Room with board.

Any one offering him to 65 Argyle Avenue will be suit-

ably rewarded.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR LOSE, STRAYED, AND FOUND, inserted

under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each

insertion, prepaid.

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Cabin, only \$1.25. Circulars giving full particulars on

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING.
Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 4.15.
Requests for prayer received at this meeting.

MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB.
Tramp to St. Laurent tomorrow (Saturday) to Back River (Poloquet). Start from Club House at 8.30 sharp.
R. McNeill Stewart.
Hon. Sec. M. L. & S. S. C.

MONTREAL BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.
A General Meeting of the Montreal Bakers' Association will be held at the St. Joseph Hall, corner of St. Catherine and Elizabeth streets at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend as business of great importance will take place.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA, PRINCE OF WALES SKATING RINK.
on the Champs de Mars.
A 25-mile race for the Championship of Canada will take place on MONDAY EVENING 14th inst. First Prize, Gold Watch. Second Prize, Silver Watch. Third Prize, Silver Cup. Fourth Prize, Silver Plate. Race starts at 8 o'clock p.m. Admission, 15c. Band in attendance.

DOMINION COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.
Quarterly meeting of members under Hotel, SATURDAY EVENING, March 12th, 1881, at 8 o'clock.
R. C. SIMPSON, Sec.

ART ASSOCIATION GALLERY.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART
Black and White.
Consisting of Richman, Knapp, and others, by some of the best Masters, ancient and modern, together with original Drawings by Canadian artists.
Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Friday and Saturday evenings from 8 to 10.
ADMISSION to non-members, 25 cents.

REV. R. MACKAY, EVANGELIST.
INSPECTOR STREET CHURCH.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
At 8 o'clock.

MONTREAL LACROSSE AND SNOW-SHOE CLUBS.
POSTPONED CONCERT AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES
Won at Supplementary Races, AT THE GYMNASIUM, ON TUESDAY, 15th MARCH.

PROGRAMME.
1. Glee—"The Two Roses".....Werner
The Club.
2. Song.....W. S. Rockske
Mr. Geo. Marlet.
3. Bar Bell Exercises.....Blanchard
4. Quartette.....Blanchard
5. Song—Comic.....Blanchard
Mr. Geo. Marlet.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.
6. Glee—"The Sligh Riders' Serenade".....Taylor
The Club.
7. Recitation—"An Order for a Picture".....Miss Allan.
8. Indian Club Exercises.....Zoller
9. Quartette—"Where Would I Be?".....Zoller
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25c. Tickets may be had from the members, or at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

R. McNeill Stewart.
Hon. Sec. M. L. & S. S. Club.

GRAND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.
By the members of
BARNUM'S GYMNASIUM
at the
QUEEN'S HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, 5th April.
Full particulars in future advertisement.

MONTREAL WORKINGMEN'S MUTUAL BENEFIT AND ORPHANS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
The regular Monthly Meeting will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, 602 1/2 Craig street, on MONDAY, March 14th, at 8 p.m.
JAS. H. VINCENT, Sec. Sec.

MONTREAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
QUEEN'S HALL.
THURSDAY, 17th MARCH, 1881.

JUDAS MACCABEUS.
Oratorio in three parts, by G. F. HANDEL.
First Performance in Montreal.

CHARACTERS REPRESENTED:
JUDAS MACCABEUS.....MR. W. C. TOWER
From Boston.
SINON (his brother).....MR. CLARENCE H. HAY,
From Boston.
HERKULES.....MR. T. W. RILEY,
From Boston.
HERKULES' MOTHER.....MR. J. W. FLETCHER,
From Boston.
Organist.....DR. DAVIES.

Conductor, Prof. G. Couture.
Doors open at 7.15 p.m. Concert to begin at 8 EXACTLY.

The Plan of seats for subscribers, is now open at the Office of the Queen's Hall, 220 St. James street, where Coupons must be exchanged for Reserved Seat Tickets.

Anyone wishing to become a Subscriber can procure the requisite receipts and tickets at the office of the Queen's Hall.

The prices for Subscribers for the two remaining performances, (i.e. that of the 17th inst., and the third on May, will be:

For 2 seats for each of the two Concerts, \$5.
For 3 seats for each of the two Concerts, \$7.
New subscribers can obtain Reserved Seat Tickets ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the same place at \$1.50 for each seat.

G. HURNE, Hon. Sec. Treas.

THE CANADA CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Limited).
A meeting of the Shareholders of the Canada Co-operative Supply Association (Limited), will be held at their (Temporary) Office, 184 St. James street, Montreal, on TUESDAY, March 22nd, 1881, at 8 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing Directors, passing By-Laws, and other business.

By order of the Board,
G. DUNFORD, Secy.
Montreal, 22nd February, 1881.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

WESLEY CHURCH.
(CONGREGATIONAL).
ST. CATHERINE ST. NEAR PHILLIPS SQUARE.
The Rev. JAS. ROY, M. A., Pastor.
will preach at the morning and evening services. Morning service at 11, evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. A cordial invitation to all.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Sunday, March 13th.
The Rev. A. H. MUNRO
Will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Subject in the evening—"A Prophetic Glimpse at the Future."

INSPECTOR STREET CHURCH.
SABBATH—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Rev. A. L. MACFADYEN, P.A.
Retiring meetings continued every evening next week at 8 o'clock.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.
(CONGREGATIONAL).
The Pastor, REV. DR. STEVENSON,
Will preach at both services. Subject of evening discourse—"Decision of Character—What it is." Sunday-school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.
corner Fort and Beaver streets. Morning, at 11; Evening, at 7. Rev. O. L. Barber, of Chicago, will preach at both services. Subjects: "Ho, every one that thirsteth," and "Inspiration, or the Word made Speech." The public cordially invited.

THE EAST-END METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.
ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.
Will be preached TO-MORROW (Sunday), in the East-End Methodist Church, at 10.30 a.m., by the Rev. W. J. JOHNS, of Liverpool, and at 6.30 p.m. by the Rev. W. J. JOHNS, singing by the school.

Tea-meeting.
On THURSDAY, 15th inst., in the Lecture room of church. A good programme of Readings, Recitations, Dialogues, Quizzes and Solos, &c., has been prepared.
Tea from 6.30 to 7 p.m. Tickets 25c.

THE COMMITTEE.
The Committee of the Mount Royal Juvenile Foresters' Society have much pleasure in announcing the inauguration on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 14th inst., at the Victoria Museum (Chapel, Point St. Charles, at 8 o'clock p.m.). Boys of good moral character and sound constitution, whether the sons of Foresters or not, are invited to present themselves at the place and hour mentioned above for initiation.

The advantages of the Society for Boys between the ages of 5 and 10 years are fully set forth in its rules, a copy of which will be furnished on request. Admission fee averages about 40 cents monthly, comprising all dues, clothing, medical attendance and weekly allowance.

C. McWOOD, Secretary.

"CALLER HERRIN."
Return of
MISS JEANIE THORNTON
(Scott's Favorite Ballad Singer).
Under the auspices of the Scotch Society of Montreal, at the
MECHANICS' HALL.
TUESDAY, 15th March.
LOOK FOR THE DONNIE FISH-WIFE.

UNITED PROTESTANT WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above-named Society will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, No. 243 St. James street, opposite the Ottawa Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. Business—Reception of reports for the past year, election of officers, and for alteration of the by-laws.

W. J. BUTTERWORTH, Sec. Sec.

DR. CARROLL.
Will deliver his famous lecture on
ST. PATRICK AND KRIN.
in the QUEEN'S HALL.
On TUESDAY, 22nd inst.

REV. O. L. BARBER, of Chicago.
Will hold a series of services in the New Jerusalem Church, corner Fort and Beaver streets, beginning THIS (Friday) EVENING and ending Tuesday evening next, subject this evening.

"Swedenborg and His Mission."
Service at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and singers have continual trouble in the throat and upper surface of the lungs from neglect of proper precaution in going into the air after exertion in a heated atmosphere. Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum is specially good, and affords instant relief in all such cases. It is infinitely superior to, and does not leave the dryness and sickening feeling of mouth and throat caused by using medicinal lozenges or troches. All druggists have it at 25c and 50c per bottle.

The attractive and substantial Brick House, two tenements, 16 and 16 1/2 Drummond street, between Osborne and Deschamps streets, will be sold by Mr. Potter, auctioneer, on Tuesday, 22nd inst. This is in all respects one of the choicest real estate investments yet offered. The houses are exceedingly comfortable, very attractive, unusually well built and in perfect order, with modern conveniences, walls papered and varnished, &c. The buyer will not have to spend one dollar on them. The situation is admitted to be unsurpassed. And it is always sought for by the best class of tenants, those who wish a pleasant and comfortable home near their business and are able to pay for it.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the hazard of the Industrial Rooms which is to take place next Thursday and Friday, 17th and 18th, in the Mechanics' Hall. People sometimes find fault at subscribing to some of our charities on the ground that the money is given away idly and criminally, sometimes to tramps and lazy persons who prefer to beg rather than work, but every penny given or invested in buying goods from the Industrial Rooms is employed to the best purpose. Over 100 families have been employed during this winter and over \$100 per week paid out in wages, and in most cases this was the only means of support these families had to depend upon. Surely an institution doing such noble work ought to receive a generous support from those who can afford it. The lady managers give their valuable time, and once a year the materials made up have to be disposed of in order to recoup their outlay. A large quantity of useful household materials and fancy work will be offered for sale. Lunch will also be provided each day from 12 to 3. Persons who want to assist the Institution cannot do better than buy a parcel and present it to the Hospital, thus serving a double purpose.

The Board of Out Door Relief acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$20 from Miss Williams.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Mar. 6th, 1881, and the corresponding week of last year:

DAILY.	WEEKLY.	DAILY.	WEEKLY.
Monday, 28th	12,755	Monday, 28th	13,323
Tuesday, 29th	13,401	Tuesday, 29th	13,382
Wednesday, 30th	12,798	Wednesday, 30th	13,372
Thursday, 31st	12,859	Thursday, 31st	13,411
Friday, 1st	12,915	Friday, 1st	13,459
Saturday, 2nd	13,143	Saturday, 2nd	13,588
Total	77,842	Total	80,535
Weekly	28,076	Weekly	29,000
Messenger (fortnight)	63,000	Messenger (fortnight)	60,000
Adverse	1,100	Adverse	1,100

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness, \$3.00 Weekly Witness, \$1.10; Non-Resident Messenger, 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; \$5.00; 50 \$11.50; 100 \$22.00; Adverse, \$1.00.
These rates include postage by way of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Five lines and upward, 10c per line first insertion and all other insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8, 5c per line each after insertion on pages 3 and 7. Annual contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.
Twenty cents per line first insertion, and 15c per line after insertion on large type or cuts. When set in usual small type, 10c per line each insertion.

MONTREAL ALMANAC.
See Dates.....\$ 17 Moon Phases for March.
Sun Sets.....\$ 2 First Qu.....\$ 23 even.
Full Moon.....\$ 5 44 even.
Last Qu.....\$ 22 10 37 even.
New Moon.....\$ 29 5 41 even.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

THE GREAT SEALING FLEET which sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, on Thursday excites wonder in the American mind—once upon a time it would not have done so—and a New York paper in referring to it states that "a city could not start half as many, even to a point where gold could be taken 'up by the shovel'." The American mercantile marine has been "protected" out of existence—that is all.

THOSE WHO PINE for Italian skies and a balmy climate should be thankful that though obliged to put up with a more vigorous and bracing atmosphere in this "Canada of ours" they are not subjected to such disastrous earthquakes as the beautiful Island of Ichia, near the entrance to the Bay of Naples, has been visited with. The survivors are said to be in a pitiable condition, and are so terror-stricken that they hide themselves in the remotest parts of the Island refusing to speak and completely paralyzed by fear.

THE LIQUOR PROHIBITION MOVEMENT, which is growing so rapidly in the Southern States, is really remarkable, and though some pretend to trace the movement in the far Western States to New England influence, this cannot be claimed for the change in Southern opinion. No less than three Southern States are about to submit to the popular vote an amendment to their respective State constitutions forbidding both the manufacture and sale of liquor. The people of the South are only now finding out what their friends in the North have done before them—that Rum burdens the people by adding to the criminal and pauper population, necessitating more jails, poor houses, orphan and lunatic asylums, and in many other ways impoverishes them, and that it is time to put a stop to its evil work.

A striking feature of these Southern prohibitory laws is their radical nature—no beer, light wines and other incentives to acquiring drinking habits are excepted from the operation of the law. Certain Canadian legislators might take a lesson from the Southern with advantage to themselves and their country.

A SUPPOSED CONSPIRACY TO CREATE a panic in the provision market in the United States is being unearthed. The chief instrument employed by the conspirators appears to have been the British Vice-Consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Crump, who sent to his Government a report to the effect that seven hundred thousand hogs had died of cholera in Illinois last year. This report was made public in England at the end of February, and, of course, caused a decline in the price of hogs, thus inflicting a loss of several hundred thousand dollars on speculators who held hogs. A deputation accordingly waited on Vice-Consul Crump with the object of investigating the sources of his information, but the only important statement drawn from him was that he drew his inspiration from Chicago. The new Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, in a report to the British Legation at Washington, denies the correctness of Mr. Crump's report, asserting on the contrary that the condition of the stock in Ohio and Illinois is exceptionally healthy. The receipt of forged telegrams by members of the British House of Commons also points to conspiracy. The incident shows to what length the contests between speculators will be carried. The United States authorities have employed detectives to discover the authors of the forged telegrams.

A RADICAL CHANGE.
Prince Edward Island is, since the abolition of the Legislative Council of Manitoba, the most over-governed province of the most over-governed country in the world. When the last census was taken in 1871 the Island had a population of about ninety-four thousand men, women and children, including

three hundred Micmac Indians, who are not enfranchised. It is safe to say that the population has not been considerably increased during the past ten years. This small people have the doubtful benefit of two parliaments. As a part of the Dominion of Canada, they are governed by the Federal Parliament at Ottawa in which they are represented by four Senators and six Commons. As a distinct province it is governed by its own Parliament, composed of two houses, a House of Lords or properly a Senate, for it is elective, the only elective Senate in the Dominion, and an Assembly. The Senate is composed of thirteen members and the Assembly of thirty-two members. Forty-five Provincial and ten Dominion representatives, or in all fifty-five. A member for every fifteen hundred men, women and children would more than satisfy the most government-loving people in this or any other world. Montreal city, with a population of one hundred and seven thousand people, has only eight representatives altogether, three members in each lower house, and one in each upper house. And yet Montrealers are inclined to think that so far as numbers go they are not badly off in the matter of representatives. However, the people of Prince Edward Island are and have been for some time quite convinced that the government of the province would be better and more economically carried on and that legislation would be rather benefited than otherwise by a decided reduction in the number of law makers and law administrators. The Assembly has on more than one occasion passed resolutions in favor of the abolition of the Council or Upper House, which has long been regarded by all people possessed of a modicum of common sense as a superfluity. The Legislative Council, however, has steadily refused to vote itself out of existence. The province, however, has been getting into deep water in its financial affairs, and the example of Ontario, the richest province in the Dominion, the only province in fact with a surplus, with the best legislature in the Dominion, and yet without a Council, has been kept before the people and the result is that the Council has at last bowed to public opinion. A resolution moved by Mr. Sullivan, the Premier of the province, in favor of abolishing both the Assembly and Council as it now exists, has been passed by the Legislature, and a bill has been introduced and read a first time establishing the new Legislative Assembly, which is to be composed of only one house of twenty-two members, instead of forty-five as at present. The Executive Council is to be reduced from nine to five members, or one less than that of Ontario, which has a Minister of Education. When is the Province of Quebec going to follow the example set by the other Provinces? The need of reducing the expenditure is beyond question, and it is certain that the services of the Council can be dispensed with. If the present Government take it in hand they will have the support of the Opposition, and if it is thoroughly in earnest the Councilors, who are mostly Conservative, will no doubt accede to their request. It is certain that a Liberal Government would fall no matter how strong it might be in the Lower House. The present Conservative Government has it therefore in its power to render the Province a very great service indeed, and one in the performance of which there is not the slightest danger, as the Liberal party are pledged to it. Our little Provincial Parliaments with their Upper Houses of play-lords are the laughing stock of the world, and now that Canada is beginning to attract attention should be swept away for this if for no other reason. Now that we have become men, and desire to be regarded as such, we should "put away" childish things.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.
(By Telegram from our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, March 12.

There was rather a quiet time of it in the House yesterday, more especially during the afternoon. During routine proceedings Mr. Gault presented a petition from the St. Lawrence Grain Elevating Company, praying that the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal be not allowed to commute the steam elevator in the harbor of Montreal. The Government bill respecting the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island was read a first time. The resolutions respecting the salaries of county court judges, of which notice had been given, were not incorporated in the Bill, having been dropped until after the new census had been made. The

BILL TO AMEND THE PETROLEUM INSPECTION TEST

of 1880 called forth considerable discussion, which centered on the specific gravity test. The bill as introduced fixed the gravity test at 80.2, but the Minister of Inland Revenue intimated that the Government would be willing to make it 80.5. Mr. Colby, who has taken a great deal of interest in this question, thought the proposed legislation was in the right direction, but if experience justified it he would like to see the specific gravity test reduced to 80.7 another year. The Hon. Mr. Blake expressed the opinion that a high specific gravity test had been adopted for the purpose of giving incidental protection to the Canadian producers, and had greatly increased the price. The result of our present laws was that a man in New York could pay half as much for his oil as did a man in Canada. He considered that the specific gravity test should be as low as public safety would warrant. The bill finally passed through Committee. The Asiatic cable resolutions next came up, and it was announced that the Government had decided to withdraw the monopoly clause and to give Mr. Fleming's company one year in which to commence operations. This decision appeared to give general satisfaction, although some exception was taken to this

company being placed in a better position than the European, American and Canadian Cable Company, or any other corporation. The resolutions passed through Committee, and the bill was introduced and read a first time. After recess the two Northern Railway bills received their third reading after a division on one of them, as also the bill incorporating the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway Company, and respecting La Banque Ville Marie. The bill respecting

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

then came up for its second reading. The main object of the bill appears to be to secure by the concurrence of the British Government that aliens naturalized here shall have all the rights and privileges of British subjects out of the country as well as here. The main object appears to be to forward German immigration, and it was stated that the Imperial authorities had already entered into negotiations with the German Government on this subject. There are also a number of provisions of a less important character. One of these stipulates that any alien who holds property in the several provinces, and who is attacked by the Opposition as an interference with provincial rights. There was no prolonged discussion, however, as the leader of the Opposition complained that no opportunity had been afforded to consider the bill, which contained some important provisions. He declared it a force to legislate in this manner. The real facts are that the bill was before the Senate some time, and distributed generally in the form first introduced, but as amended was only distributed yesterday. The objection was hardly well founded. The Bill received its second reading. The Manitoba Boundaries Bill was brought down from Committee and received its first reading. A lengthy discussion marked its progress when it comes up for its second reading. The House was then moved into Committee of Supply, when

ANOTHER OPPOSITION AMENDMENT

presented itself. It was moved by Mr. Brown, a gentleman who almost might be called "the silent member," and asked that to encourage the growth of Canadian tobacco the excise duty on that article should be removed. This amendment was defeated by the very decisive vote of 11 yeas to 131 nays. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the Indians were taken up and led off by the Hon. Mr. Mills, the late Minister of the Interior. The proceedings were extremely dull after the House once got into Committee of Supply, and but few members were in their seats. The items went through with great rapidity and the main estimates were all passed. There would appear to be no good reason why prorogation should not take place next week.

Mr. Macdonald was asked at the close whether prorogation might be expected, but gave no definite answer.

[For the WITNESS.]
MONTREAL SPRING FASHIONS.

SPRING FASHIONS IN LADIES' HATS, BONNETS, DRESSES, MANTLES, PARASOLS, &c.
"From the streams and fountains have leaped the chains. They are sweeping on to the silvery main. They are flashing down the mountain brows, they are flinging spray o'er the forest heights. They are hurrying fresh from their sunny caves. And the earth resounds with the joy of waves."

How unlike Venno is this glowing and triumphant song of the spirit of spring! And how much more in harmony with what all must wish for after so long and severe a winter with its storms and snows!

No indication of "cold dips" or "snow flurries" to mar the advent of "gentle spring" with its ethereal mildness, but a joyous consciousness of power to vanquish winter and transform the earth into a scene of beauty and fruitfulness.

The desire for change seems inherent in the human mind, and the changing seasons in their course have always the charm of novelty and seem ever welcome, especially to those whose lot in life or environment, as the scholarly phrase goes, enables them to adapt their surroundings to the requirements of the season.

One important matter is no doubt that of dress, which is to-day no mean factor in the sum total of human happiness. The exact proportion of poetry and privation in the "beautiful snow" of winter is largely determined by the warmth of one's clothing generally, and the quality of one's furs in particular.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE "ULSTER."

And how often may not the spring sunshine be dreamed on account of its tell-tale brightness. It is well that "the cover my misery" waterproof of the past is replaced by the prevalent and much concealed "ulster," which, though it is an out-door garment, more comfort and elegance than any other article of dress ever known.

"Ulsters" this season are made of light drab and grey cloths in various qualities and textures. The trimmings are very simple, and consist principally of machine sewn folds of the same material as the garment. The principal decoration consists of buttons, which are properly used not for buttoning merely, but as a trimming. The buttons are similar in color to the cloth. Ulsters are suitable for all ages, and are especially pretty and becoming for girls attending school.

HATS AND BONNETS.

Hats and bonnets have always formed an important part of a lady's attire, and this season they become more prominent and interesting than usual on account of the very decided change which has taken place in the shapes worn and the materials of which they are made.

As usual, the variety of shapes is very great, but in bonnets there are two leading and distinctive shapes quite different and even opposite in character. One is the "Poke Bonnet," an unmistakable relic of the past, but modified to suit the tastes and requirements of the present.

History is said to repeat itself, and no undoubtedly does fashion. This large bonnet, in its more extreme development, is called by various names, such as "The Granny," "The Antique," and "The Mother Hubbard." "The Mother Hubbard" was introduced, but as her predictions for this year of grace point rather to the extinction of all fashion, it was considered undesirable for anyone to have "Mother Hubbard" on the brain, and the shape was therefore withdrawn from the list of fashion.

There are many smaller bonnets of this resemblance character, but all having a "poke front" to them. They are worn well forward on the head, and have a shirred lining inside, the front of satin, mervelline, serge, or satin, in some becoming color to suit, and if possible, improve the color of the fair wearer. It may seem strange, but it is an accepted fact in Paris that these bonnets are intended for young ladies to wear them a matronly look, and hence the reason why they are worn quite forward.

One meets an antique bonnet on the street, and looks up a kind of avenue to find a charming and youthful face at the end, and sometimes "distance lends enchantment to the view." In addition to the names we have given above there are many other shapes (all of this character), such as the Caprice, Bianca, Audrey, Avoca, Baroness, May Queen, Duchess and others.

The other leading style, which is so opposite in character, is a small close fitting bonnet, which comes down close on the head, and shows the full outline of the features, with a fringe of hair or small curls on the forehead. This bonnet is equally in favor, but is more intended for older ladies, or, as the Parisian modistes express it, "the poke bonnet is for those who are not afraid to look older, while the small close fitting

bonnet is for those who wish to look younger." This shape is called the Princess, Flirt, Hebe and Cottage. The fashions described above are thoroughly endorsed by New York, and they will certainly be the prevailing fashions here. There are some other styles of bonnets which do not come under these two distinctive characteristics, such as the Sailor Bonnet, Imogene, &c., but they are less of a pronounced fashion.

In hats there is a variety of styles, some of which can be worn either as a hat or a bonnet according to the taste of the wearer. They are principally large with the brim turned up on one side and down on the other, and some still retain the names of "Scarborough" and "Glasborough," others are the Lorraine, Rocking, Melrose, Rubens, etc. There are also hats with both for girls and boys; they are trimmed ready for wear and come at very reasonable prices. The material of which the newest hats are made, some made of quite new, or rather, like the shapes themselves, are an old fashion revived. Fancy Italian straws, and Tuscan cane braids are the latest fashion, and many of these goods are remarkable for their light and lacy effect.

Chips and straws, and imitation chips will also be largely used by those who do not follow the fashion so closely and who desire less expensive goods.

THE TRIMMINGS TO BE USED.

The trimmings are soft silk and satin materials of a surer character, they are bright and soft, and rich looking, and the colors are straw, or natural, cardinal, sky-blue, coral, cream; but cardinal and various shades of red decidedly prevail, as they contrast so effectively with the tawny and leghorn materials of which the hats are made, and which are much in vogue, in fact they are emphatically a feature, and they are worn not only on millinery but on the dress of the fan, and on the breast the same as a gentleman wears a rose in his buttonhole.

No wonder they are so much worn, as they are marvellously natural looking, and the French seem to have excelled themselves in producing the most perfect imitations of roses, violets, forget-me-nots, carnations, and pansies.

Feathers will be used in more expensive goods, especially real Ostrich in cream, beige and sky-blue. Black Ostrich feathers are never out of fashion, and on large hats much joined together so as to make a very long and drooping tail going quite around the hat and ribbons are still largely used in brocade, checked and plain effects. But the newest are shaded from a dark color at one edge to a pale one at the other, and the satin Mervelline material in wide piece goods is made to match these shaded ribbons.

Some very beautiful laces are brought out this season, in Spanish, Venetian and Coralline, besides a variety of other make. Cream is the prevailing color in laces, but of course black and white will still be used.

A FEW NOVELTIES.

A novelty in millinery materials is "Peluche Bari" and "Peluche Sabine," both are shown in the leading colors and are very rich and effective for trimmings, and they will also be used for making summer bonnets as the season advances.

There is one remarkable hat not yet mentioned, which is made of an entirely new straw braid called "Porcupine." This is a checked more poetic name than Hedgerob, but either would aptly describe this touch-me-not straw hat. It is new and much in demand, no doubt on account of its extreme novelty, but if Angeline should recline her weary head on Edwin's shoulder while resting in the mountain parks with porcupine arms on her head, the consequences might be unpleasant to both, as the barbed spikes are like a chevron-needle, and remind one in a very practical way that thorns and thorns often go together. It is no vain prediction that the Porcupine will get seen on our mountain slopes, but not of the species called "fretful."

Fichus, ties, collarettes, &c., will be much worn made of lace and silk and lace combined. Cream and black will be the prevailing colors.

JACKETS, MANTLES AND DOLMANS.

Jackets, mantles and dolmans will be made of various kinds of colored cloth, but for richer goods black satin de Lyon is the prevailing material; this is satin on one side and gros grain on the other, and is to some extent a reproduction of the satinet of our great-grandmothers, which used to be turned inside out, and upside down to the third and fourth generations, until it became almost hallow and was regarded as a heirloom in the family.

The trimmings of mantles and dresses also will consist largely of fringes and passementeries with beads and bugles and ornaments of the same character.

Ladies' dresses are made of a variety of plain and marled materials, but the trimmings and draperies are in many cases made of checked, striped or brocade article similar to the plain material, but intended to relieve its plainness and add to its effective and tasteful appearance. One notable feature in all dress and mantle trimmings is the almost universal employment of awestr, cord and girdles; they are used and applied in various ways, and no dress either black or colored is fashionably trimmed without cords and tassels in abundance.

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man of them fit to be an officer. The 78th Ross-shire Buffs were also here, and were all fine young men; and the 74th Highlanders he saw at Halifax, and they also were splendidly equipped. This regiment is the only one he ever saw carrying three colors, one of which was pure white, with an elephant on it. He had also seen that grand old corps the "Forty-two" or "Black Watch." He was pleased to be with them and to stand with them in the movement against abolishing the distinctive Tartan, and was glad the efforts of Scotchmen had been successful.

After the passing of several votes of thanks, Mr. James Stewart suggested that the Committee continue in office and watch the proceedings in the Imperial House of Commons, as there might still be something crop up in the details on the Tartan question which would not be in accordance with the statements of Mr. Childers, which was adopted.

INSPECTING THE GREENHOUSES.

The Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association has already done much for the advancement of flower and fruit raising, but still it would appear to be the praiseworthy desire of the Society to do something more, and with a view to extend its usefulness, four prizes are offered to members of the Society, as follows: 1st, a prize for the best kept greenhouse; 2nd, for the best kept gentleman's greenhouse, by which is meant a greenhouse where a professional gardener is kept; 3rd, for the best kept amateur greenhouse, and 4th for the best kept window garden. The points of excellence are: cleanliness, evidence of care and bloom. In order to make an accurate decision as possible, the judges make two visits of inspection to the greenhouses of competitors. One of these visits was made between the 13th and 25th of January last, and the second visit is now being made and will be completed on Tuesday next, the 15th inst.

The prizes will consist of the latest standard works on horticulture and fruit. It is understood that these prizes will be repeated each year, and the competition may be considered hereafter as a part of the Association's regular programme.

MR. O'LEARY AND THE PARADE.

Mr. Peter O'Leary in a letter to the Post writes that the usual St. Patrick's day parade be dispensed with. He says, "Looking at the above facts as they are, I most respectfully submit, sir, that a display of green ribbons and sashes, on mud dragged men, tramping through sloppy streets, would be entirely out of keeping with the present condition of Ireland and her people." Montreal and her people have often done good things for poor suffering Ireland, and now I trust Irishmen will not parade in a childish way their country's weakness through the streets of the city, perhaps offending many who in a spirit of justice and fair play are becoming converted to the cause which has lived from the days of Laurence O'Toole to those of Parnell. Then in the name of manly dignity, good fellowship to all men, and solid work for Ireland, let the Irishmen of Montreal have no gaw-gaw parade, but give the money they would waste to a Davitt fund or to some equally beneficial work."

VETERANS OF 1812.

We learn from the St. John News that the veterans of 1812, at their meeting in Clarenceville last week, included "Mr. Johnson on his 84th birthday, the 22nd Feb., last; Felix Sizer, aged 94; Thos. Scott, 92; James Drew, 87; Henry Emerick, 86; Thos. Jones, 89; Wm. Scott, 90; Wm. Derick, 89; Anthony Derick, 90, and the genial and warm-hearted host himself, Geo. W. Johnson, 81, the youngest of the group. The total age of these noble veterans aggregates 705 years, or an average of over 88 years. It is to such valiant men as these that our Canadian Parliament grudgingly votes a miserable pension."

THE STORM AND THE TRAINS.

Notwithstanding the snow-storm the western trains were comparatively on time with the exception of the one due at half-past eight, which was an hour behind. The western roads are clear from snow, but in the east, especially below Point Levis, the drifts are heavy and annoying. The Intercolonial with the English mail will be considerably late on this account.

CITY ITEMS.

Last evening a Sunday School festival was held in the basement of St. Andrew's Church, the children enjoying themselves exceedingly.

A daughter of the late Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Luc Letellier, has just entered the novitiate at the Grey Nuns' convent.

The last of the course of lectures on Gaelic language and literature was delivered yesterday by the Rev. Neil MacNab, B.D., LL.D., in the Presbyterian College. He referred to the Gaelic Bible, in which, notwithstanding the difficulties of translation, the simplicity and force of the Hebrew and Greek originals had been remarkably well preserved. He regretted that apathy shrouded the study of this language, and concluded by reciting some stanzas from Mr. MacKellar's poem, "Shall Gael Die?"

Shortly before eleven o'clock last evening, watchman Farrell, of the Canadian District Telegraph Company's service, found the rear door of Mr. John Date's store, on Fortification Lane, burst open. Mr. Date was at once informed, and on examining the premises found several coats near the door as well as several bundles of robes ready for removal. The drawers of the desk had been ransacked and a buffalo robe had been spread before the safe upon which the thieves were doubtless about to operate, when alarmed by the watchman.

Last night Dr. T. Sterry Hunt delivered a very interesting lecture on "Casi" in the lecture room of the Church of the Messiah. Notwithstanding the fear which had been expressed that the coal supply of the city was exhausted, he believed there was yet enough for carriages, and in America enough for an almost endless space of time. In the distant future probably all the great manufacturers of England would have to move to this continent on account of the scarcity of fuel in their own country.

A musical and literary entertainment was given last evening under the auspices of the Knox Church Temperance Association. Mr. Walter Paul, the president, in the chair. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music, readings and recitations was presented, and a very interesting address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, who urged the importance of the minds of the young being occupied with suitable studies and good reading. The chairman made a few remarks in conclusion, stating that, notwithstanding the recent reflections of a city clergyman on church temperance societies, the Knox Church Association was doing a good work, and was a valuable aid to the Christian work of the church.

The social given by the ladies of Taylor's Church, Champlain St., Thursday evening was a decided success. The Rev. Mr. Jones, the pastor, occupied the chair, and was supported on either hand by the Rev. Mr. Doudlet and Mr. Brown, the superintendent. The social followed the tea, which was served by the ladies at six o'clock. After opening remarks by the chairman, readings by Miss Sheridan and Miss Harper followed, and after intermission a dialogue was given by several young ladies. A leading feature of the evening was the presentation on behalf of the ladies of the congregation by Mr. John Campbell to the session of the church of a handsome communion service of silver, suitably engraved. The Rev. Mr. Jones, for the session, accepted the gift and returned thanks briefly, tracing the history of the church, and congratulating all present upon its progress.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BROWN'S BROSCHEAL TROCHES will instantly relieve a cough, a cold or hoarseness. 25 cents.

CLEARANCE SALE in consequence of the late fire at Nordheimer's Hall. A. & L. Nordheimer's extensive stock of sheet music, music books and pianos by Steinway, Chick, ring, Gahler, Danham, Haines and other makes are being sold at considerably reduced prices. The public should profit by this favorable opportunity of obtaining carefully selected music or pianos by the first makers, 211 St. James street.

We would call the attention of intellectual tea drinkers and householders generally to the Li-Quor Tea Company's first-class tea in another column. They offer decided inducements to purchasers of their teas in the shape of a choice from over 5,000 volumes of leading and well bound books. In Toronto during the past two years the Li-Quor Tea Company have been most successful, many prominent residents having already publicly testified to the superior quality of both the teas and the books.

Noon Advertisements.

DIARIES, 1881.

The balance of our stock of

DIARIES FOR THIS YEAR

is now offered at

HALF PRICE.

A great variety still on hand.

DAWSON BROTHERS,

St. James street.



READ THE FACTS.

TORONTO, April 3, 1880.

5 Dear Street.

Mr. H. R. STAVENIS, Boston, Mass.

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

Yours faithfully, R. L. COLE, Accountant.

COMPLAINTS OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING CURED.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 27, 1879.

Sir.—Having taken eight bottles of Vegetine, I must state that I have derived great benefit. My complaint is of five years' standing, and nothing that I have taken gives me such speedy relief as your Vegetine.

Yours respectfully, CHAS. HALL.

I hereby certify that the above certificate was given me signed for, and the medicine purchased at my store.

JOSIAH GREEN, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

CUSTOMERS SPEAK WELL OF IT.

TORONTO, Ont., March 19th, 1880.

My customers all speak in the highest terms of Vegetine, and I believe it is just what is recommended to be. It sells well, and the demand for it is steadily increasing.

H. SCHOFIELD,

Corner Elm and Chestnut streets.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

FOR SALE.—Crystal Palace Pro.

Property. Three lots on St. Catherine street opposite the Queen's Block, each 26 feet front by 90 feet 6 inches deep. Four lots on Catharine street, each 21 feet front by 27 feet 6 inches deep. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain at six percent interest. One or more of the lots may be sold.

For Sale also Lot—Mill Site and Lease Water Power, at Cote St. Paul on bank of Lacine Canal, the site and remains of the old Brodie farm. Will lease of excellent Water Power equal to 1,500 square inches. Possession of all can be given at once. Apply to JAS. ELLIOTT, at the Molsons Bank.

TO RENT, 97 Mansfield street.

Shop and Dwelling, \$20; Shop, McGill College Avenue, \$10; Shop and Dwelling Wellington Avenue, \$10; Shop and Dwelling, 1304 St. Catherine St., at the Molsons Bank.

TO BUILDERS.—A good Iron

Roof, with Cast Iron Gables all complete, for sale. Apply at No. 4 Custom House Square. A. G. McILKIN.

FUEL.—Dry Kindling, \$1.50;

Hardwood, \$2.00 load, delivered. 29 Bicyclic St., 37 Macgill street.

WANTED, Girls: one for house-

work, and one 12 years old. 89 Bicyclic St.

WANTED, a Boy to learn the

Printing business. Apply at 709 Craig street.

WANTED, a good General Ser-

vant; country girl preferred. 1092 St. Catherine street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Experienced

English Nurse, House and Table Maids, Cook, General Servants, want situations. Mrs. CARSON, 60, St. Antoine street Registry Office.

BOARD.—Wanted immediately

for a Married Couple, Board and Room, with use of Parlor, West of Bicyclic, and above St. Antoine street. Terms moderate. Address G. 22, "Witnes" Office.

ROOMS.—Wanted, a flat of four

Rooms, or small House, in the vicinity of the English Cathedral. Rent must be low. Address M. 10, "Witnes" Office.

ROOM wanted by a young Gentle-

man, healthy located; preferred with breakfast room. Terms moderate. Might prefer Protestant family speaking fluently French or German. P. O. Box 1433.

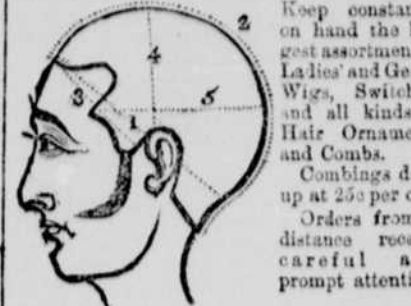
ROOMS to Let,

13 Richmond Square.

Noon Advertisements.

J. PALMER & SON,

357 NOTRE DAME STREET,



Keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hair Oils, Switches, and all kinds of Hair Ornaments and Combs.

Combing done up at 25c per oz.

Orders from a distance receive careful and prompt attention.

GLASS SYRUP JUGS

WITH IMPROVED TOPS.

By this arrangement the drops fall back in the Jug; no soiling the tablecloth.

A supply just received.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EDWARD HAGAR & CO.,

446 and 448 St. Paul street.

BAGATELLE BOARDS

—OF—

SOLID WALNUT.

Canadian manufacture, and of thoroughly seasoned wood, complete, with either Ivory or Wood Balls. Also, Wood Tables for same.

At R. SHARPLEY & SONS,

282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

GLASS EYES.

A large assortment of ARTIFICIAL EYES FOR QUADRUPEDS AND BIRDS.

Send for price list.

R. SHARPLEY & SONS,

282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

1881.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.

KILLER'S MARK MADE.

Just received—20c per jar.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

12 Phillips Square.

VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

The New Mail Fitch.

The New Face Fitch.

The New Headed braided Fitch.

The New Spanish Fitch.

New Vermilion Fitch.

New Silk Scarfs.

New Spanish Lace Scarfs.

New Lace Scarfs.

The above novelties for Neck Wear are quite new and marked at Most Reasonable Prices.

Wm. McDONOUGH (Successor to J. Parkin),

325 ST. JAMES STREET

(Next door to McGill's Italian Warehouse.)

COAL! COAL! COAL!

FURNACE per ton - - - \$7.50

EGG - - - - - 7.50

STOVE - - - - - 8.00

Scotch Steam, English Steam, Nova Scotia Steam, Hand-picked Grate.

N.B.—All Coal sold by us is weighed on Public Scales, weight certificates accompanying each delivery. All our drivers have orders to go to any public scale and have their certificates rechecked should any customer so desire.

M. W. BEARD & CO.,

Corner McGill and Wellington streets.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

When you are first taken with a cough or cold seek a remedy. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is the best and most highly recommended. It is easy to take, and its good results are felt immediately. No disease of the throat or lungs can make headway against it. The beautiful hand of Providence has supplied men with a means to cure diseases often the results of their negligence. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is a compound of these. One soothes the inflamed parts, and other herbs treat a third regulates the heart and stomach and others equally valuable in place all unite to the benefit of men.

IT IS NO WONDER

therefore that this remedy is universally recommended by the thousands who have used it in all parts of North America, and that it is imitated and counterfeited. The genuine article is named Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, and the name appears in full in every bottle. If any bottle sold as this remedy has not the name in full, it is an imposture.

HALF-PAST-NINE, March 20th 1879.

At the age of seventeen I became subject to a very bad cough, raising a good deal of phlegm. It continued for two years, when I commenced spitting blood. In this alarming condition I began using Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, and only took three bottles, which made a perfect cure.

DAVID S. KINGSLEY.

Sold every where in bottles at 25c and 40c each—the 40 cent size containing double the 25 cent size.

Wholesale by J. W. BRAYLEY,

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STOVES! STOVES!

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves, Bath Stoves.

A large variety, at prices to suit the times, at R. & W. KERR'S

Hardware, Stove and Agricultural Warehouses,

No. 37, 59 and 61 St. Joseph st.

WHITING,

Best London washed.

WHITE LEAD, James' Genuine and No. 1 in Oil.

LINEED OIL, best English Boiled and Raw.

SEAL OIL, Steam Refined.

RED LEAD, James', in 100 and 500 lbs.

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Finey Ground, 25c per pair; Skeleton Skates made newly finished and Filed, 32 to 45 per pair.

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Keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hair Oils, Switches, and all kinds of Hair Ornaments and Combs.

Combing done up at 25c per oz.

Orders from a distance receive careful and prompt attention.

GLASS SYRUP JUGS

WITH IMPROVED TOPS.

By this arrangement the drops fall back in the Jug; no soiling the tablecloth.

A supply just received.

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EDWARD HAGAR & CO.,

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BAGATELLE BOARDS

—OF—

SOLID WALNUT.

Canadian manufacture, and of thoroughly seasoned wood, complete, with either Ivory or Wood Balls. Also, Wood Tables for same.

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282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

GLASS EYES.

A large assortment of ARTIFICIAL EYES FOR QUADRUPEDS AND BIRDS.

Send for price list.

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282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

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NEW MAPLE SYRUP.

KILLER'S MARK MADE.

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VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

The New Mail Fitch.

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(Next door to McGill's Italian Warehouse.)

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Scotch Steam, English Steam, Nova Scotia Steam, Hand-picked Grate.

N.B.—All Coal sold by us is weighed on Public Scales, weight certificates accompanying each delivery. All our drivers have orders to go to any public scale and have their certificates rechecked should any customer so desire.

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When you are first taken with a cough or cold seek a remedy. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is the best and most highly recommended. It is easy to take, and its good results are felt immediately. No disease of the throat or lungs can make headway against it. The beautiful hand of Providence has supplied men with a means to cure diseases often the results of their negligence. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is a compound of these. One soothes the inflamed

CASTLE DALY.

THE STORY OF AN IRISH HOME
THIRTY YEARS AGO.

BY ANNIE KEARE.

(Author of "A Doubting Heart.")

CHAPTER XXX.—Continued.

"You owe the plain truth to them and to me."

"No, I think not; because the truth will not make our ingratitude seem any the less, and it would do harm to several other people; and besides, what happened last night was only one of my reasons for thinking we ought to go. I did not know of this suspicion against me this morning when I was pondering over our position here, and it grew clear to me then, that if you and I were to speak out what we know and feel, we are the last people Bride Thornley would fix upon as companions for Lesbia in her absence. Knowing this, ought we to stay?"

"If you talk to Lesbia about Connor, if you convey messages between them, then I do call it treachery."

"No, Pelham, I have not done that; but I know that he has sent her tokens and letters, and I have held my tongue about it. I believe that if he went to England with her brother and sister, and heard nothing about us for six months, she would forget us all, and it would be best for her that she should."

"Last night you told me not to be far-ouche."

"Yes, because I really think your distant, shy manner makes her suspect your feelings, and fixes her thoughts on you. It is impossible to act quite openly and naturally while our feelings are so complicated. The only safe thing is to make a complete break, to cut ourselves away from them, and then—then at least, we are free; and if misfortunes come upon us, we shall not drag more people down into the vortex than need be."

"You have changed your opinion since last night, when you said you would accept any service from John Thornley."

"Yes, I know; one goes on walking along a bit of road seeing only the day's journey, till suddenly something makes one take a far-sighted look round, and one sees where one is going."

"This time, dear, you and I have to turn right round, for we are going wrong."

"You advise me, then, to go straight to John Thornley and tell him—my—my feelings for Lesbia, as a reason for leaving the place at once and never seeing them again?"

"No, I don't think you should speak of your feelings for her, unless you mean to ask for her, and your pride won't let you do that. It would be an unnecessary humiliation. I only meant to make them understand that you and I together feel we must go. I know it is selfish to put the hard task of speaking on you, but you are the strong one, and our father said I was to come to you;—and besides they don't suspect you of anything—they have no quarrel with you."

"John Thornley said there was to be no quarrel with anyone."

"He is the most generous person in the world, I think; but that does not help me. He believes that I have injured him. We cannot stay in his house after that."

"It will be a great blow to our mother, I am afraid; she likes being here."

"Yes, but she will reconcile herself to going at once if you tell her it is right."

"I suppose it is right. If you are really suspected, and cannot or will not clear yourself, we have no choice."

"You will say as little as possible about me, only that we agree in wishing to go home today."

"If I may not exculpate you, I shall certainly say very little about you."

"Then you will go and speak now, Pelham, before it is too late. I will wait outside. I shall be on the higher terrace in aunt Ellen's garden, when you want me."

The storm-clouds had now blown over toward the higher hills, leaving clear, blue sky over some of the nearer peaks. Ellen climbed the little rocky path to the highest terrace of the garden, and stood for a long time looking round. Connor and D'Arcy had been there last night; there were marks of their feet on the wet path that led up to the terrace. How much had the moonlight shown them of the little hill-side garden that long ago Aunt Ellen had planned and laid out for her own special domain, Ellen wondered. It was as if she had seen her coming there by stealth, but soon no one of them would be better off, they would all be strangers alike, and as time went on forgotten—forgotten of course. Ellen thought of the day when she and Anne O'Flaherty had walked up and down the terrace, talking of the journey to England in prospect then, when Anne had told her that her lot in life might be like her own, to serve those she loved secretly, without receiving thanks for her service. Ah, but had Anne in her experience ever been called upon for service that cost such bitter pain as this secret bearing of the consequences of Connor's folly caused Ellen today? Anne had thought of sacrifices for assured good results, not of bearing to be involved in blame through the folly of the person served, or perhaps not served, ruined, by keeping his secret. The battle of contending thoughts that had racked her mind all night seemed about to begin again, but Ellen made a strong effort and put it away. There was another side of the question that had something more of comfort in it, and she turned her thoughts resolutely to that. She could at least be sure she was right in breaking completely with the Thornleys and Lesbia. It was the only honest course to take, unless she gave up Connor and his patriotic dreams, and resolutely declined to be involved in any further risk he might run. If she chose the side of danger, and yet could not openly declare her choice, she was bound to watch that no friend of hers was involved unwittingly in the trouble that might follow—Lesbia through affection to Connor, or another person through affection for herself. It was best—it was necessary to break suddenly whatever ties had grown up between herself and the friends—no the one friend—who ever since the night of her father's death had stood apart in her thoughts as one of those "peculiar people whom death makes dear."

It would be ungenerous to let him suffer again through her, when further misfortunes came; and after this last experience of Connor's recklessness, what hope was there that successive troubles would not come? It was best to let the friendship go with other things. There could be no question that honesty pointed to the sacrifice, yet Ellen found it harder than she had expected to acquiesce in the decree. She felt it almost like voluntarily putting away from her a last remnant of her father's love and care, which had clung round

her till now. Without ever having put the thought into words, she had all along had an inward conviction that when John Thornley took her father's dead body out of her arms on the morning of his death, he had deliberately taken upon himself the task of caring for her, as her father had cared. She had been depending on this care more than she had been aware of through the past, long, sad months, and now it seemed very hard to put it away, while the horizon all around them looked darker than ever; while certain poverty and hard privations were close upon them, and fears of uncertain shape were hovering in the distance.

She had begun to think that Pelham had forgotten her, and was turning back to the house to look for him, when she saw Bride Thornley coming toward her, up the steep garden path. Her face and manner as she hurriedly approached Ellen, were marked by the tokens of mingled stiffness and nervousness that were sure signs in her of great agitation.

(To be Continued.)

TESTS.

BY EMMA F. WYMAN.

When I pray that God will use me
As an instrument of grace,
That I'm waiting, at His bidding,
Any work in any place,
Is it so?

If, to do His will, He sends me
Far away from friends and home
To a pagan land, where comfort,
Ease and plenty never come,
Will I go?

When the causes scorned by others
Earnest advocates demand,
Or a vile, repellent sin
Needs a brother's helpful hand,
Am I one?

When a duty calls for labor
In some pathway, leading through
Neither recompense nor honor,
If it waits for me to do,
Is it done?

When the service of the Father
Calls a willing volunteer
To a sacrifice in secret,
Am I ready then to hear,
And reply?

When, by worldly fortune favored,
I'm winning wealth and fame,
If His glory claims my talents,
Do I see it, and exclaim,
Here am I?

THEORY OF STEWARDSHIP.

BY CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D.D.

During the past few years a business torpor has been resting upon a large part of our American communities. Many failures have been reported, and much anxiety has been felt. Just now, however, a brisk movement is noticeable; things are springing into life again. Yet those accustomed to mark even slight changes in commercial matters are saying that quite a number of new operators have appeared at the front. I asked a Christian merchant the other day whether property values had actually disappeared in the panic. He answered, "Oh, no! nothing has been absolutely lost, probably; but the Lord has been changing his stewards lately to a very noticeable extent."

Such things demand thoughtful study; and attention should be directed anew through all the land to this whole subject of Christian giving—especially its motive and its measure. These are clearly stated in 2 Corinthians 9: 6-15.

The motive comes first, and yet the announcement is discovered in the very last verse: "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." Of course, this means the gift of God's only-begotten Son for our salvation; or, what amounts to the same thing in personal experience, "The exceeding grace of God in you."

Evidently the apostle is trying to make these Corinthian people understand that they were doing something more by their contributions than merely helping on a cause; they were illustrating the faith they had received. They were not only supplying the wants of the saints in a humane sort of way, they were "by the experiment of this ministration" glorifying God for their "professed subjection unto the gospel of Christ." That is to say, they were exhibiting the very meaning and force of their piety by these acts.

Let us get at this thought in its fulness. Suppose I had in my study now, as I write, a candid Christian business man, who would permit me to talk plainly and gently to him: what would I try to say? Just this: There was a remembered period, my friend, when you used to pray, with a clear sense of spiritual bankruptcy, "Forgive me my debts." You were hopelessly involved under sin. You admitted your liabilities before the divine law. This you did during all your youth; but once on a time you became more and more solicitous. You knew this life could not go on so. Deeply interested for your soul's salvation, you felt how utterly helpless you had come to be. You offered to renounce yourself and consecrate your all, if only the Saviour would forgive you. Graciously now he took you at your word. He gave you a new heart, and you were satisfied. In the very exuberance of your gladness that day, you sang aloud a verse of what you called a "wonderfully fine hymn":

"Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were a present far too small;
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all!"

These lines appeared to you the most positively literal expression of your state of mind you could conceive. You simply gave yourself, and all you had, over into God's hands for time and eternity. The surrender looked very much like a real story of what occurred here in New York a few years ago. An honorable merchant was driven to financial ruin by the dishonesty of his son. His entire fortune was inadequate to meet the vast liabilities incurred. But he summoned together all the creditors at his own house for a settlement. Strange company was that, under the roof where they had met on equal terms in social invitation this man whose home now was gone, whose heart was broken. They made a desk of the dining-table. At the proper moment he entered, the soul of honor, but the wreck of self. Straight to the safe, iron but ornamented to look like a rosewood sideboard, he went with the key no one but himself ever touched. He flung the door wide open, took out a small tin box, and emptied its whole contents on the table: deeds and bonds and notes lay there in the pathetic pile. Simply, but with sad dignity, he said, "It is all that is left me in the world; deal with it as you will; I can do no more." With one impulse, those sober business men rose upon their feet, and remained

standing while he quietly retired through the door. Then they waited in grave silence for a decent moment, and it was decided that he could do better with his investments and work than any one else. All they did was to take an inventory, and mark the securities for record; then they turned them over to him, told him to go on with his own, only remember to render the account when it should be asked. So after the company had departed, he went in; there on the polished board lay all the valuable papers; the key was in the safe-lock; only a single sheet of foolscap outlined what he was to do; he was to take his own, faithfully put it into use, and thereafter act as the steward over it.

Now here is the picture of every converted man, as he must have appeared on the day of his first Communion. You felt your entire life had been a failure. You gave up everything to God. You came into the sanctuary, and with one of the tenderest but most rigid of catharsis human tongue can speak, you engaged to place your whole future life and possessions and gains in the hands of your Lord. When, however, you reached your home that evening, you found everything undisturbed. Your house, your plate, your equipage and adornments were all there. You had given them to God, but nobody had been sent to remove them. The Lord just let your fortune, little or large, stand as it was in your own name. But since that moment you have never been owner of anything, only steward for him.

You have all you need, and all you want, "being enriched in everything to all bountifulness, which causeth through us unmingled joy to God." This, then, is the motive in all Christian giving; this property belongs to God, and He has been unspeakably generous to us.

What does Scripture teach concerning the effect of giving on our growth in grace? Spare sowing makes spare reaping, bountiful sowing brings bountiful harvests; so let every man give not grudgingly but cheerfully.

The wise man said: "The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." One of the old scribes has given us the line: "There was a little man, and he had a little soul." We accept the term unconditionally; we remark of one, "He is a small man," when we have no reference to his ordinary size; he is a close, penurious man. Do we not know men whose entire manhood is dwarfed by their personal meanness? Raise any worthy question, and they ask how much giving will it involve? So it is actually true that they think small thoughts, devise small plans, speak small exhortations and pray small prayers. The relief would be found instantaneously in the things. Off with the cloths! Step forth as free, sinewy men among men, standing up erect as the crowned crests of God! For it is neither painful nor unnatural to walk; it is only the being bound up which is distressful.—S. S. Times.

SUNDAYS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Lord's day! There is something soothing and restful in the very word Sunday. I have repeated it over and over to myself this morning in Germany with a feeling of keen longing. Foreigners and some English people now-a-days are fond of crying down our Sunday, and groan over "the dullness" of our beautiful English Sabbaths. For my part, leaving utterly out of view for the moment the religious side of the question, I can retaliate on them.

One way or another the last few years I have been abroad a good deal, and in Italy, France, Holland and Germany, I have felt quite painfully the dreary monotony of foreign Sundays. To-day my dislike to them has reached a perfect pitch of bitterness. Owing to an accident, I have not been able to go to church the last two or three weeks, and so I have had the full benefit of a Sunday at home in a foreign land. Let me give you a glimpse of the pattern of the continent.

As I lie here, I hear the piano in a room close by being played on most vigorously. The same runs, the same shakes, the same crashing chords, are being repeated over and over again that I have had to listen to every day during the past week. I can also hear the piano across the road being practised on in the same way that I have heard it practised on every day during the past week.

In the long stone passage outside my door I can hear the servant scouring away, as hard at scrubbing work as she was yesterday. I can hear the housewife with her jingling keys opening store-cupboards, and giving out stores in the same dreary round of the same duties that have occupied her all the week; and when I am carried into the *salon* this afternoon, no doubt I shall find her, as I did last Sunday, with her kind, tired face bent over her work-baskets, putting strings, and buttons, and tuckers to little garments, just as she has put them any other day of the week. Sweet, unselfish, tender-hearted German lady, what a boon a true English Sunday would be to her! Talk of dullness indeed! What can be more intensely dull than this horrible sameness of an utterly unbroken routine from month to month, from year to year, which some English people profess to envy?

A dear little large-eyed German girl has just run into my room to ask me how I am. I was pleased enough to see the merry little maiden, but it added quite appreciably to my weariness to see that dreary bit of grey knitted stocking in her hands which I have seen every day during the past week. In England, a little girl of her nature, and with a mother like hers, only English instead of German, would have come running in to see me with some bright gay book in her hand, full of pictures illustrating joyous hymns, or the beautiful Bible parables and histories, a book kept for holidays and holidays, above all, for the holiday of holidays, the Sunday. This little German girl knows nothing of such a pleasant break or change. All the seven days are on a dead level for her. She does not go to school, certainly, but she and her companions learn their everyday-lessons for the next day on Sunday, so the dull, unbroken round is kept up one way or the other. Last Sunday the poor little maiden spent great part of the evening whimpering over some sums which she found very difficult, and I thought very dreary occupation for the hours I am accustomed to consider pleasant hours of rest.

In England amusement for people on the Sunday is of course the aspect of the matter that is made the grand feature of the question. It is utterly forgotten that the moment everyday amusements have thoroughly asserted their right to continuance on the Sunday, the smallest amount of common sense teaches everyday work is sure to follow in their wake. Respect for the Sabbath once knocked on the head and destroyed, what matter will hesitate to keep his men at work seven days of the week instead of six? What mistress will think she is dealing unfairly if she expects the same cleaning and cooking on the first day as

on the second or the seventh? At any rate, this is how it acts in foreign lands, why should we expect it to act differently at home?

For my part, I can but say that the more I see of foreign Sundays the more earnestly I pray that we English people may keep our glorious speciality, our holy, happy Sabbath day.

—Sunday at Home.

GIVE IN PROPORTION.

Donations should be increased with the increase of ability to give. "As God hath prospered him." Increasing wealth requires us to increase our donations, even though we must give thousands of dollars, where before we gave but one. And the large donations of the rich man are not to be regarded as more praiseworthy than the small donations of the poor man, for they require no greater sacrifice. To illustrate: A man whose income is \$30,000 a year is under as much obligation to give \$8,000 a year for benevolence as he was to give \$100, when his income was only \$1,000; and the present large donation is no more praiseworthy than his former small one, because it requires no greater sacrifice. In both cases the giver has but done what it was his duty to do.

The rich must give a larger proportion of their income than the poor. A poor widow with a helpless family cannot give a tenth without taking bread out of her children's mouths. Will any one claim that a proportion that is just and right for her, is just and right for a man of means? The proportion must be gauged by the amount of the income. Zacharias gave half of his goods to the poor, besides restoring fourfold his unjust gains. The first converts at Jerusalem, to meet the peculiar circumstances, sold their possessions and made distribution of the avails, as each one had need. Paul repeatedly intimates that he had suffered all things for Christ's sake.

"When John Wesley's income was \$300 a year, he lived on \$28 and gave away \$22; the next year his income was \$250 and still living on \$28, he had \$22 to give. The fourth year raised his income to \$120, and, steadfast to his plan, the poor got \$92." Mr. N. R. Cobb, a merchant of Boston, adopted a covenant to this effect: "To give from the outset one quarter of the net profits of his business; should he ever be worth \$20,000, to give one half of the net profits; if worth \$30,000, to give three quarters; and if ever worth \$50,000, to give all the profits. This covenant he kept till his death at the age of 36, when he had already acquired \$50,000, and was giving all his profits." Christ certainly expects returns proportional to men's means; five talents from those that have received five, ten talents from those that have received ten. Remember Christ's words: "Then every one, even thine own self." All that men are and have, they owe to be used as Christ's service demands. And should this fundamental principle be accepted, and the New Testament law of giving, which is based upon it, be adopted, the church would avail herself of one of the most powerful means of grace; she would bring down such a flood of temporal and spiritual blessings that there would not be room enough to receive it. She would take hold of the ten thousand millions of dollars of gold and silver that are now in the world, as a mighty lever, and with it uplift the earth and cause it to revolve on a new axis of righteousness and peace, and she would soon enjoy that millennium of peace that is promised in the latter day.—Monthly Advocate.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JOHNNY'S POCKETS.

BY ANNA B. AVERILL.

"Not a pocket, sir; not a pocket in that whole suit!"

Johnny's face was the picture of dismay.

"Why, Aunt Jane, what shall I do without them?" he said, in a low, bewildered whine.

"You won't be likely to raise toads about your person, or be caught walking into church looking as though you had a pumpkin on each hip."

"But, my handkerchiefs, Aunt Jane?"

Aunt Jane smiled grimly.

"Handkerchiefs, indeed! How long did you ever keep one before it was lost, and when were you ever known to use one? No! I came to the conclusion, before I decided to make this suit up without pockets, that a handkerchief with you was a—superfluous accessory."

This silenced him. Aunt Jane was in the habit of quenching with long words his small attempts at argument. He was carrying several at the present moment undigested in his busy little brain, a burden and a perplexity. So he walked away quite dejectedly in his new clothes, and Aunt Jane returned to her clear-staring with a triumphant smile.

"Hallo, Johnny!" called Willie Brent from the middle of the street, as Johnny was passing through the gate. "Lend me your knife, please; see, I have broken mine."

Johnny's hands instinctively sought the outer seams of his trousers. Then he blushed, stammered, and the hands fell despairingly beside him.

"I—I left it in my other clothes," he said, in a low voice.

This was true, but Willie regarded him with a slight expression of wonder in his handsome face.

"Your clothes are new, aren't they?" he said, pleasantly, noticing them for the first time.

"You look fine, Johnny."

Johnny's heart sank. What if Willie knew the hollow cheat they were! He glanced down guiltily at the miserable sham pocket flaps on the jacket and vest. How could he bear to have the boys discover his condition? How long could he conceal it? Who would be the first to find it out, and what would the boys think, and say, and do, if they knew? There were a few of the questions that began to torment him. He would beg Aunt Jane to let him wear his old mended suit—but she would not consent to this, for she had sat up nights lately hurrying to finish these clothes, and he had heard her say that she was "ashamed of her life" to have him seen going to school in those shabby garments.

Will went on up the street, and he wandered away aimlessly by himself. The further he went, and the longer he mused, the more sharply he realized his disagreeable plight.

He clasped his hands behind his head and walked, he folded them over his breast and walked, and tried to forget—and couldn't! Then he tried to comfort himself with useless arguments.

Might not a boy live and even enjoy himself tolerably well without pockets? Aunt Jane was right about the handkerchiefs. He never needed one. His slate-pencil was tied to his state in his drawer at school, where he kept his head-pencil, his pens and his rubber, that he might have room in his pockets for more precious things.

But alas, and alas! After long and serious debate with himself, he remained unconvinced. A week passed away. The scholars at school all noticed the change that had come over little Johnny Blake, and wondered at it.

"Don't you see, Amy," asked Willie Brent of his sister, "how different he is? He hasn't played ball once this week; he wouldn't go fishing yesterday; he mopes by himself half of the time, and he says he isn't sick, either."

Amy Brent, a motherly girl of fourteen, opened wide her blue eyes and regarded her brother thoughtfully.

"But he was always quiet, Willie," she said. "Oh, yes," exclaimed Willie, somewhat impatiently. "But I know Johnny Blake well enough. You watch him, and you'll see what I mean."

And Amy watched—and saw—more than Willie had seen, more than Johnny would ever have told; for she discovered his secret.

At the close of another week, she drew her brother aside one evening at home.

"Can you keep a secret, Will?" she asked him, earnestly.

"Yes," he answered, without hesitation, much impressed by her manner. And then and there she unfolded a well-matured plan in which he was to assist—a plan requiring no small coolness and skill, and considerable daring, but which immediately met with his full and hearty approval.

Meanwhile, Johnny Blake had declined perceptibly in flesh and spirits. From a rosy, happy boy, never noisy and obtrusive, but busy and healthy in mind and body, he became a listless solitary.

In school he was still faithful and patient at his studies, but out of school he avoided his playmates all that was possible, and one wish became uppermost in his heart—to conceal his disgrace, for as such he had come to regard it, from the world.

To Aunt Jane the change was not yet apparent. If he was a trifle quieter than usual, she congratulated herself upon his improvement.

And now two weeks had passed away. It was ten o'clock on a pleasant moonlight night. Johnny had lain awake long after retiring for the night, gazing through his open chamber-window at the clear, soft sky.

Aunt Jane had frequently cautioned him against leaving this window up, for it was just over the low roof of the wood-shed, and once, in the middle of the night, when Willie Brent had slept with him, two strange cats had bounced in, tearing and fighting each other, and awakened the whole house.

But this was one of the many injunctions that Johnny sometimes "forgot." Tonight he had been thinking over a great many things, and at last he felt to wondering if it were quite right to let the affair of the pockets acquire the proportions it had assumed. It had all come over him afresh, how entirely his life at school and among his friends was changing, and he tried to resolve that he would rise above it. But how? He tried to imagine how Willie Brent would have laughed off such a calamity and made the best of it. But Willie was two years older than he, and then such a thing could never have happened to Willie, for he had a mother; and mothers never made their boys' clothes without pockets. Such a thing was never heard of before, nor read of, in all the annals of boyhood. Johnny's heart was very sad. He felt asleep, at last, still unconvinced.

He was awakened by some one's pronouncing his name, in a loud, squeaky whisper. He opened his eyes in slow bewilderment. The moon was still shining brightly, and there, close beside his bed, was the queerest figure! A little, bent and humped old woman, in a peaked and ruffled cap, looking at him through great, shining spectacles, and smiling in a calm, superior way.

"Johnny," she said, in a curious whisper, "I am your fairy godmother, and I will take your clothes away, and put some pockets in them, and bring them back long before morning, if you will be still, and say nothing to-night. Promise, with a nod, quick; if you speak, the charm will break!"

Johnny had read a great deal about fairy godmothers, and believed in them. He gave the nod, and watched the strange creature disappear noiselessly through the window with his clothes. He seemed to be still in some enchanted land of sleep. It did not seem strange to him that this thing should be, with the moon shining on the floor, and his dreams thick about him. He had not stirred in bed, nor moved his head on the pillow, and he remembered no more until the morning sun was shining in his eyes, and Aunt Jane was calling him to breakfast.

He jumped out of bed. There were his clothes hanging upon a chair, exactly as he had left them.

He took them up with a puzzled, incredulous smile, at the thought of his strangely vivid dream; but he could not resist peering under the pocket-flaps of his jacket.

He sat down suddenly on the side of the bed, rubbed his eyes, winked hard, and looked again.

There were pockets under the flaps!

He sat as if stunned. He looked through the window into the bright, glad sky. The swallows were darting and twittering, the robins were singing aloud for joy; and a pure, deep and blessed thankfulness began to well up in his heart. He examined the garments over one by one. There were seven pockets in all; two side-pockets and a breast pocket in the jacket, two in the vest, and two in the trousers!

He could hardly keep the tears back, or refrain from singing aloud with the gay robins; but he dressed and went down to breakfast with a new light in his eyes, which Aunt Jane did not see. How could he tell Aunt Jane? And nobody else in the world had ever known! So he kept this new joy to himself, as he had kept his trouble, regaining his lost rosiest and growing happier every hour, until, at last, he came home from school one day in such a state of bulge, that Aunt Jane, who had beheld him from afar, pounced upon him with wonder passing description, and he felt that concealment was no longer possible.

Then he told her the whole, straightforward story, as it had taken form in his simple, believing heart, and she knew that he spoke the truth. She had learned long ago to put absolute trust in his word.

She held him off at arm's length, and looked into his eyes a full minute, in utter, dumb astonishment.

"To whom have you been complaining about your not having pockets?" she demanded, when she could speak.

"To nobody, Aunt Jane. I never let a soul know. I was ashamed."

And she knew that this, too, was true.

After taking a long time in which to become composed, and to think the matter over, she found herself so far from any possible solution of the matter that she was half-disposed to accept Johnny's explanation as the only one.

"At any rate, it's no use to make a fuss over anything you can't locate," she said, one evening, half to herself, as she was re-examining the mysterious pockets. "These pockets are good drilling, and they're put in strong and

neat enough, but this work is no tailor's manipulation!"

"If a fairy godmother did it, it would be venomanipulation, wouldn't it, Aunt Jane?" said Johnny. "And that's a longer word still."—St. Nicholas.

PUZZLES.

Each of the stanzas contains two examples of this kind of rhyming, and, in each example, the first blank is to be filled with a word that suits both the sense and the measure. The next blank that occurs is filled with all the chosen word except its first letter; and this process goes on until the word can no longer be headed and yet leave another word. The making of such "Rehearsed Rhymes" as these, in company, to see who can succeed best, sometimes while away very pleasantly a long evening of disagreeable weather.

A NIGHT'S ADVENTURES.

It made a most tremendous—
I gave my horse a sudden—
He threw me full against a—
And broke my collar-bone—
What can I do in such a—
My horse is gone, I have no—
I murmured with a groan

I was as wet as a—
The wind and thunder made a—
And neither moon nor star was—
The night was black as sin—
The full moon gave me such a—
And I was miles from any—
I floundered on through mud and—
To reach the nearest inn—

But when I found the wished for—
And saw through windows dim with—
A fellow holding up an—
I could have sworn my fear—
Each step I felt like a—
As might have fled from any—
Or thief or buccaner—

I strove to overcome my—
And ventured on a traveller's—
To enter boldly forth—
The porter waved me on—
But still I stepped within the—
And took an empty chair—

The leader gave a fearful—
Sprang up, and overturned the—
Oh! I could cover half a—
With what I felt that night—
He came, and gave me such a—
That I cried out under my—
With anguish and affright—

"Come, will you join our game of—
Or do you choose that I should—
The wretch, who wishes naught but—
To hinder me,

