

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXVII. No. 53.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1886

PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of Births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or they cannot be inserted. Verbs and extended obituaries will be charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

EARLE.—At West End Sherbrooke street, on March 4, the wife of E. P. Earle, of a daughter.

HOUSTON.—At 143 St. Urbain street, on March 1, the wife of James Houston of a daughter.

TAIT.—At St. Laurent, March 3rd, 1886, Mrs. Wm. Tait, of a son.

STONE.—At 180 Congregational street, Point St. Charles, on 1st inst., Mrs. S. H. Stone, of a daughter.

WEIR.—On the 4th of March, 1886, at 129 St. Ferdinand street, St. Henri, Mrs. A. Weir, of a son.

MARRIED.

SMITH—PARKER.—On March 3, at the residence of the bride's father, Buckingham, P.Q., by the Rev. Wm. Cayon, Geo. R. Smith, of Newburg, N.J., to I. Frances, daughter of Geo. L. Parker.

PINKERTON—McGILL.—On the 3rd of March, 1886, at the Methodist parsonage, Waterloo, P.Q., by the father of the bride, Mr. John M. Pinkerton, C.E., of Montreal, to Miss Lora N. M. McGill, third daughter of Rev. W. McGill, of Waterloo, P.Q.

BURRY—FRENCH.—At St. Joseph Street Presbyterian Church, on March 4th, by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, M.A., John Burry, eldest son of Robt. Burry, to Nellie, youngest daughter of the late Robt. French, all of this city. No cards.

FRASER—McLENNAN.—On the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. A. Smith, Mr. William Fraser, to Miss Annie McLennan, both of Lochiel, Glasgow.

DIED.

CHAPMAN.—In this city on March 3rd, George Chapman, merchant, late of Chapman, Fraser & Tylee, aged 59 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 168 Drolet street, on Saturday at 2 p.m., to Trinity Church and from thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

MORRISON.—At Huntington, P.Q., on the 3rd inst., John Morrison, Esq., late Clerk of the Circuit Court, Huntington.

ROBINSON.—At Peterboro, Ont., while in church, on Sunday evening, Feb. 21, Isaac Robinson, merchant, aged 69 years, son of the late Capt. John Robinson, of St. Henri, Que., passed suddenly away. Sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

FAIRMAN.—In this city, on the 5th inst., of rheumatic fever, Warren T. Fairman.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 1723 St. Catherine street, Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

SHAW.—At Shawbridge, Que., on March 3, of diphtheria, Hilda Melissa, youngest child of Daniel Shaw, aged 1 year and 8 months.

"He took them up in his arms and blessed them."

SPARROW.—Of convulsions, on the evening of March 4th, J. Stratford, youngest son of J. B. Sparrow, aged 7 months.

McKINNON.—At Carleton, P.Q., on Feb. 27th, 1886, Angus H., infant son of John A. McKinnon and Christina G. Barclay.

This little bud, so fresh and fair,
Called home by early doom,
Just came to show how fair a flower,
In Paradise could bloom.

STONE.—At 180 Congregational street, Point St. Charles, on 1st inst., Gertrude, infant daughter of S. H. Stone.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS bought or exchanged. Enquire of N. Y. Piano Co.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED by the most competent men, apply to N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street.

WE HAVE NOW a fine stock of Pianos which cannot fail to please purchasers, as they are moderate in price and by well-known American makers. N. Y. Piano Co.

J. G. PARKS, 197 St. James street, is the place for views, stereoscopic, mounted and scrap. Views always on hand. Special lantern slides made on short notice for entertainments. The number is 197 St. James street.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.

We have at present on hand, and making a good stock of these shirts, in men's and youth's sizes. Our attention is to have at all times a large and varied stock of these goods.

Linens: Linens: Linens!

More new lines of Table Damasks and Table Napkins opened out in our Linen Department.

These goods being always cheap, and having at all seasons a large stock to select from, we are continually kept busy in this department. Goods are always fresh, designs are the latest, and all the latest novelties we receive as soon as they are turned out.

COTTON SHEETING.

AMERICAN SHEETING.

CANADIAN SHEETING.

SCOTCH SHEETING.

in twilled and plain goods, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 widths.

UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS IN ALL WIDTHS.

JAMES A. OGILVY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

203 and 205 St. Antoine, and 144 146, 148 and 150 Mountain streets.

Store closes at 7 p.m.

SECOND HAND PIANOS

FOR SALE.

\$25.00, \$50.00, \$80.00, \$100.00.

DEZOUICHE & ATWATER,

63 Beaver Hall,

Depot for the famous Decker Bros. Pianos.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1886.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

S. Carsley's new SILK PLUSHIES are said to be from 10c to 20c lower in price than is being generally charged.

BROOKS'	SPOOL	COTTON.
BROOKS'	SPOOL	COTTON.
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BROOKS'	SPOOL	COTTON.
BROOKS'	SPOOL	COTTON.

Brooks' Spool Cotton is claimed to be the best in the world. We sell it the same price as is charged for ordinary qualities—300 yards 4c, and 200 yards 5c per spool.

S. CARSLEY.

RIBBONS.	RIBBONS.	RIBBONS.
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RIBBONS.	RIBBONS.	RIBBONS.

Buy all your Ribbons at the Great Ribbon Store, where the LARGEST STOCK and BEST VALUE is to be found, namely,

A. S. CARSLEY'S.

Women's and Children's Hosiery.
Women's and Children's Hosiery.
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Women's and Children's Hosiery.

For the largest assortment of Women's and Children's Stockings and Underwear in Canada, come to

S. CARSLEY'S.

KID GLOVES,	at 25c.
KID GLOVES,	at 37c.
KID GLOVES,	at 55c.
KID GLOVES,	at 65c.
KID GLOVES,	at 75c.
KID GLOVES,	at 85c.
KID GLOVES,	at 95c.
KID GLOVES,	at \$1.00.
KID GLOVES,	at \$1.10.
KID GLOVES,	at \$1.18.
KID GLOVES,	at \$1.25.
KID GLOVES,	at \$1.35.
KID GLOVES,	at \$1.50.
KID GLOVES,	at \$1.75.
KID GLOVES,	at \$1.90.
KID GLOVES,	at \$2.00.
KID GLOVES,	at \$2.25.
KID GLOVES,	at \$2.50.
KID GLOVES,	at \$3.00.

One of the largest assortments of first-class Kid Gloves in the World is to be found at S. CARSLEY'S.

CANADIAN	TWEEDS.
CANADIAN	TWEEDS.
CANADIAN	TWEEDS.
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CANADIAN	TWEEDS.

Just received, a full stock of New Canadian Tweeds, for spring of 1886. Prices from 3c up to \$1.25. All capital value.

S. CARSLEY.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANTLES! MANTLES! MANTLES!

No slack times in our

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

All hands kept busy selling

MANTLES.

Our increase of sales during February was 50 percent

over February of last year. This is the BEST PROOF

that we are giving the BEST VALUE and KEEP the

BEST STYLES.

Headquarters for all kinds of Mantles,

JOHN MURPHY & CO. S.

We are offering several cheap lines in Ulsters. The

prices are as follows:—

Ladies' Ulsters, \$1.00.

Ladies' Ulsters, \$1.50.

Ladies' Ulsters, \$2.00.

Ladies' Ulsters, \$2.50.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

We are showing a large assortment of Ladies'

Ulsters at \$4.75, all newest styles, good shapes and

well made. These Ulsters are, without doubt, the best

value offered.

"Call and See them."

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

We are kept busy in this "DEPARTMENT." As

we employ only the most experienced hands, all or-

ders are executed in first-class style and perfect finish.

If you want a perfect fitting Dress leave your or-

ders at

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

For good Jerseys, at low prices, come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

For the best value in all kinds of Dry Goods

come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,

And 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter st.

Terms cash and only one price.

LADIES,

BEAVER CAPS, all made from choice skins, at

NEILSON'S, 107 Bleury street.

TWENTY percent off all Furs.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Considerable 8th in all Departments making room for

Spring Goods now coming along.

Carpet, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Poles, Stair Rods, Chains, Sweepers, Curtains, Coverings, Portieres, Shades.

Old Lots and Remnants of all kinds clearing out at

any price. Bargains offering. Contracts made now for

Spring Delivery and Stored Free. Secure first choice of

new goods.

Immense Assortment!

Close Prices!

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,

1833 and 1835 Notre Dame Street.

A few \$2.00 SWEEPERS still on hand.

LADIES,

Beaver Caps, neatly made and trimmed, at

NEILSON'S, 107 Bleury street.

TWENTY percent off all Furs.

LADIES,

Remember that there is TWENTY PERCENT off all our

Furs. 107 BLEURY STREET.

ALEX. NEILSON.

CANADIAN POLICE CRUISERS.

THE FISHERY LAWS TO BE ENFORCED.

OTTAWA, March 4.—The Department of

Fisheries will to-day issue an advertisement

stating that tenders will be received up to the

25th instant for the charter of six swift sailing

fore and aft schooners, of between sixty and

ninety tons register, not over six years old.

These vessels are to be employed as a fisheries

police force on the sea coasts of Canada. They

will be manned and officered and, in conjunction

with such of the Dominion steamers as may be

unemployed, will enforce the law of the country

respecting inshore fisheries. The Government

are thus showing their determination to do their

duty by the fishermen in case nothing comes of

the negotiations between the United States and

Canada.—Gazette.

A GREAT SNOWSTORM.

OMAHA, Neb. March 5.—A great snow storm

has been raging here since daylight and con-

tinues unabated. The snow is extremely fine,

but damp, and packs easily.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, March 5, 1 a.m.—

The pressure continues highest over the Upper Lake

region, and the North-West Territories, and lowest off

our Atlantic coast. The weather has been fair and a

little milder throughout Canada. Probabilities for the

next twenty-four hours:—Lakes, moderate winds, gen-

erally fair weather, stationary or slightly higher tem-

peratures. St. Lawrence, west and north-west winds,

fair weather, stationary or slightly higher temperatures.

Gulf and Maritime, moderate to fresh west and north-

west winds, fair weather, not much change in tem-

perature.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 5.

Last Edition

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Special to the Witness.)

HOLMES' HUMILIATION.

THE GRAND OLD MAN DISCOMFITS THE ENEMY AND CHARACTERIZES HIS SPEECH AS ONE OF THE WEAKEST HE HAD EVER HEARD—THE PARNELLITES PLEASED.

LONDON, March 5.—The expectation that an attempt would be made to defeat Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, last night, or to force him to define his Irish policy, drew a full attendance of members and led to a struggle for places in the spectators' gallery. Mr. Holmes, according to his previous announcement, offered an amendment to the Irish Civil Service supply estimates to the effect that the House does not feel justified in voting the estimates until it is advised of the course to be taken by the Government in regard to the administration of Irish affairs. The attitude of the Nationalists while the motion was being read was closely watched, and from their impassive faces it was clearly seen they were obedient to the dictum of their party leaders, as made known yesterday, and would support Mr. Gladstone in this issue. The Tories had evidently little faith in the efficacy of their scheme to entrap the Liberal chieftain for the cheers that arose from the Conservative side were given in a half-hearted way. Before the debate had fairly begun, and as soon as it became evident that Mr. Gladstone was sure of a majority, Mr. Holmes arose and added the climax to the sensation of the evening by stating that he wished to withdraw his amendment. A burst of ironical cheers from the Liberals greeted this announcement. The Nationalists still remained silent, evidently wishing to impress both sides with the idea that they held the balance of power and were identified with neither party, except as it suited their interest for the time being. Mr. Holmes offered no reason for withdrawing his amendment, but made a few remarks that were scarcely audible. Supply was then briefly debated, and it was declared on behalf of the Government that its promises in respect to granting better government for Ireland and endeavoring to obtain Home Rule would be strictly carried out on the broad basis compatible with the national interest and honor. The Parnellites applauded these sentiments. The debate resulted in a great victory for Mr. Gladstone, his majority being 160. This has astonished everybody, and Mr. Gladstone is as sure of a prolonged lease of power as if endorsed by a new general election. In his speech Mr. Gladstone characterized Mr. Holmes' attack as one of the feeblest ever made upon the executive branch of the Government. The introduction of the motion was really tantamount to justifying coercion to which the Government would be no party. If the late Government had proposed coercion, the mere proposal would have been followed by disastrous consequences. Referring to the sneering allusions to Mr. Davitt and the League's denunciations of outrages, Mr. Gladstone said he was glad to hear that Mr. Davitt was preaching order, and delighted that the League was mending its manners. The Parnellites admit that Mr. Gladstone's speech was a very brilliant one and they express themselves as highly satisfied with it.

(Press Despatch.)

CABLE NOTES.

Servia has formally notified the Porte of her intention to disarm.

The Greek Government has bought two steamers at Glasgow for the Greek navy.

Intimations from official sources indicate that the Queen has been persuaded to modify her determination to remain in retirement. She has promised to be present at three public ceremonies, namely, laying the corner stone of the new College of Physicians, the driving of the first pile of the new Tower bridge and the opening of the Colonial Exhibition. Her Majesty, however, has decisively declined to hold court at Buckingham Palace, even for a short period in the spring.

(Press Despatch.)

AMERICAN.

(Special to the Witness.)

THE MASONIC EMBROGLIO.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Tuesday night's cablegrams from London contained a paragraph stating that the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of the British Freemasons, had withdrawn the patent of appointment from the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, at its Grand Lodge of Illinois, because of the latter having severed fraternal relations with the English Grand Lodge at Mont-

real. The Grand treasurer of Illinois Lodge

says the question at issue is merely one of territorial sovereignty so far as masonic authority is concerned. It was at the request of the Grand Lodge of Quebec that the other grand lodges severed fraternal relations with the three lodges of Quebec which persisted in holding allegiance to the foreign grand lodge of England instead of submitting to the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Gen. W. M. Egan said yesterday, that the action of the Prince of Wales carried no force. It merely exposed the real feeling of the English lodge in the matter. It had heretofore assumed an air of indifference, and led other lodges in this country to believe that it did not wish to encroach on other territory. The fact that Quebec was the political province of England should cut no figure in the territorial sovereignty of a Masonic order.

(Press Despatch.)

HOODLUMS ARRESTED.

PORTLAND, Ogd., March 5.—Twelve white men, who have been identified as members of the mob which drove the Chinese out of Oregon city on the night of February 21, were arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal and brought here. All are bound over in \$3,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury. Ten of the prisoners gave bail and the remainder were gaol.

THE STREET CAR STRIKE.

NEW YORK, March 5.—For the first time in the history of New York city not a street car is running. The order of the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association to tie up all cars at 1 a.m. was implicitly obeyed, and thousands of clerks, laboring men and merchants are walking down to business this morning. Thousands of others are endeavoring to take passage on the elevated trains, but the facilities of the Company are not great enough to accommodate the throngs which are endeavoring to make their way to the lower sections of the city. In Brooklyn no cars are to be seen on any of Richardson's lines, and many obstructions lie on the tracks. It is currently reported that a general strike will be ordered at 12 o'clock on the elevated railways in New York and on all of the street car lines in Brooklyn with a view of forcing the Dry Dock and Richardson Companies to accede to the demands of the striking employees.

SOMETHING LIKE THE DRAFT RIOTS.

Inspector Byrne said this morning that he expects to-day will be like the second day of the draft riots. At police headquarters it was said that among those who are to be arrested on warrants issued last night are Chairman O'Donnell, of the Empire Protective Association, and other members of the Executive Committee, Best, Wallace, Hughes and Merrill. It is said they will not be arrested unless they commit some overt act to-day, when they will be accused of inciting to violence.

TALK OF A SETTLEMENT.

It is said the presidents of the car companies are holding a meeting this morning. It was the general opinion that they will advise Mr. Richardson and the

NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOLMES' FURY EXPLODES.

On the meeting of the Imperial House of Commons, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Holmes, Conservative, offered the motion of which he had given notice. It was to the effect that "the House, before voting on the Irish estimates, wishes to know what policy the Government has agreed upon to restore and maintain law and order in Ireland."

Mr. Gladstone, speaking on Mr. Holmes' motion, chaffingly declined to fall into the trap set for him. He said that he was not such a simpleton as to yield to the artful allurement of his opponents. He had already stated that the Government was considering the question of social order in Ireland, the land question and the question of the future government of Ireland. These subjects were inextricably associated. The Government were really entitled to three months' time for the preparation of Irish measures. Mr. Gladstone characterized Mr. Holmes' attack as one of the foulest ever made upon the executive branch of the Government. The introduction of the motion was really tantamount to justifying coercion, to which the Government would be no party. If the late Government had proposed coercion the mere proposal would have been followed by disastrous consequences. Referring to the allusion to Mr. Davitt's and the League's denunciation of outrages, Mr. Gladstone said he was glad to hear that Mr. Davitt was preaching order, and delighted that the League was mending its manners.

Lord R. Churchill justified the motion on the ground that there was danger that Mr. Gladstone would lull the country to sleep. He said he was unable to conceal the fact that he once hoped the Tories might co-operate with the Parnellites on the land and education questions. There was no reason why the Parnellites, on finding Parliament opposed to repeal, should not join either the Liberals or the Conservatives. He now found that he omitted from his calculations the fact that Mr. Gladstone was willing to repeal the union. He challenged any member of the Government to deny that the policy proposed was repeal. Receiving no reply he continued, saying there were two executives in Ireland, the National League being the stronger. A motion to adjourn the debate was rejected by a vote of 804 to 160. Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James supported the Government. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach remarked that, in view of the silence of the Ministers, the Conservatives were satisfied with the result of the protest that had been made and would not call for a division. Mr. Holmes' motion was withdrawn. The Parnellites admit that Mr. Gladstone's speech was a very brilliant one, and they express themselves as highly satisfied with it.

MR. HOLMES' OPINION.

In an interview to-day, Mr. Healy (Nationalist) said it was evident that Mr. Gladstone was determined to fulfill his pledges on the lines of his Midlothian manifesto, even if he should be compelled to throw overboard Mr. Chamberlain and the other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone's speech contained no definite indication of his *modus operandi*, but the Parnellites would be perfectly satisfied with the result of the division.

THE FRENCH PRINCES CAN STAY.

PARIS, March 4.—Amid great excitement the Chamber of Deputies, this afternoon, rejected a motion for the immediate expulsion of the French Princes from France. The vote against the measure was 345 to 176 in favor. The motion had been favored by an almost unanimous vote at a conference of the party of the extreme Left; it was fostered by M. Clemenceau, and by him advocated with great eloquence in the debate. M. DeFreycinet led the opposition to the measure. His argument was a cogent statement of the reasons why such an extreme expedient was unnecessary at the present time. The proposed expulsions, calmly declared by M. DeFreycinet, are needless after the recent electoral victories gained by the Republic. France is in the midst of a commercial and industrial crisis. The depression in trade will not be remedied by the expulsion of the princes. Let us grapple with more pressing questions. France requires a calm just now. It was in vain that M. Clemenceau, after this, hotly maintained that the princes were conspiring against the Republic and that the Republic should expel them as a legitimate means of defence. The House simply overwhelmed him with its adverse majority of 169. The debate was then continued on the other motions before the Chamber concerning the princes. M. Rivet's proposal to leave to the Government the initiative of the expulsion of the princes was rejected by a vote of 333 to 188. An order of the day expressing confidence in the capacity of the Government to deal with the question was adopted by a vote of 333 to 112.

THE CHURCH AND HOME RULE.

DUBLIN, March 4.—At the request of the Episcopal bishops of Ireland, Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, has convened the synod for the 23rd instant to obtain expressions of opinion from the Church on the political situation in Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 4.—A deputation of Presbyterians, to-day, presented to the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant, an address of welcome on behalf of the General Assembly. The address praises the Government of the unwavering loyalty of the Assembly, and insists that the maintenance of the union in its fullest integrity is essential to the peace of Ireland. It declares that half a million of Irish Presbyterians will oppose to the utmost any attempt to sever the union. Lord Aberdeen replied briefly, saying he hoped that at no distant date an era of peace would be inaugurated in Ireland.

AMERICAN.

The Chinese in California are fleeing from their persecutors into New Mexico and Arizona, whose people in turn are preparing to repress them.

BARBARISM IN GEORGIA.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., March 4.—There is a general demand for a legislative investigation of the convict labor system. At some convict camps men and women are chained together, blacks and whites, and forced to undergo privations, hardships and brutal treatment to terrible to mention. Some prominent politicians will be placed in a bad position if an investigation is made.

NEW YORK IN TERROR.

RIOTOUS STREET CAR STRIKERS.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND STRIKERS—TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL—THE DIFFICULTY NOT YET OVER.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The 'Cross Town line made another attempt this afternoon to resume operations. At 1:30 p.m. the police reserves were called in and shortly after began filing from all directions into Grand street at the eastern terminus of the road. Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers were present in full uniform and made full preparations for the battle with the Knights of Labor which was impending. At noon over six hundred policemen were on the scene and when the reserves arrived fully 1,200 were in line. They kept the streets clear, but on the opposite or north side the strikers were collected and with thousands of the lowest classes of men from the crowded tenements of the narrow streets east of the Bowery formed a threatening body. The police patrolled the street from the Bowery to the East river and kept the men in motion. The great mass of people could not be collected altogether. It surged also with a seemingly irresistible force. The street was a scene of destruction and the task of forcing a passage seemed herculean. Standing in front of the Grand street ferry house, as far as the eye could see west, were overturned horse cars, carts, trucks and wagons of all kinds. Around them were thousands of men aroused to perfect fury at the sight of the police and their endeavors to keep order. At 2:15 a car started from the Corlear street stables and proceeded, under an escort of fifty policemen, to the starters' stand at East street. There the line of march was formed, headed by Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers. First came six platoons of police, then followed the car, enclosed in a hollow square of police numbering one hundred. The rear was closed by six more platoons of police. The force started amid the hooting, yelling and shouts of derision from the maddened crowd—no obstacle was met until the car reached Cannon street. There a horse car was lying on its side. It was lifted from the track by the policemen, who formed the advance guard of the column and cleared the way for the car. Its progress was slow and frequent stops were made. At Meadow street the first stone was thrown, and struck the side of the car. On the car were John Brodie, track master of the road, who was driving, and John Angus, the conductor, a gentleman, wearing a silk hat, who gave his name as McLean and said he was a friend of President White's. Paymaster Fodick and Sergeant McEvoy. All the way to the Bowery the track was obstructed with the wrecks of street cars and trucks, but the advance guard cleared them away. At Henry street another stone went crashing through a car window. At East Broadway a large stone was placed beside the track unnoticed and the car was thrown off. This mishap was greeted with a tempest of yells from the thousands lining the streets. Oaths, hisses, catcalls, screams and wild cheering made the street a perfect pandemonium of sound. The car was lifted back on the track by main force and proceeded on its way. At Ludlow street another window was smashed and rotten eggs were thrown against the car. At Allen street a blockade was met. Cars of the Second Avenue and other lines were placed in all positions across the track. Stones flew again and another car window was broken. The obstructions were removed, and again the car moved slowly on. At Eldridge street more blockades were found, and the crowd attacked the police. A general fight took place in which the clubs were used with a will and the rioters were driven into the side streets. Hats and capes lay on the sidewalks like snow flakes. Grand street merchants, alarmed, took in their stock, closed their doors and put up their iron shutters. At the Grand street station of the Third Avenue elevated road there was an immense barricade of cars, wagons and trucks. From the windows of the buildings on each side and the elevated station thousands of spectators looked down on the vast human sea. For blocks, in every direction, could be seen long lines of cars and trucks in inextricable confusion. All travel was suspended. It was 2:45 p.m. before the track was cleared of the many cars which had been placed cross ways on the street. From Mulberry street to Centre the rioting began again. A stone thrown against the car struck Sergeant McEvoy. The police lost all patience and charged the mob furiously. They clubbed right and left and succeeded in driving the rioters down the side streets. From there to Broadway the battle was waged with undiminished fury. Many were clubbed and a number of the police pelted with stones. Broadway was reached after a hard struggle at 3:05 p.m. Here no blockade was met, but fully 50,000 people were gathered as spectators. The hooting, hissing and yelling was continuous and stones continued to drop among the escort. Mr. McLean got off and walked the rest of the way. At Wooster street a pile of bricks fell as the car was passing and stopped it. This removed, another start was made. At Hudson street another barricade was met and removed amid the howls of the maddened workmen. As the car went towards the North river the factories on either side poured out their thousands of employees who met the police with execrations and reproaches. Near West street was the last barricade of coal wagons, beer wagons and logs. At Deabrosses street a load of coal was dumped on the track. When the end of the route was reached at 3:40 p.m., the men were allowed to rest ten minutes after their terrible march and the car then returned over the same route to the stables. Very few obstacles were offered to the progress of the car on the return journey, except at Canal street, where a load of sand lay on the track. During the trip both ways the car was obliged frequently to change from one track to the other. The strikers yelled and hooted but did not obstruct the way to any extent until the Bowery was reached. There was another barricade but it was removed, and then the way was clear to the stables. They were reached at 4:30 p.m. The strikers and the police left before five o'clock. It was after six before the cars resumed running on the avenues leading up town. Among those injured in the riot were Michael Herman, no name; Bernard Madden, No. 42 Allen street; W. Hyman, Brooklyn, all scalp wounds. Bernard Garvey, an old man, was trampled on by the crowd. Mrs. James Marsden, of Brooklyn, was taken home ill from a shock caused by fear.

IN BROOKLYN.

An effort was made to get a car started over the Atlantic avenue route in Brooklyn at 4:30 o'clock in order to save the charter of the road. The appearance of the car was met by a storm of hooting and yelling. Deacon Richardson was on the platform, accompanied by police.

The car had got about fifteen feet when a big double truck was drawn up across the track and the car came to a stop. After a little trouble the truck was got out of the way and the car proceeded. It had not gone far when it struck a pile of stones that had got on the track mysteriously. These were removed, but when they got to the corner of Hicks and Atlantic, the crowd set a Cross Town car, which was running up across the down track and just in front of the deacon's car. While this was being removed the crowd hooted and yelled and finally lifted the front wheels from the track. When the car was placed on the track again it was found that some of the crowd had cut the traces on the Cross Town car and the policemen had to take it off and set it in the gutter. Deacon Richardson's car started again, but a large truck got in front of it. There was a big crowd on it, hooting and yelling at the occupants of the car. The policeman jumped on the truck and clubbed the men right and left until they broke and scattered in every direction. The team and truck were removed and the car passed over the route. A second attempt to run a car was not essayed. Shortly after 4 o'clock, this afternoon, an attempt was made to start a car from the stables at Fifth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, Brooklyn, but it had only got on the street when it was surrounded by a crowd and the traces of the horses cut. A quantity of railway iron was placed on the track, and no further efforts were made to run cars on that line.

A GENERAL TIE UP.

The Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association, which has been in session nearly forty-eight hours trying to effect a settlement of the troubles, reported to a mass meeting of the strikers and other employees of companies to-night, that they considered a general "tie up" at two o'clock on Friday morning, the best means of solving the difficulty and the motion being put and carried, will be put in force. The Sixth avenue line drivers, after they tie up, will not again go to work unless they get \$2.50 a day, the same as the Eighth avenue lines, and the Seventh avenue and Broadway lines are of precisely the same opinion. It is an open secret that the employees on the elevated roads are waiting an order to shut down till matters are satisfactorily settled.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Superintendent Murray has ordered all the reserves of the force to be held on duty and in constant readiness. He does not think there will be any need of military aid. The officers of the first brigade have been notified to be in readiness in case of further trouble.

DESTITUTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 4.—The steamer "Newfoundland," from St. John's, Nfld., arrived to-night, reports passing a field of ice thirty-five miles broad off the Mizzen bank. She brings advices that the destitution among the fishermen of Conception Bay (including Harbor Grace, the scene of the Orange Catholic riots) has come to a crisis. Hundreds of families are completely destitute and starving. On Tuesday four hundred men surrounded the residence of Judge Bennett and demanded bread. He telegraphed the Government and supplied each family with flour and molasses. From present appearances, one-third of the population of this extensive district will have to be supported by the Government until the fishing season opens.

TWO HORSES TROT TO SOREL.

HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL AND THE ANIMALS MUCH EXHAUSTED.

Recently a trotting match was arranged between a horse belonging to a Mr. Alphonse Gagnon, carter, residing on Maisonneuve street, and a mare, owned by a Mr. C. Dumouchel, the proprietor of a hotel on St. Paul street, for \$100 a side, the course being to Sorel and back, a distance of about ninety miles. The rules laid down were that each horse should be attached to a sleigh containing two men, the driver and a witness, and that no galloping should be allowed, the horse which accomplished the double journey first being declared the winner. Consequently the two horses and their loads started from a hotel opposite the Bonsecours market, at a quarter past seven on Sunday morning and reached Sorel about half-past one that afternoon. After resting an hour the return journey was commenced and continued as far as Lanoraie where both animals put up for the night. At six o'clock Wednesday morning they again both started and about eleven the house belonging to Mr. Dumouchel reached the goal, but there, according to the police and another account, it became so exhausted that the driver had to dismount and a couple of men had to support it, one on each side, while some others helped to draw the sleigh along. In this way it was supported to Mr. J. Quevillon's stable near Papineau square, and where it was rested until five o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Dumouchel informed our reporter that the horse trotted up to Mr. Quevillon's stables and it was placed there simply because it was so far ahead of the other. Mr. Quevillon said about the same thing, but admitted that he did not see the rig come in. In the meantime, Mr. Gagnon's horse was being rested at Longue Pointe. Shortly after five Mr. Dumouchel's horse was again brought out and trotted up to the starting point, Gagnon's horse coming in about an hour later. Mr. Dumouchel showed his horse to our reporter this morning, and said it was ready for a trip to Lachine, but the animal looked much exhausted. Mr. Gagnon's horse is said to be quite recovered.

CAUGHNAWAGA RESERVE.

Mr. W. McLea Wallbank has returned from Ottawa, where he had an interview with the Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, regarding the subdivision of the Caughnawaga reserve. Plans of the proposed subdivision were shown and the system of dealing with the various claims explained. It is now said to be a matter of certainty that the coming summer will see the reserve completely subdivided, allotments made, and location tickets granted to the various claimants.

MR. MCSHANE'S CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Mercer moved, before Mr. Justice Mathieu, yesterday, to have the inscription for enquete set aside, in the case of Byron ex. McShane, on the ground that the case could not come at enquete before a *defence en droit* filed by the defendant was disposed of. The Court decided not to set aside the inscription but to let it remain in abeyance, until the argument on the *defence en droit*, which was fixed for Monday next.

SPREADING KNOWLEDGE ABROAD.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—An apology, if one is necessary for this communication, is the fact that, notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the subject of temperance, few persons are at all aware of the tremendous achievements during the past two years in the educational department of this work. Distressed by observing the terrible misery and destruction among not only the ill-bred and ignorant, but among our brightest and most intelligent young men, those who were supposed to have enjoyed every educational advantage, an army of nearly a quarter of a million of earnest, intelligent Christian women has risen up on this side of the Atlantic with an unswerving purpose of furnishing for the rising generation an educational training which shall enable them to see and to shun the snares and pitfalls into which so many of their promising countrymen have fallen.

Recognizing the importance of so educating children that they may be able in after years to properly care for the minds and bodies which God has given them, our American sisters have petitioned the Legislatures of the different States to make the teaching of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects upon the human system of alcohol, tobacco, opium, chloral and all narcotics, compulsory in all schools receiving aid from the commonwealth. Their success has been very remarkable. During the past year nine States, namely, Alabama, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Nevada, Maine, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, have made, by legislative acts, the study of physiological temperance a part of their required course of instruction in their public schools.

These nine States, together with the States of Vermont, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York and Rhode Island, where this law was in force last year, make in all fourteen States which have adopted the compulsory physiological temperance course, and there is every reason to believe from many encouraging indications that the States of New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Colorado will soon adopt the same course.

In California, six counties and four cities, including San Francisco, have already adopted the Physiological and Hygienic temperance text-books for use in their public schools.

Educators are conservative, and educational changes slowly made, but the reports of the enforcement of the temperance education acts lately passed, are very encouraging.

A graded series of text-books approved by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, and by educators generally, is now ready for "all pupils in all schools."

During the past week the Quebec Provincial Superintendent of the Department of Scientific Instruction of the Women's Christian Temperance Union has received from the Home Secretary of this department of the U.W.C.T.U., a letter from which we make the following extract:—

"Our last application for help (in the way of sending circulars, reports and advice regarding plan of work) comes from Alaska."

Mrs. Hunt, our National Superintendent, is now in Washington, working for the national law which shall put this study into the schools of the District of Columbia, all military, naval and Indian schools, and into the schools of the Territories—thus taking in the borders of our land. So the good work goes on.

In our own Dominion several thousands of women are zealously working for the same cause. As yet but little progress in this direction has been made by them; but it is God's work, and at no distant day must succeed. Some time ago the Boards of Education of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia recommended Dr. Richardson's Lesson Book to be used in schools. This was a step in the right direction, but no study goes generally into the schools of a country or remains long in them, which is not made compulsory by legislative enactment.

Acting on this belief, the ladies of our Quebec Provincial Union lately petitioned the Protestant Committee of our Council of Public Instruction for compulsory temperance physiological training in all our Protestant schools which are in any way supported by Government aid. These ladies are anxiously awaiting the final settlement of this matter by the Committee, earnestly hoping and praying that the requests contained in their petition may be fully granted. Through is their motto: Half-way work gives but poor results.

In Ontario the women are diligently working for compulsory education in temperance physiology and hygiene.

May the benediction Giver of all good speed the day when every child in our fair land shall be fully instructed in the hygienic effects of all stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, and this desirable result having been attained, we may reasonably expect to see few staggering drunkards, less puffing of tobacco smoke, and a great diminution of crime in all our borders.

Verily, our nation is being destroyed for lack of knowledge.

A CAUGHNAWAGA FETE.

Caughnawaga village was the scene of high festivities on Monday and Tuesday when a triple Indian wedding was celebrated at the Roman Catholic church. Two of the contracting parties were Mr. Angus Jacobs, a well known lacrosse player who espoused Miss Monique, daughter of Mr. Joe Monique, voyageur. After the religious ceremony, festivities according to Indian custom were kept up for two days, each family from which the weddings occurred keeping open house, and a mutual interchange of visits taking place between the parties. The village was in consequence *en fete* and very little business was done during the two days.

FROM FATHER TO SON.

"As my father subscribed for the *Witness* the first year it was printed, and continued taking it till his death," writes a Sterling Falls friend on renewing his own subscription and sending those of some of his friends, "and as I have continued taking it ever since, we could not think of doing without it."

The Treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations, viz.: Mr. F. Standiford, \$10; a friend, \$10. The Superintendent acknowledges, with thanks, from Mrs. Bunsford, a large parcel of English newspapers for men's wards at County House; a friend, parcel of cast-off clothing; Mrs. Peter Nicholson, large parcel of do.

A NEW "INDUSTRY."

IT SEEKS PROTECTION UP TO THE MAST HEAD—WHAT IS IT TO BE PROTECTED FOR?

In 1885 there was imported into Canada gold and silver plated ware to the value of \$183,246, upon which was paid duty to the amount of \$55,000. Adding five percent to clear cost of delay and loss in the examining warehouse and the expense attending entering, payment of duty, &c., the cost of this \$183,246 worth of platedware to the people of Canada as a whole was \$250,108. The duty of 30 percent, under which this duty is collected, is a part of the National Policy, and it was, therefore, imposed in order that Canadians might use electro-plated ware made in Canadian factories by Canadian workmen. There are now four such establishments in Canada, and one of them is applying to Parliament to increase the protection now afforded it to 60 percent. In other words, to force the people of Canada to pay for their \$185,000 worth of imported platedware \$305,000. Nor is this all. At present the Canadian manufacturers of platedware are adding to the price of their produce in an open market the cost of transportation plus 30 percent, less that amount necessary to prevent too great an importation of American and English goods. Not content with this, however, they wish to be able to add sixty percent—all for the benefit of the workman.

A gentleman connected with one of the largest firms handling these goods in this city, informed a *Witness* representative yesterday, that to his knowledge the Meriden Britannia Company, of Hamilton, only made a few butter coolers and trays at their factory, all of the common patterns. In the manufacture of platedware, the principal expense was in the preparation of the dies in which the ware was formed. These are of steel, and when covered with engraving, require not only great skill, but the touch of an artist. The blanks themselves, of lead and tin, are valueless. These blanks the Meriden Company import, coat with silver in an electric bath, burnish and sell.

"We have melted down and made an elaborate chemical test, and found just ten cents' worth of silver upon a large cruet-stand, and the Meriden Company do not put on more than fifty cents worth," continued the gentleman. "It would be impossible for them or any other company to supply the Canadian market, by manufacturing the blanks here. For instance, the dies of a tea service such as this," pointing to a very handsome one in an adjoining case, "would cost a thousand dollars in all, and between forty and fifty sets would be sold in this country." By far the larger part of the work of manufacturing electro-plated ware is in the preparation of the dies and striking of the blanks. I think the Meriden Company employ about forty hands, the most of whom will be women and girls who do the burnishing.

11TH BATT. ARGENTEUIL RANGERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF OFFICERS.

LACHUTE, March 4, 1886.

The annual meeting of the officers of the 11th Batt. Argenteuil Rangers was held in Pollock's Hall, Lachute, yesterday afternoon, and considering the bad state of the roads in the country, the meeting was well attended, the following officers being present:—Lieut.-Col. Cushing, Majors W. Hoy, Jas. Smith and Wm. Pollock; Captains Weightman, Jekill, Walker, Hodgson and Martin; Lieutenants McMartin, Jekill, Barron, Sittlington and Sergt.-Major Barley and Orderly Room Sergt. A. Watson. The annual reports of the Band Committee and Regimental Committee were presented and the election of committees for the ensuing year took place. Court of enquiry was held regarding loss by fire of the kit of one of the members of the battalion. Major Hoy announced that the Ladies' Committee for the colors were prepared to present the regiment with a complete set of colors on the first assembling of the battalion in camp for annual drill. The announcement was received with appreciative satisfaction, also the report from the officers' committee reporting progress in the outfitting of the pioneers and helmets for the battalion. O. R. Sergt. Watson reported that the Rev. St. Rogers, rector of St. Luke's church, Montreal, had kindly undertaken to supply stretchers for the ambulance corps. Another meeting of the officers will take place at Lachute, first week in May, when final arrangements will be made for the excursion from Montreal, on the 24th May, Queen's birthday. At the close of the meeting Colonel Cushing entertained the officers to lunch at Rodriguez's hotel, and in the evening they attended the entertainment given by the local dramatic club, "The Japs," in Victoria hall, proceeds being for benefit of the color fund.

A SLEIGH RIDE.

People who have a sincere desire to make the world happier usually do not have to go far to find the opportunity, but sometimes opportunities are overlooked because they are so near at hand and appear so small. This was not the mistake of a wealthy Maine citizen who, the other day, procured a large team and took all the residents of the town poor farm on a grand sleigh ride. This act of thoughtfulness may be to them the one gleam of brightness in very dull winter. This is a kind of good work in which many men and women do help and many more might. There are few things that the poor children in the larger towns value more highly than a sleigh-ride and their gratitude for such acts of kindness is deep and lasting.—*Maine Paper.*

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. A. Jeannotte, N.P., has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of Pointe-aux-Trembles, in lieu of Dr. Chevalier, resigned.

The Lachine Snow-shoe Club will hold its annual races at that place, on Saturday. A track has been laid out near the boat house. Visitors should leave by the two o'clock train.

Those who were prevented by the intense cold from attending the last Fancy Dress Carnival at the Victoria Skating Rink will this evening have an opportunity of witnessing a reproduction of its attractions.

The members of the Rev. Abbe Provencier's pilgrimage to the Holy Land will leave New York on the 10th inst., on board the steamer "Labrador." There are eight pilgrims, among them being Mr. Alexandre Malet, of this city, and Miss C. Demers, of Chambly Basin.

The employees of Mr. Robert Neville, carpenter, presented him, Wednesday, with a handsome silver fruit bowl, on the occasion of his marriage. Mr. Neville's reply in a very appropriate manner, afterwards he entertained his employees and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

DON JOHN.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—(Continued.)

"I never would have believed it of you," exclaimed Charlotte, recovering herself. "It's poetical justice done upon me."

"I suppose it is."

"I deserve it."

"I had not reached to the point of thinking so!"

"But what are you going to do with me?"

"Do with you?" exclaimed Charlotte, laughing again.

"Yes, You make me laugh, but it's no laughing matter. If you only knew. Don't you think you can say—something?"

"Something appreciative?" suggested Charlotte, when he paused. "Yes, laird; I can say that your property becomes you vastly in the giving of it away. I can say that this must certainly have been a pleasant day to you, for you have got uncle out of a pecuniary scrape, made Marjorie happy, and are going to do as much for Naomi. I did say the other morning that I thought you had grown better-looking. I now see the reason of it; your bosom was glowing with virtue and generosity; you pose before my mind's eye as on your first return I saw you—classically bundled up in your new plaid, like a sort of Scotch Apollo."

"It was only right you should know I had parted with that two thousand pounds. You, and only you!"

Charlotte blushed; the hint was rather a strong one.

"I shall have something much more difficult to tell you soon."

"Don John?"

"Well?"

"It's not at all becoming to you to be tragical. You cannot have forgotten that in our charades you never would do the tragic parts; because, as you said, a fellow to act tragedy well ought to have a Roman nose."

"But I am not acting now."

"No; I never meant to insinuate anything of the sort. But look how the sun shines and glitters on the wet roses, don't you think if you were to take a cigar and go out, and think this over, you would come back in a different humor?"

"I am always thinking it over."

"Since how long?"

"Since I came home from Scotland the first time, and you met me—waiting for me at the green gate—don't you remember?"

"Remember! No. Why, that's months ago."

"You leaned on the green gate, and I saw you."

"I always lean on the green gate. It couldn't be that."

"I saw how beautiful you were, and how sweet—and I loved you."

"All on a sudden?"

"Yes."

"But what for?"

"What for?"

"It was not for anything in particular, then?"

"It was for everything in general. I am always finding out more reasons for loving you. If you send me out to walk among the rose-trees I shall find them in the shadows at their roots, and in the rain-drops that they shake from their buds. All the reading in the book of my life is about you, and the world outside tells me of you. Things fair and young and good I must needs love, because they are like you; there is pity in me, and I find a pathos in what is unlovely and old, because it is unlike."

"Extraordinary!"

"Don't be unkind, Charlotte."

"Oh, no."

So many charms in one small face—such dimples and blushes, and shy dropping black lashes, and such a whimsical pathos, and almost tenderness—when she was not laughing at him—were hardly ever seen before.

"Don't you think you could afford me one kiss, Charlotte?"

"Certainly not."

"But you will think of all this—you are not displeased?"

"Displeased! I always used to think nothing was so interesting as—"

"As love—such love as this—as mine?"

"Yes; and so I think still. Nothing can be so interesting in the abstract!"

"Well, you might at least let a fellow kiss your hand; I never heard of a lover yet who was not allowed to do that."

"If it were any other fellow—but you! Don't be so ridiculous."

"It's cruel of you to make game of me."

"And yet I love you better than any excepting Aunt Estelle, and my uncle and mother. I liked you, I believe, better than any one at all till now."

"Liked me best. Oh, do tell me what is the difference between that and loving?"

"People whom we like are those who (we suppose) will never astonish us; people whom we are not obliged to explain things to, because they know; people whom we perfectly trust—they are partners, comrades, friends."

"You like me less now?"

"Perhaps so, laird."

"It is my belief that your poetic mind eschews with distaste the notion of prosperity; if a fellow has, as you think, all he wants in this world, he is less interesting to you."

"That is not impossible."

"And it is nothing to me. Not that I allude to Captain Leslie's bequest. Between Lancy and the girls, I have despoiled myself already of most of the money, and I shall not have the land much longer."

"What can you mean, Don John?"

"Why you know that I had parted with enough money to set poor Lancy straight. You helped me to do it, my lady and queen."

"But the land?"

"Ah! yes, the land; there's the rub. You have always thought of me as rather a jolly fellow, haven't you? Not a fellow that had ever known misfortune, or had anything weighing on his mind."

The rose hue faded out of Charlotte's face

now, and by absence helped its new expression to a deeper emphasis.

(To be Continued.)

A GUIDE, A COMFORTER.

BIBLE PASSAGES WITH BRIEF PRAYER,

By M. A. Wilson.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

"In each dark and trying hour, Lord, deliver me."

Guidance.

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters,—wherefore do ye spend your money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not?—Isa. lv. 1, 2.

To-day, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts.—Heb. iii. 15.

Comfort.

And it shall come to pass, the Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear.—Isa. xiv. 3.

Fuel.

CHEAP FUEL.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COKE

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Ordinary Lump Coke, \$2.50 per chaldron.

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Best Maple, ...	\$6.00
Birch, ...	5.50
Beech, ...	5.00
Mixed Wood, ...	5.50

Per Cord

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585 St. James street, corner Windsor. Wood delivered to all parts of the city.

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Old Metal Roofs covered with Felt and Cement, ... 4.00

Old Gravel Roofs Re-roofed with Cement, ... 3.50

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Have just received and are showing a beautiful assortment of the NEWEST DESIGNS in Suitings and Overcoatings, for present and spring wear.

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The Turkish Bath Institute furnishes a most desirable home either for the invalid or for any who may be desirous of securing the many advantages which here are found. By the completion of our new wing, an addition of 32 Rooms has been made. A few of these Superior Rooms, either with or without Bath, and the privilege of the Baths, may be secured.

D. B. A. MACBEAN, M.D.,

140 St. Montague street.

out of McGill College avenue.

ATTENTION!—Great Cheap Sale

beginning on Monday, 1st March. \$5.00 of Furniture must be sold this month at 50 percent under wholesale prices, at JOS. MONARQUE, 2157 Notre Dame st.

SPENCER'S Addressing Machine

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal "Witness" Office.

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1396 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

At 9 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

BIRTHDAY CARDS.—Nice lot just

received. Plain, Silk-fringed, Satin and Plush, from 4c to \$1.50. Shepard's three Annuals of Christy Minstrel's (17 Songs, of Comic Songs (14), and of Dance Music (10 pieces), for 1886, 25c each; 25c by post.

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CHEAP AND GOOD!

38 VICTORIA SQUARE.

The "Carpenter" (Brick Set) Range, the best cooking range yet. Price reduced.

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—OF—

STANDARD LITERATURE

will be given this season to workers for the "NORTH-EAST MESSENGER," the pioneer paper of Canada.

Intending canvassers should send for terms and sample copies to

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"WITNESS" OFFICE

Montreal.

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LIQUOR TEA STORE,

117 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Having succeeded to the above business of the late Mr. John Thompson, I beg to solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto accorded to this store. The gift system will be continued. COFFEES from 25c to 1 1/2c per lb. Ground daily.

GEORGE BRISTOL.

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,

GENERAL AND JOINING CARPENTERS

Carpet taken up, cleaned, and relaid at moderate charges

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NEW GOODS LATEST DESIGNS!

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—AT—

WATSON & PELTON,

53 ST. SULPICE ST.

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VARNISHES AND ARTIST MATERIALS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Owing to the decease of the late PETER D. DODS, the business formerly carried on by him will in future be continued by MRS. DODS and EUSEBE TOUGAS, under the name and style of

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CHAMOIS!

A Large Supply Just Received.

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Working full time.

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If you want Sweet Township Butter call at the MONTREAL BUTTER STORE.

If you want fresh, new laid Eggs call at the MONTREAL BUTTER STORE.

If you want nice full made Cheese call at the MONTREAL BUTTER STORE.

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Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Portland, Roman and Canada Cement, Plaster Paris, Land Plaster, Whiting, &c., &c.

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Agents for Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Co., Decorated Panels, Friezes, Mouldings, &c., &c., new used in all modern brick buildings—Terra Cotta Mantel pieces.

Ornamental Tiles for Hearths, Mantel Facings, Wall Linings, Flooring, and Decorative Art Tiles, from Minton's and other celebrated manufacturers

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MADE AND REPAIRED AT SHORT NOTICE

And all our work is warranted first-class.

Charges Moderate.

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CHOICE EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

At 55c per bag.

—BY—

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

Bazaar!

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

Will hold a Bazaar in WEBER HALL on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 4th, 5th, and 6th.

The proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Rectory Fund. All donations to be sent to Mrs. LAMB, 1137 Notre Dame street.

CRYSTAL RINK!

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH. M. A. A. A. (Champions) vs. CRYSTAL. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING. Admission, 25 cents. BAND SATURDAY NIGHT. Annual Championship Races commence next Tuesday evening. SAMUEL ROBERTSON, Manager.

WORKING GIRLS' ROOMS, Y. W. C. A. The usual Meeting will be held FRIDAY 6th, 8 p.m. 151 Fortification Lane. All young women cordially invited.

SPINSTERS' CONCERT.

Lecture Hall, St. Stephen's Church. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5th. At which Miss McFarlane, Miss A. Lawson, Miss Lusk, the violinist, and other well-known talent will take part. Tickets 25c. at Drydals.

DAILY MEETING, 12.15 to 1 o'clock, in the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING. SATURDAY, March 6th—Prayer for the Ministry of the Gospel, and for Sunday-school Work. WM. DAGG, Leader. Written "Requests for Prayer" invited.

AT THE YOUNG MEN'S MEETING.

Saturday Evening, in the Y.M.C.A. Reports from the Hamilton Convention will be given by delegates. Meeting from 8 to 9.

D. A. RIDGE, Secy.

MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB. Trip to New Club House, Club House, Quebec. Saturday, March 6th. Leaving Club House, Mansfield st., at 4 p.m., and Shamrock Grounds at 4.30 p.m. D. D. McTAGGART, Hon. Secy.

MONTREAL RIFLE RANGERS—FUNERAL NOTICE. Members of the above corps are requested to meet in the Reading Room of the St. Lawrence Hall, on SATURDAY, at 1.30 p.m., sharp, to attend in a body the funeral of their comrade the late George Chapman. THEO. LYMAN (late Captain), Lt.-Col.

SOCIAL SERMONS. The Right Rev. Bishop USHER will preach his annual course of social sermons in ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Beaver Hall Hill, Subjects:— March 7, 1 p.m.—"The Husband." "12." 1 p.m.—"The Wife." "13." 1 p.m.—"The World of Sport." April 4, 7 p.m.—"Sowing and Reaping." Strangers welcomed and provided with seats.



IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The 4th Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held in the House of Industry, No. 347 Dorchester street, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th of March, 1886, at 8 o'clock, for election of officers, &c. A full attendance is requested.

R. K. THOMAS, Secy.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE. PHILLIPS SQUARE. Open from 12.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Admission, — Non-members, 10c. Members free. Saturdays, free.



THE LAST GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

OF THE SEASON. Will be held on FRIDAY, 11th March, 1886, at 8 p.m.

Shareholders, Spectators tickets and the Complimentary Cards of Admission to Strangers will be supplied. Special tickets of admission for non-shareholders can be procured at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m., and at the Rink on the evening of the entertainment at 50 cents each.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Sec.-Treas.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Evangelistic Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will hold a service of song with gospel addresses, for women and girls, in Weber Hall, corner of St. James and Dufferin streets, every Sunday evening, from 8.30 to 9.30 commencing March 7th. All are cordially invited.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations, viz.: D. \$50; the Rev. S. Belcher, \$5.

The Treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of \$5 from a friend.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1886, and the corresponding week of last year:—

Feb. 1886	Feb. 1885
DAILY.	DAILY.
Monday.....23 13,525	Monday.....23 12,712
Tuesday.....24 13,525	Tuesday.....24 12,625
Wednesday.....25 13,525	Wednesday.....25 12,645
Thursday.....26 13,525	Thursday.....26 12,614
Friday.....27 13,430	Friday.....27 12,625
Saturday.....28 15,033	Saturday.....28 13,399
Total.....82,625	Total.....76,625
Weekly.....34,000	Weekly.....37,400
Messenger, fortnight.....33,000	Messenger, fortnight.....46,000

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS. Five lines and upward, 10c per line. Contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS. With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in usual small type. Special contract rates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to Clubs. Northern Messenger, 50c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; 25, \$6.00; 50, \$11.50; 100, \$22. Weekly Messenger, 50c; except in Montreal city, where 50c extra are charged for delivery. These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion, United States or Great Britain.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. The date printed on each paper denotes the time when the subscription will expire.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1886.

No Wonder There are widows in Gloucester, as, since Christmas, seventy-five fishermen, sailing from that port, have lost their lives.

THE CIVIC COMMITTEES have been appointed. Alderman Stevenson is Chairman of the Fire Committee, and is sure to work some reforms. The "Perrault" or City Hall Committee has Alderman Fairbairn as chairman, and with Aldermen Stevenson and White upon it, is certain to regulate the printing affairs of the Council satisfactorily, if knowledge goes for anything.

IF CANADA is compelled to protect her fisheries, the marine police force, which will have to be organized for the work, should be thoroughly efficient. The schooners of the Gloucester fishermen are swift and powerful vessels, and the Canadian cruisers pitted against them must be both faster and more powerful. Much will depend upon the men who are to command these patrol vessels. There is a possibility that their conduct may embroil two kindred nations.

FRANCE is generally supposed to be awaiting her time and devoting all her energies to preparing for that conflict with Germany which will avenge her for Sedan. Serbia is now in exactly the same position, and there cannot be much doubt that the one end and aim of the Serbian people and the Serbian Government will be to revenge themselves upon Bulgaria for the disasters of the campaign of 1885. There was, in fact, a great deal of similarity between the great Franco-Prussian war, and the petty Servo-Bulgarian struggle, particularly that in both cases the aggressor was severely punished. Italy and Austria are supposed to be deadly enemies also, and the European family seems to be in danger of breaking up into pairs of fighting dogs. To the outside dog in these kind of fights the bone, by proverbial right, belongs.

THE PILOT CHART of the North Atlantic Ocean for the month of March gives latitude 41°, the latitude of New York and Madrid as the southern limit of the ice-field to the south of Newfoundland, and the safe Atlantic route for the month sweeps to the south as far as 40°. Gales are to be expected during the month once in six days, and in the North Atlantic the heaviest gales will be from the south-west to north-west. There are now reported and located on the Pilot Chart thirty-four derelicts. During the last month a British ship struck a wreck off the port of New York and was seriously injured. The Hydrographic Office have determined in future to issue a special bulletin, locating as far as possible every danger to navigation not found on the ordinary charts, but this will only remove the danger by giving warning of it. The greater number of the derelicts, whose position is laid down on the maps, could easily be reached by cruisers, and no better form of practice in torpedo warfare than would be given by the hunting down and destruction of these dangers could be devised.

THE VERY SUDDEN DEATH, under such sad circumstances, of Colonel Dyde, who was so highly and generally esteemed, will shock and grieve not only the people of Quebec and Montreal, among whom he has lived so long, but the people of the whole Dominion. His

early and middle life was full of adventure and romance. Some of his commercial enterprises were not of the ordinary nineteenth century everyday character, but were more of that class of ventures of which the merchants of England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were so fond. They were adorned by moving accidents by flood and field, which Colonel Dyde was wont to relate most realistically and humorously. They were not very successful, as a rule, from a financial point of view, but they made him rich in experience. His military enterprises, though less romantic than his commercial ones, perhaps, also gave opportunity for the display of that simple heroism which has captured the imagination of all who knew him, or knew of him, and which won their hearts. His tall, fine figure was, until recent years, straight as an arrow, and his bearing was full of the dignity which was part of his character. He was genial and kindly, and will be missed, almost as a personal friend would be, by hundreds who had never even spoken to him.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

The proposition of Germany, that the three powers with the greatest commercial interests in the Samoan Islands settle the difficulty which has arisen by dividing the group among them, is not likely to be carried out. From a German standpoint the scheme is doubtless a good one. The island upon which her consul has hoisted her flag is the chief commercial one and contains by far the best harbor to be found in any island of the whole group, and it would suit Germany very well to be allowed to retain this island as she proposes. Another obstacle to a partition is the policy of the United States to abstain from the acquisition of territory outside of the continent of America, a policy which she would not depart from in order to accept a few islands of a group, the whole number of which are, under the present arrangement, open to her commerce, which is all that she wants. England would not consent to a partition which did not give her a good harbor where she greatly needs it. It is, therefore, probable that Germany will be compelled by the other two powers to observe strictly her treaty with them which binds all of them down to a renunciation of any territorial designs upon the islands. It appears that the Australians are, in connection with the question, displaying the jealousy with which they regard territorial seizures of any of the South Sea Islands by any other power than Great Britain. It seems to us that the jealousy is somewhat absurd; no race of men can claim any special sovereignty over any unseized and unoccupied portion of the globe, and the islands should be governed by those who develop their commerce and other resources, and who are willing to colonize them. The English have already more territory in Australasia than they can develop in all directions, and they have over and over again declined to accept the sovereignty of groups of islands, the inhabitants of which have implored their protection. The Samoan islanders, on more than one occasion, desired to be accepted as English subjects, and were repulsed. Now that the Germans have raised their flag, the natives have sent a deputation to New Zealand, the nearest considerable community of Englishmen, to petition New Zealand to annex the islands and take them under her government. New Zealand cannot, of course, do anything without the consent of England in the way of extending her territory. England cannot now, of course, sanction annexation in the face of German occupation. The New Zealanders, however, propose to buy out all the German interests in Samoa, and then annex it, with the consent of Great Britain. The press of the Australian Colonies proper assures the New Zealanders that assistance to carry out this project will be extended by the people of the greater island.

THE MANITOBBANS' RIGHTS.

A convention of the people of Manitoba and the North-West Territories has been called by the newly formed Farmers' Alliance and Peoples' Rights Association, to meet in Brandon during the present month, to discuss the grievances of the settlers on the prairies. The platform of the new association, which was formed at Brandon a short time ago, and which, it is evidently hoped, the wider convention will endorse, is a sufficiently radical one. It demands, in the interest of the North-West, either a modification of the tariff so that the people of Manitoba and the North-West will not be discriminated against in favor of Eastern manufacturers or reciprocity with the United States. It asserts the right of the Province of Manitoba to the control of the Crown Lands or to compensation for them, particularly for the four and a half million acres of Manitoba lands secured by the Canadian Pacific Company, when, by a fair mileage ratio, it should not have secured more than two million eight hundred thousand acres. The Dominion Government is to be required to no longer veto provincial railway charters and to fulfill the promise that the monopoly clauses of the Syndicate contract shall not be insisted upon after the completion of the road from ocean to ocean. A railway commission to stop pooling and the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway are also advocated. Great things are hoped of this railway in the North-West at present. It seems the one bright ray of hope in the railway problem to these sanguine people and the idea is, therefore, probably fulfilling the duty for which it was originally devised, that of diverting dissatisfaction from the Canadian Pacific. The elevator monopoly is also paraded as a sore grievance needing immediate remedy. The reform of the municipal system so as to lessen the weight of taxation in sparse settlements, the immediate sale of school lands to further lighten the burdens of settlers, the use of the ballot in Provincial elections, and a redistribution of seats in the Local Legislature, a measure earnestly called for as some constituencies have less than one hundred voters, are among the principal internal reforms asked for. Upon a platform such as this it should not be difficult to carry on a widespread agitation, and the coming convention may prove a turning-point in the history of the North-West. Up to the present time the people of those Territories have been bribed to be not dissatisfied. Now that the bribery has come to an end they may prove themselves very much dissatisfied.

A NATIONAL TEA PARTY. THE ROSE AND THISTLE AND SHAMROCK UNDER THE MAPLE TREE. Some Montrealeers are perhaps beginning to doubt whether Solomon, if he had lived here this winter, would have said, "There is nothing new under the sun." The outlook in the fall was gloomy enough, but, instead of being a dull season, this has been a remarkably lively one. The churches, especially, have been remarkably ingenious and energetic in providing new ways of recreation for their members and the public, and not only have they been nourishing the social feeling necessary before a church is worthy of its name, but have resulted in very handsome gifts to religious and benevolent objects. Among the events of this sort which have brought out the greatest ingenuity were the "Pink Tea" at the American Presbyterian Church, and the "Antiquarian Supper" at the Methodist Church in Ottawa street. And now the members of the Emmanuel Church Young People's Association claim to have an idea which will equal or surpass the achievements of their neighbors,—for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Association. Although a number of the details have not yet been divulged,—are perhaps not all decided upon,—it is understood that on the 23rd of March there is to be a "National Tea Party," at which the public will be entertained by ladies representing the three countries from which most of them or their ancestors came. Whether the migration was direct or by way of the United States will not affect the right of any lady to don the rose and the "three lions passant," the shamrock and the golden harp, or the thistle and the "red lion rampant." One important feature of the evening will be a musical demonstration of the unity of English, Irish and Scotch in "Canada, our Home."

THE MONTREAL PARLIAMENT.

THE ANNUAL DINNER—THE TOASTS AND SPEAKERS.

The second session of the Parliamentary Debating Society, which has been a most successful one throughout, is to be brought to a close by a banquet at the "Terrapin," on Saturday evening. The arrangements have been completed and there is every prospect that the dinner will be a great success. The following will be the toasts and speakers, and judging from the list and names there should be some excellent speaking:—"The Queen," proposed by the President, Mr. Edgar Judge; "The Canadian Volunteers," proposed by Major McGibbon, responded to by Mr. W. J. Jarvis; "The British Empire," proposed by Mr. James Harper, responded to by Mr. A. P. Macdonald; "Canada our Country," proposed by Mr. E. J. Bedard, responded to by Mr. J. A. Boyd; "Les Canadiens Français," proposed by Mr. Austin Mosher, responded to by Mr. Raoul Dandurand; "United States," proposed by Mr. Ed. Guerin, responded to by Mr. W. A. Weir; "The Montreal Parliament," proposed by Mr. R. J. Anderson, responded to by Mr. A. B. Major; "L'Avenir de Notre Pays," proposed by Mr. J. H. N. Richard, responded to by Mr. John Hyde, responded to by Mr. Speaker Hutchison; "Sister Societies," proposed by Mr. James Cheeseman, responded to by Mr. K. Patterson; "The Press," proposed by Mr. H. Lanctot, responded to by Messrs. George and Stewart; "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. C. McDonnell, responded to by Mr. L. T. Polette; "The President." The tickets for the banquet are out, and as the supply is limited those members who have not yet obtained them should do so at once from the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. J. Bedard, or Mr. J. A. Boyd, the Hon. Secretary.

OUR HARMONY QUARTETTE.

Those gentlemen whose excellent concerts have earned warm encomiums from the local press and music-loving people of Montreal, recently sang in Burlington, and that they were well received may be inferred from the following in the Burlington Free Press:—"The singing of the Harmony Male Quartette deserves the highest praise. The voices of these gentlemen are rich, sweet and well-trained, and the quartette is well named as the harmony of the voices is most noticeable. Both their numbers were rapturously encored."

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, March 4.

NOTES.

Mr. Jacques Malouin, Q.C., ex-M.P. for Quebec Centre, was struck down by paralysis, this morning, while getting ready to attend the funeral of a friend. At latest accounts, his condition was very critical.

The Hon. Mr. Gerin, of the Legislative Council, is reported to be slightly better.

Four deaths from small-pox are reported at St. Catharine, Portneuf, since the beginning of the present week.

At the annual meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, of this city, Mr. T. H. Mahony was elected President, Dr. Parke, 1st, and C. Knowles, 2nd Vice-Presidents; M. Miller, Treasurer and T. Davidson Secretary.

QUEBEC, March 5.

The Intercolonial train which reached Levis, last night, is the first through train from the east for a week owing to a snow blockade. A week's mails from the Lower Provinces are being distributed here this morning.

The sittings of the St. Sauveur town council have of late become so stormy and violent that application has been made to the city police authorities for protection.

On dit that the vacant Gaspé Judgeship has been offered to Mr. Cyrus Pelletier, Q.C., of Quebec, the chief Conservative organizer for the district, and accepted.

Respecting the trouble at one of the city banks the *Chronicle* says to-day that all the scandal has been created out of the fact that a difficulty had occurred in balancing the accounts of a former clerk of the institution, but the error has been rectified to the directors' satisfaction by the friends of the party implicated paying the shortage.

THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.

ITS ORIGIN DUE TO THE FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE—VICISSITUDES OF A MASONIC CHEST AND GEORGE WASHINGTON'S RESPECT FOR IT.

It appears that the Lodge of Antiquity, which held an interesting social last week, is an offshoot of the lodge of the Forty-Sixth Regiment of Her Majesty's Foot, and as the writer served in that corps for many years, holding the position of adjutant for some time, he had constant opportunities of examining all ancient records of the regiment kept in the orderly room. Amongst these records the formation of the Lodge in question was not the least interesting. In days gone by it was customary to grant travelling warrants to lodges, empowering members to remove their lodge at pleasure and to open it and transact lodge business in any part of the world in which they might be stationed, and such warrants were granted generally to lodges in the army. Some years before the American revolution the 46th Regiment were stationed in Ireland, and having a great many officers, non-commissioned officers and men as masons in the corps, they formed a lodge. Receiving instructions to proceed to foreign service, a travelling warrant was applied for and granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and with it the regiment proceeded to America. In the *London Review* of 1834 two interesting anecdotes are recorded of lodge No. 227, attached to the 46th, now the Lodge of Antiquity of Montreal. During the revolution "the Masonic chest of the 46th by the chances of war fell into the hands of the Americans; the captors reported the circumstances to General Washington, who embraced the opportunity of testifying his admiration of masonry by directing that a guard of honor, under the command of a distinguished officer, should take charge of the chest, with many articles of value belonging to the 46th and returned them to the regiment. In 1805, the chest was captured again in Dominica by the French, who carried it on board their fleet without knowing its contents. Three years afterward, the chest, at the request of the officers who had commanded the expedition, was returned by the French Government with several complimentary presents."

Many years ago the regiment was quartered in Canada, but by degrees the Masons retired one by one and became scattered all over the Dominion. However, enough remained here after the regiment were ordered home to hold the warrant, and this is now the lodge of Antiquity of Montreal. It may be interesting to state that most of the Masonic treasures are now in the possession of the Earl of Leitrim, to whom they have come as family heirlooms. However, the regiment still has a Masonic Bible, presented to them by Washington, with fifty or sixty lines of his writing on the fly page. This, like old regimental relics, is greatly prized, and has been with the regiment all over the world, like the French eagle captured at Barossa, by Sergeant Mastermann, of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, the kettle drums of the Queen's Own Hussars and the many banners and flags in such historic resting places as the old military hospitals of the Phoenix Park, Dublin, and Chelsea, London. Several other regiments have had travelling warrants granted to them, but neither time nor space would here allow of recounting them all. As far back as 1738, St. John's Grand Lodge at Boston granted a travelling warrant to a lodge to be held in His Majesty's 28th Regiment, then stationed at Louisbourg.

PUSHING SETTLEMENT.

The Rev. Father Malo, a North-West missionary, now working among the Santeux, has just arrived in this city for the purpose of organizing an expedition of new settlers. The Rev. Father has just made a tour through the United States, where he induced several French Canadian families to proceed to the Canadian North-West. The Montreal contingent of Father Malo's expedition will leave on the 16th inst., and a number of families from the New England States will join them.

A POPULAR CURLER DEAD.

The Thistle Curling Club, through its secretary, Mr. S. Greenshield, has forwarded a letter of sympathy to Mr. D. D. Sidey, regretting the death of Dr. J. A. Sidey of Edinburgh, a prominent curler, once well-known here.

The Treasurer of the Protestant Associated Charities acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions: F. Wolfertan Thomas, \$5; Dominion Square Methodist Church, \$25; Sherbrooke St. et Methodist Church and Trinity Church, \$10 each.

Last Edition

THE "WITNESS" REGISTRY BUREAU.

ELECTORS SHOULD MAKE SURE.

The preliminary lists of the electors of the three divisions of Montreal can be seen at the *Witness* Office, and we would invite all citizens who have made out declarations and applications, and all who are uncertain whether their names are on, to call at the *Witness* Office during the business hours, for the purpose of making sure that their names are down, and that the names are given correctly.

A SOLDIER'S DEATH.

COLONEL DYDE, C.M.G., A.D.C. TO HER MAJESTY, DIES WHILE GIVING EVIDENCE IN HIS SON'S CASE.

This morning the startling news reached us that Colonel Dyde had expired suddenly in Court while giving evidence in the case of his son, charged with forgery. It will be remembered by our readers that John S. Dyde, of the firm of Dyde, Eckersdorff & Co., has been undergoing his trial for some days on a charge of having forged a number of notes which were cashed by the banks. Eckersdorff, the other partner, had disappeared, and the pretension for Dyde is that it was the missing man that was guilty of the forgery and that he, Dyde, is the victim. The case excited considerable interest, and much sympathy was expressed for Colonel Dyde, whose ripe age, stalwart figure and known reputation made him a landmark in not only Montreal but the whole of Canada. Day after day, the gallant old veteran was found in court, listening to the evidence given in his son's case. His feelings may be imagined, as he saw his son in the dock and heard the evidence given as to the forgery. It was feared by many that at his great age—for the Colonel was about ninety years old—his life would be shortened by the sad event he had been spared to witness. The surmise was rendered prophetic in a terribly tragic degree to-day. The court was in full session, as usual, and Colonel Dyde, who was expected to give evidence, had been called. He arose, still straight and tall, with the grand military air that was his, and taking off his coat, entered the witness box. The buzz of admiration and sympathy that went around the court-room was unmistakable, while the jury and judge alike looked their sympathy plainly. Mr. Kerr, Q.C., was examining the gallant old gentleman, who answered one or two questions. He was answering a query as to how he had become acquainted with Eckersdorff, and having related that in answer to an advertisement for a partner, put in the newspapers by his son, the accused, Eckersdorff had presented himself, he was uttering the following words: "Eckersdorff had offered to furnish testimonials from the German Consul, Mr. Mundeloh," when Mr. Kerr noticed that he made an effort as if to lean forward and grasp something, but at the same moment, he fell backwards and fell prostrate to the ground, his head striking the wall. So sudden was the fall that Mr. Kerr could not reach the box before the gallant old man had dropped. Doctor P. E. Mount, who happened to be in the Court room at the time, immediately came forward and having put his hand to the Colonel's breast, immediately declared that life was extinct, the immediate cause of death being apparently a syncope of the heart. The prisoner hiding his face in his hands began to weep bitterly in the dock, and the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Ramsay, having ordered the jury to be closeted for the moment, immediately left the bench, with tears in his eyes.

BEARING AWAY THE BODY.

A stretcher having been brought from the Central Station the body was taken into the grand jury room awaiting the arrival of the Coroner who was at once notified.

At the moment of the sad occurrence, Messrs. Roth, Tyre and Howard, sons-in-law of the deceased, were in Court, as was also one of his grandsons, Mr. Lindsay. A few moments later, another of the grandsons, Mr. Morrison, a young man about twenty years of age, also arrived and enquired about his grandfather, when someone most imprudently told him, without any previous warning, "He is dead." The young man, at once realizing the truth of the sad news, was taken with a severe nervous attack, and it was some time before he could recover, but he passed the whole morning weeping bitterly by the side of his dead grandfather.

A JUROR'S FEELING.

One of the jurors was also so much affected by the occurrence that he swooned and medical attendance had to be summoned. After about one half hour the juror again came on the bench, and announced that, on account of the sad event which had just taken place, the Court would stand adjourned until 2 p.m.

Immediately after, the accused, John S. Dyde, was taken to the room where lay the body of his father, and here another heart-rending scene took place. The unfortunate son, as soon as the door was opened, rushed to the lifeless form of his old father and putting his hands frantically around his neck, rested his head on his shoulder and began again to weep most bitterly. After about ten minutes of this solemn interview, the much afflicted man was again taken to the cells below.

During the forenoon, several prominent citizens called to see the dead form of the venerable Colonel, among them being Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, who was very deeply affected. The deceased was apparently in perfect health, this morning, and, after taking a hearty breakfast, had come down town with his grandson, Mr. Morrison, conversing as usual on the way.

NO INQUEST NECESSARY.

Coroner Jones having been informed of the circumstances attending the death of Colonel Dyde expressed his intention not to hold an inquest. At half-past three this afternoon the remains were removed to the premises of Messrs. G. Armstrong & Co., where they will remain until dusk, when they will be removed to the deceased's late residence.

A REMINISCENCE OF COL. DYDE.

A few months ago Mr. G. W. Hubbard, one of the oldest surviving settlers and founders of the City of Chicago, gave to the public some reminiscences of his life. Among other things he said that he was the son of a Montreal hotel keeper, and that in 1815 he and another young man named Dyde, were sent by the North West Fur Company to what was then the far North-

West. The two youths worked together in Michigan and Illinois for some time and then one of them, Hubbard, was sent to the foot of Lake Michigan while the other, Dyde, was sent to the Manitoulin Islands. Hubbard remained in his station and became one of the founders of the great city of the West. Colonel Dyde was shown this account by a citizen of Montreal, and was asked if it referred to him. He answered, "Yes, it did. I remember Hubbard very well. His father kept a hotel in the building which is yet standing just back of Morgan's store on the corner of Fortification lane." Pointing to one of the windows of this building, which they were passing at the time, Colonel Dyde remarked to the citizen, "I slept in the room of which that was the window some time before we started on that trip."

THE CURLING CLUBS.

A special meeting of the Canadian Branch, Royal Caledonian Curling Club will be held at the Thistle Rink, to-morrow, at half-past three o'clock, to arrange for attending the funeral of the late President, Lieut.-Col. Dyde.

A SKETCH OF COLONEL DYDE'S LIFE.

Colonel John Dyde, C.M.G., aide-de-camp to the Queen, the oldest of Canadian Militia officers, the father of the volunteer service, was born under the French flag in Altona, a town of Holstein, during the reign of terror in France in 1795. His father, a merchant engaged in trade with Paris, had been in that city when the great revolution broke out and while his mother was sent out of the city his father was forced to remain, being imprisoned, in fact, for expressing his opinions too freely. His mother managed to escape from Altona to Hamburg disguised as a sailor, with her child concealed in a basket of clothes. After some time Mr. Dyde managed to escape from Paris and rejoin his wife and child, and shortly after they reached England. One of Colonel Dyde's earliest remembrances was of Napoleon Bonaparte, whom he saw during this period of his life. A few years saw the little family in New York, and the breaking out of the war of 1812 again involved them in difficulties. Mr. Dyde would not sign the declaration of loyalty to the United States, and so was forced to leave New York for Boston, where loyalty to the United States was not insisted on so arbitrarily. While in Boston, Col. Dyde saw the famous sea-fight between the "Shannon" and the "Chesapeake," when the noble Lawrence met his fate. In 1814, the family reached Montreal, then a town of about twelve thousand inhabitants, and they lodged for the time in a small tavern that stood and yet stands on Victoria square just north of Morgan's store. It was then a principal hotel of the city. Col. Dyde then began that connection with the Canadian Militia which lasted so long. Although but a lad he was enrolled in the militia, and became a veteran of the war of 1812. In 1817 he received an appointment in the North-West Company's service and the party with whom he made the journey went over the route to the Red river afterwards traversed by Col. Wolsey in about half the time the Red river expedition did. The trading post of which he had the command was in the country of the Sioux Indians and he had a most adventurous experience in the North-West. The North-West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company were at that time well nigh deadly rivals. Liquor was given to the Indians in large quantities and disorder and outrages were rife. In 1818 Colonel Dyde heard of the death of his father and returned at once to Montreal. A very important incident in his life took place about this time. In giving his reminiscences in St. Stephen's Church, in 1875, Colonel Dyde told the story to this effect: He had occasion to see an officer of the garrison, Captain Holt, who lived on St. Paul street, and called upon him. He was told by the servant that Captain Holt was out and that Miss Holt was in the kitchen cooking a goose. At that time no young lady felt it beneath her dignity to cook a goose—in fact, she was not considered fit to get married unless she could cook a goose. He saw the young lady, and she succeeded in cooking more than one goose that day. Shortly after she became his wife, and he did not consider himself such a goose after all. In 1826 he went to Trinidad on a commercial enterprise, and the voyage was so successful that he began another voyage for the same purpose, and was wrecked off Cape Porcupine in the Gut of Canoe. They were taken off the coast by a man-of-war which conveyed them to Halifax, and from that point they shipped for Boston on an American schooner. This vessel was so driven out of her course by tempestuous winds that their rations of water and food were reduced to a minimum. The small-pox broke out among the passengers, and in the end, a veritable plague ship, the schooner was carried into a harbor near Boston and put under quarantine. Col. Dyde escaped, however, and was run down, captured, confined in an empty house and fumigated without mercy. In the stirring times of 37 Colonel Dyde took a prominent part as an officer of militia. At that time Colonel Dyde was living in Quebec, and when his men were disbanded they "cheered" their officer and carried him in triumph through the streets. In fact throughout his long career the affection and esteem in which Col. Dyde was always held by his men was one of the truest tributes to his worth. Col. Dyde has been for a long time an enthusiastic curler, and he was elected a member of the Montreal Curling Club at a meeting held on the ice of the River St. Pierre, on the 26th November, 1838.

Of Colonel Dyde's life in this city for the last forty years it is hardly necessary to speak; he was known to all and respected by all. He was connected always with the militia force, and in 1829 he became commandant of the active militia force of the district of Montreal, and in 1879, on the 24th of May, he was appointed an aide-de-camp to the Queen, and previous to that he received the C.M.G. for his distinguished services during the Fenian raid of 1866. A veteran of 1812-14, of 1837-38, of 1866 and of 1870—for he took part in the last Fenian raid—an officer who knew his duty admirably, a gentleman without stain, such was the senior officer of the Canadian volunteer militia. For half a century Col. Dyde has held the office, conjointly with the late Mr. Major, of Ashes Inspector. Mrs. Dyde and his family will in their sudden and terrible bereavement, have the sympathy, not of any clique or party, but of all Montreal and of Canada as well.

THE POLICE AND THE CARTERS.

A citizen wants to know how it is that the police make fish of one carter and fowl of another on St. James street? Some, he says, are allowed to peddle their services, while others are compelled, and rightly, to keep to the stand.

A DIVER'S DESPERATE STRAIT.

HIS DIVING SUIT SPRINGS A LEAK AND HE IS PULLED UP UNCONSCIOUS AND ALMOST DEAD.

A peculiar accident occurred in connection with the operations on the main sewer in Commissioners' street this morning by which a man named Andrew Tough, residing at 28 Duke street, nearly lost his life. He was employed as a diver, his duty being while under water, to chain the stones together which are to form the foundation of the dam. The water was about fifteen feet deep, and about eleven o'clock Tough started himself in the diver's suit and went under the surface. After he had been down a few minutes, it was seen by the indications of the air pump that something was wrong, and the usual signal was made to the diver, but no reply being returned he was at once hauled up. As soon as the head-dress was removed the unfortunate man was found to be unconscious while his clothes were seen to be wet through. He was at once conveyed by the ambulance to the General Hospital, but at half past eleven he was still unconscious. It appears that a leakage had taken place around the shoulders at the juncture of the headpiece with the suit, and as Tough had a chain fastened around his body so as to help him to sink, the water as it leaked in, was unable to penetrate below the waist, consequently he was temporarily suffocated, and as the water was from the sewage the effluvia might also possibly have tended to affect him.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE DYDE CASE RESUMED AT THIS AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

At this afternoon's session of the Court of Queen's Bench a number of witnesses were examined to establish that Eckersdorff was the person who attended to the money transactions of the firm of Eckersdorff & Co.

This closed the case for the defence and Mr. Kerr then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. His address was short, the learned counsel admitting the utter impossibility for him, under the circumstances, to give the case all the justice it demanded. Mr. Kerr concluded his address by calling the attention of the jury on the sad circumstances of the death of the accused's father and the probability of his mother's demise in case a verdict of guilty against her son should come and add to her present extreme grief. For this reason they should be most careful in giving the prisoner the benefit of any possible doubt in the case.

In rising to address the jury on behalf of the Crown, Mr. C. P. Davidson, remarked that the reluctance which he had expressed at the beginning of the trial was now a thousand fold greater after the sad event of the morning, and his address would, consequently, be as brief as possible. Case in progress.

DOWN WITH POOL TABLES.

GAMBLING DONE IN THE FACE OF THE LICENSE LAW.

"I'm glad to see the *Witness* taking up the license question again, but I want to call your attention to another part of the subject" was the remark of a citizen to our reporter to-day. "You should go against the licensing of pool tables. There are scores of little places in no way qualified for restaurants. Young men are inveigled in to play pool, and are drawn on to spend their money gambling and drinking. The chief prosecutors place on Craig street and certain newspapers are talking against the clubs. But the gambling carried on in the clubs is different to that in these little rooms, because the man who goes deliberately in to gamble, would do it, whether or no. These other little places entice boys who would not gamble were such not in existence. The License Commissioners should bear this in mind."

THAT "CARNIVAL OF BLOOD."

The "terrible" nature of that story told by a young lady who said she had seen two persons killed at Burlington Carnival carried its own denial with it, one would have thought. But in case anything else were required there have been any number of contradictions to it on the part of those who had such a delightful time in Burlington.

CITY HALL GOSSIP.

The civic caucus, last evening, witnessed several exciting contests for the vacant chairmanships. There was also difficulty in replacing ex-Ald. Hood on the Road Committee. Many of the members wanted Ald. D. Wilson, the new member for St. Antoine ward, but Ald. Holland's claims were pressed so strenuously that he was appointed. The appointment of Ald. White to the Health Committee is regarded as a good one.

TIED UP FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The City Passenger Railway Company's agreement with the Corporation has been duly signed and the Company have now the right to use the streets for the next twenty-five years.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. J. G. Parks, of this city, has taken a photograph of the Grenville log school house for the Intercolonial Exhibition.

A *saive* arrest before judgment for \$4,010.96 has been taken by Dame E. W. Fraser *ex parte* against G. A. Elliott.

Ald. Donovan intends pushing his case against the *Herald*, and several journalists have been notified that their evidence will be required.

Messrs. John Brown, Thomas Samuels and John Sharpshooter have been sworn in before Mr. Schiller as Justices of the Peace for the district of Montreal.

The Prince of Wales' Snow-shoe Club celebrates its "ladies' night" this evening at the Athletic Club House. Sleighs are to convey members and their friends from the mess room on St. James street.

Mr. S. C. Stevenson has returned from a visit to Sherbrooke and Quebec in connection with the despatch of goods to the London Exhibition. Most of the exhibits will, he says, move this week.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. return of traffic earnings from Feb. 27 to Feb. 28, 1886, shows that in 1886 \$132,000 were earned, and in 1885 \$117,000 was the total. Increase for 1886, \$15,000. Miles in operation, 3,527.

The thick smoke from an Engraving Company's office on St. James street made things dark and dismal between St. John and St. Francis Xavier streets this morning. Residents complain that this is of frequent occurrence.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING—THURSDAY AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

OTTAWA, March 5.

The Council of the Dominion Prohibition Alliance resumed its session.

Mr. J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, then opened the discussion on "The Relation of the Provincial Branches to the Dominion Alliance." He sketched the history of the organization, which had risen out of the embers of the Quebec Temperance League through the devotion of the Rev. Thomas Gales, who found the need of a wider constituency than that of a practically very small province. It had at first been organized as a single national body. But it had soon been found from experience that a federal form was necessary, and the present satisfactory organization had by successive steps been developed. There was an alliance, called a branch, in each province, and these independent bodies were represented for national purposes by this Council and its permanent executive committee. What was needed was a closer and more frequent relationship between the Central executive and the branches. To this end he suggested that the Council be represented at the Provincial conventions by some member of the executive from without the bounds of that province. He also raised the question as to the best centre for the executive, so long as Mr. Gales lived that centre was necessarily at Montreal. At his death it had, with the very happiest results, been transferred to Toronto. For very good reasons it had in the ensuing year been transferred to the Legislative centre of the country. Those reasons continued, but there was a large part of the year when Ottawa was not the social and temperance centre of the country. It might, therefore, be worth considering whether a return, perhaps to Toronto, would not be a gain.

Mr. MacLaren thought that by having the headquarters of the Central Executive either in Montreal or Toronto, the bond of union between the various branches and the Executive would be made stronger than it was at present.

Mr. Spence agreed with the remarks of Messrs. Dougall and MacLaren, but thought any plan would be insufficient without a parliamentary agent at the political capital.

The Rev. D. V. Lucas urged that the centralizing of the Dominion Alliance at Montreal would aid them in giving to that city and also to the Province of Quebec the attention which it deserved in the temperance question. The question of gaining the Province of Quebec on the side of prohibition was a most difficult one, and therefore anything which the Dominion Alliance could do to aid the Quebec branch in its work ought to be done.

Mr. S. A. Fisher, M.P., thought one step in the direction of a stronger bond of union between the branches and the Dominion Alliance would be to invite the members of the Dominion Council to the general meeting of the branches. He instanced the fact that he, as a member of the Council, had received no invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Ontario Branch, and knew nothing about it except what he had read in the papers. He favored Toronto rather than Montreal as the headquarters of the Dominion Executive, and said that of course the annual meeting of the Council should be held at Ottawa, and the parliamentary agent should also be stationed here.

The Rev. Mr. Jamieson, of Aylmer, thought the fact that the temperance element was not so numerous in Montreal as in Toronto was a good argument in favor of having the headquarters of the executive at the former place.

The Rev. J. Wood thought the general secretaryship and the position of parliamentary agent should be divided, and expressed his conviction that he would be unable to continue the work of the two positions.

Mr. MacLaren thought the place which needed it least would be the most suitable for the headquarters of the executive, as such a place would be able to spare some of its superabundant energy from their local work and devote it to the Dominion council.

The discussion then closed and the question was referred to the Committee on nominations.

LEGISLATION.

Mr. J. R. Dougall presented the report to the Committee on Legislation which recommended the adoption of the following resolution:—

That our friends in Parliament be requested to take such steps as to them may seem best to test the attitude of members on the question of prohibition.

Mr. Spence thought the resolution was rather going back on their former utterances in favor of total prohibition.

Mr. MacLaren thought such a resolution, if carried out by their friends in Parliament in a manner which in their opinion was most effectual, was a decidedly more effective way to test the opinion of Parliament on the temperance question than a vote on a prohibitory law which it was expected would not pass the House.

Mr. Dougall said that as to the position of the members of Parliament on the temperance question, they could be divided into three classes—those who would be ready for prohibition at some future time, those who were ready for it now and those who were not ready for it at any time. The objection to this resolution was simply to find out who their real friends were.

After some further discussion, the resolution was finally altered and adopted as follows:—

"That our friends in Parliament be requested to take such steps during the present session as to them may seem best in order that the position of members may be placed on record on the question of immediate total prohibition."

The Rev. J. Wood asked if the question of petitioning had come before the Legislative Committee, or did it come within their scope. He asked, as the W. C. T. U. were ready to do all they could on the question of proposed Scott Act changes.

Mr. Dougall thought the question a good one to refer to the Legislative Committee, as it was largely composed of members of Parliament.

Mr. Spence moved that the subject of the advisability of petitioning Parliament with regard to the Scott Act amendments be referred to the Legislative Committee. Carried.

The reports from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the General Secretary's report were referred to the Business Committee.

In reply to a question by Mr. Spence, the Rev. John Wood stated that he had written twice to the other Provinces, asking for reports for this meeting. The British Columbia branch had been disorganized, but was now in going order and would meet in May. The Manitoba branch secretary said he would see what could be done. Beyond that he had no other reports.

The Treasurer's report was presented by Mr. Geo. May. It showed receipts \$137, and expenditure \$256.96, leaving a deposit of \$119.96.

The Rev. D. V. Lucas spoke very warmly on

the point that Quebec was the only Provincial Alliance, which had forwarded any money, and thought Ontario ought to have stamped up.

The Rev. John Wood explained that Ontario's amount was now immediately forthcoming. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The session adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Special to the *Witness*.)

OTTAWA, March 5.

The Debaters' Committee this morning elected Mr. Desjardins chairman. The Premier, it will be remembered, tried to put this prominent bolter off the committee altogether.

A STRAIGHT VOTE ON THE RIEL EXECUTION.

Mr. Landry has left for home, so his Riel motion cannot come up till Tuesday. He is said to have been closeted lately with Sir Hector Langevin and Sir John Macdonald, so that the true meaning of this motion will be well understood. The Government will insist on a straight vote on the propriety of the execution.

CHARGE AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Notwithstanding the attention of the Minister of Public Works has been called to the fact that several employees of his department are superintending the construction of buildings in this city in competition with regular architects, he has not thought it advisable to stop them. Work for which the legitimate architect relies entirely on his profession for a living would be entitled to charge one hundred dollars, is taken by these civil service employees who are drawing large Government salaries for fifty dollars. Nearly one-half of the buildings in course of construction in the city are being erected under the superintendence of parties employed in Sir Hector Langevin's department. The matter will be brought up in Parliament in a few days.

POISONOUS VINEGAR.

A GERMAN ACID IMPORTED AND MADE INTO VINEGAR—A DANGEROUS AND RASCALLY FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE.

(Special to the *Witness*.)

OTTAWA, March 5.—Representation having been made to the Government by the vinegar manufacturers of the Dominion that a chemical or acid made in Germany and from which vinegar is made, is being imported in large quantities into Canada, an analysis shows that this acid is a most dangerous substitute for the vinegar, the place of which it is supposed to take in the market, and the evil effect of using it has already been made apparent in several instances. The duty on vinegar is now 25 cents per gallon and 20 percent *ad valorem* at which rate the German acid, out of which thirty gallons of vinegar are made from one gallon, is imported at the same rate. This makes the duty on each gallon of vinegar manufactured out of the German chemical something less than one cent per gallon, while it remains for the Dominion analyst to say what amount of poisonous matter enters into the composition of this chemical. The Dominion manufacturers are asking that the duty be raised on the German article to that imposed on pure vinegar. The Government promised to remedy the evil. During the last fiscal year forty-six thousand gallons of vinegar and German acid were imported into Canada.

SERIOUS FIRE AT BROCKVILLE.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE, AND ONE LIFE LOST.

(Special to the *Witness*.)

BROCKVILLE, Ont., March 4, 1886.

One of the most disastrous fires which has visited Brockville for some time took place yesterday morning between one and two o'clock, at the piano warehouses of Mr. F. Feehan. The fire is thought to have originated from a defective furnace flue, and must have been burning for a long time before being discovered. The upper part of the house was occupied by Mr. Feehan as a dwelling. The family made their way to a front window, and were rescued by means of a ladder. They all got down safely except Mr. Feehan's grandmother, Mrs. Steacy, whose room could not be reached on account of the stifling smoke. The fire brigades were speedily on the spot, and extinguished the flames, after which the old lady's body was found at the foot of the stairs leading to the third story. A large number of fine pianos, organs, sewing machines and music were destroyed by the fire, but the furniture in the dwelling was only injured by the smoke. The amount of damage done is not yet known. The building is insured for \$3,000, and the stock for \$1,800.

WHAT CHINA WILL DEMAND.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Rumors were current yesterday that China had demanded indemnity for outrages perpetrated on her subjects in the Western States and Territories and that she would collect the money from American citizens in China if the demand was not complied with. The Chinese minister said last night while he has information that China, and especially in the Province of Canton, the home of a large percentage of the Chinese of the Pacific slope, is greatly excited over these outrages that retaliation has in some instances been threatened by the excited people, he has received no instructions to make any formal demands upon this government, neither has he any information that such demands are contemplated.

THE CAR STRIKE OVER.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1.25 p.m.—It is announced that the strike of the street car men in New York and Brooklyn is ended and the men returned to work at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE MAILS.

The Intercolonial Railway officials announce that the line is now open for traffic.

The British mail via the Intercolonial arrived to-day, several days late. A lot of overdue mail matter from the Lower Provinces was received at the same time, and the sorters in the Post-Office had a busy time of it for awhile.

MARRIED.

NEVILLE—BOURKE.—On 2nd March, 1886, by the Rev. James Henderson, Robert Neville, contractor, and fourth son of Mr. George Neville, New Glasgow, to Miss Mary A. Bourke, second daughter of the late William Bourke, of Rawdon, P.Q.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



HE WAS POSTED.

"Post no bills under penalty," had been duly inscribed on a high board fence, and the owner had made frantic endeavors to catch someone who had disregarded the request. Early one morning a knight of the paste-brush was busily engaged in ornamenting the fence with a paper advertisement concerning a liver cure.

"See here," yelled the owner of the fence to the paste misologist, "can't you read?"
 "Yes, I can read," replied the paster.
 "Well, then, what's the matter with that sign I have put on the fence," yelled the infuriated owner.
 "I don't see anything the matter with it," said the bill-poster.
 "You blockhead, can't you read what it says?"
 "Yes, but I don't see anything in that which will prevent me from putting up these bills."
 "You don't! Then I'll read it for you: 'Post no bills under penalty.'"
 "That's all right enough," replied the bill-poster, "I am posting over penalty."

WHERE THE MINE WAS.

Indignant Stockholder—"It is an outrageous swindle, sir."
 President Great Fraud Mining Company—"What is a swindle?"
 Indignant Stockholder—"Your mine, sir. You haven't any mine."
 President Great Fraud Mining Company—"Yes; there's a mine."
 Indignant Stockholder—"Where is it, then?"
 President Great Fraud Mining Company—"Here. You put in your money and lost it. What was yours is now mine. See?"—Philadelphia Call.

FREE AND EASY EXpectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

WHERE MAN DWINDLES.

If a man wants to know how insignificant he is, just let him go with his wife to the dressmaker's.—Newark Register.

THOMAS, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go and do likewise.

SHE THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE DONE.

Dry-Goods Dealer—"No, I'm sorry to say I haven't any more of that braid to-day, but I am expecting several hundred yards next week."
 Shopper—"Couldn't you hurry up part of the order? I shouldn't care for as much as that."
 Dry-Goods Dealer—"Perhaps I might arrange it, if you want so large an order. How much would you wish?"
 Shopper—"Oh, about half a yard."

HE WASN'T EMBITTERED.

Lady Spencer asked Dr. Warren whether the minds of physicians must not be frequently embittered by the reflection that a different mode of treatment might have saved the lives of their patients. Dr. Warren thought otherwise. "The balance between satisfaction and remorse must," he considered, "be greatly in favor of satisfaction; and, as an instance of it, he hoped he should have the pleasure of curing her ladyship 'forty times before he killed her!'"

A DEAD FAILURE.

Sexton (to scrub woman). "Did you wash the stained-glass window, Mrs. Coshnigen?"
 Mrs. Coshnigen. "Oh, did, sir, an' I o'scraped an' o'scraped it wid the handle or me brush, an' it's not Bridget Coshnigen that can git all them stains off, sorr."—Drake's Traveller's Magazine.

"WOULDN'T PLAY."

The editor of an Arkansas newspaper, published at Wiley's Cove, sent the following letter to the editor of the North American Review: "My Dear Sir—Ever since my paper has been started, I have, off and on, copied from your publication, but you have never copied a line from my paper, the Reoiter. I have bought your publication hoping to see if you had copied from me, but you never have. I am a man who believes that turn about is fair play. When a man treats me well, I treat him well, and now, sir, I desire to say that I am not going to copy anything more from you. I don't propose to advertise your magazine for nothing. I will keep on, however, if you copy the enclosed joke on our county judge. Mind, I don't urge you, but don't hesitate to say that if you fail it is all over with us."—Arkansas Traveller.

PRINTING.

The best in the city is turned out from the establishment of J. Theo. Robinson, St. Francis Xavier street.

NEVER BORROW TROUBLE.

The interest you have to pay for the accommodation is excessive.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

There was no change in the rates of money or sterling. Call loans are weak at 3 to 4 percent and time loans at 6 to 7 percent. Sixty-day exchange bills are quoted at 109 1/2 and demand bills at 110. Currency drafts about par.

Morning sales—57 Merchants, 129 1/2; 100 at 129 1/2; 25 Commerce at 129 1/2; 100 at 129 1/2; 100 at 129 1/2; 75 Gas at 129 1/2; 150 Canadian Pacific at 129 1/2; 125 North-West Land at 129 1/2; 75 St. Paul & Manitoba at 129 1/2.

There was very little business done to-day on the Stock Exchange, and values were not materially altered. Afternoon sales—7 Merchants, 129 1/2; 60 Telegraph, 115 1/2; 25 at 115.

The prices at the close of the Board as to-day reported by Messrs. NICHOLS & MARLER, Stock Brokers, 92 St. Francois-Xavier street were as follows:—

Stocks.	Sell at \$100.	Buy at \$100.	Stocks.	Sell at \$100.	Buy at \$100.
Bank.			Miscellaneous.		
Montreal.....	129 1/2	130	Montreal Tel.....	115 1/2	116
Ontario.....	110	111	Dominion Tel.....	115 1/2	116
Peoples.....	80	75	Rich & Ont. Nav. 61	60	60
Molson.....	125	125	City Pass Ry.....	130	130
Toronto.....	119 1/2	120	City Gas Co.....	195 1/2	196
Jac. Cartier.....	121	121	M. Loan & Mort.....	100	100
Merchants.....	121	121	Canada Cotton.....	82 1/2	83
Quebec.....	110	110	Mont. Cotton.....	100	100
Nationale.....	110	110	Dundas Cotton.....	65	65 1/2
E. Townships.....	110	110	Stromont Cot.....	100	100
Union.....	110	110	Hudson Cotton.....	98	98
Consolidated.....	125	125	S. Paul M. & N. Ry.....	117 1/2	118
Ville Marie.....	125	125	Can. N.W. Land 80	79 1/2	80
Federal.....	85	85	Can. Pac. Ry.....	64 1/2	65
Hochelaga.....	85	85	W. Union Tel. Co 70	70	70

CHICAGO, March 5, 1.00 p.m.—Closing—Wheat 83 1/2 cash; 80¢ bid March; 84 1/2 bid May; 80¢ bid June; 87 1/2 bid August. Corn, 37 1/2 cash and March; 37 1/2 April; 40 1/2 May and June. Oats, 29¢ cash and March; 29 1/2 April; 29 1/2 May; 30¢ bid June. Pork, \$10.25 cash and March; \$10.25 April; \$10.35 May; \$10.40 June. Lard, \$5.95 cash and March; \$5.97 to \$6.00 April; \$6.05 May; \$6.10 to \$6.15 June.

MILWAUKEE, March 5, 1.00 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 80¢ cash; 79 1/2 bid March; 80¢ April; 84 1/2 May.

NEW YORK, March 5, 2.15 p.m.—Wheat, 94¢ March; 94 1/2 April; 95 1/2 bid May; 96 1/2 bid June; 97 1/2 bid August; \$1.00 bid Dec. Corn, 50¢ March; 49 1/2 April; 49 1/2 May; 49 1/2 June; 49 1/2 bid March; April and May.

LOS ANGELES, March 5, 4.00 p.m.—Consols, 101 1/2 for money, and 101 3/4 for account.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—The only changes in prices to-day are that corn is a halfpenny higher (4s 2 1/2), and cheese a shilling lower (47s).

SHIPPING.

The Inman Line SS. City of Berlin, from Liverpool via Queenstown 24th inst., arrived at New York this (Friday) morning.

Situations Vacant.

Notice under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

GOOD Plain Cook wanted; no washing. 21 Milton street.

NEW West End Registry Office. Wanted immediately a good plain Cook, Housemaid, Tablemaid and Nurses; also, good General Servants. 106 St. Antoine st.

SALESMAN for the Retail Grocery Business; must have a thorough knowledge of the business and best of references. Address GROGGER, "Witness" Office.

TRAVELLER Wanted, for the Boot and Shoe Trade, on the route from Montreal to Kingston, including the Ottawa District. Apply, by letter, to P.O. Box 1356, Montreal.

WANTED, a Boy, not afraid to work. Apply 2 Henry street.

WANTED, a good Ploughman to take charge of a farm; none but first-class men need apply. A. SMITH, 124 St. Morice st.

WANTED, at once, young Girl as House and Table-maid; references. Apply 1134 Sherbrooke street at 9 and 11 a.m. and 7 and 9 p.m.

WANTED, immediately, a first-class Butler for small family; single and must have best of references. Apply at 10 o'clock a.m. at H. & A. ALLEN'S Office, corner of Youville and Common streets.

WANTED, a General Servant; no washing; good wages to the right person. 1573 St. Catherine st.

WANTED, a Boy, at 131 Bleury street.

WANTED, a good Furniture Polisher. Apply at 131 Bleury street.

WANTED, a good General Servant; references. 205 Mansfield street.

WANTED, immediately, a sober, reliable man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses. Apply to WALTER PAUL, 160 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, a married woman or widow, as a Matron for the Protestant Infants Home. Apply at the Home, 508 Guy st., on Wednesday mornings, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or by letter to the Secretary, Mrs. H. SANDERS, 125 Mackay street. References required.

500 Agents wanted, to canvass for our India Ink and Water Color Portraits, from small pictures, \$100 to \$120 per month easily made. Samples free. For catalogue and full particulars write to Great Western Copying House, F. G. PLANCHARD, Manager, St. Helens, P.Q. Principal office for the U.S., Newport, Vt.

Employment Wanted.

Notice under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

A RESPECTABLE person wants a situation as nurse, who understands the care of young children, or light housework. Address E. A. R., 9 Dowd street.

SCHWIG, wants, work in private families by a respectable woman. Address M., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as General Servant in the country. Address M.K., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a respectable widow, Protestant, a situation as plain Cook or General Servant. Address SERVANT, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, situation by a smart young man in a grocery store or factory. Strong and active. Can read and write fair. First-class city references. Please address J. M. C., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a respectable person, to attend a delicate or aged lady; no objection to light work; small salary. Address N.W., Point St. Charles Post Office.

WANTED, by a respectable married woman, work by the day of any kind. Apply at 29 St. Charles B. rooming street.

WANTED, work by a good jobbing Bricklayer and Plasterer by one who has had several years experience in steam boiler and furnace work; can do white-washing and tinting; does not object to go out of city to work. Address C.B.M., No. 12 Roy Lane, city.

WANTED, by a thoroughly reliable man, city accounts to collect. Apply J. R. PICKEN & CO., 124 St. James street.

WANTED, situations for Boys, either as message boys or as runners to trades; may be indentured for a term of years if required. Apply J. R. DICK, 115 Mountain street City. Telephone No. 123.

Board and Rooms.

Notice under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

DOUBLE ROOM, with board, at 112 Stanley street.

FURNISHED Room to Let. 1330 St. Catherine street.

LARGE Double Room, furnished with board, for two gentlemen. 25 Hanover street.

ROOM for a young man, with Board. 15 Balmoral street.

ROOM, furnished Front Room, with or without board; private family. 1 Rivard street, corner Roy street.

TO RENT, to one or two gentlemen, a comfortably furnished bedroom, in a small private family in the West End. Address HOME, "Witness" Office.

TO LET, two large Rooms, on first floor, well furnished suitable for a professional man or small family. 643 Palace street, corner Beaver Hall.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

Notice under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

WANTED, by two young ladies, from first of May, two comfortable unfurnished rooms, with board, west of Union avenue; terms must be moderate. Address H.C., "Witness" Office.

Specific Articles.

Notice under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

FOR SALE—Irish Setter Pup, five months old. 743 St. James street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

Notice under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

FOUND, on the 2nd inst., on Cadieux street, a Door Key. Owner can have it by applying at the "Witness" Office.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.—All persons desirous of using the invention for "Drive gear for Railway Cars," for which Letters Patent of Canada were granted on March 5th, 1884, to GEORGE J. JOHNSON and GEORGE H. THOMAS, of LA CROIXE, Wis., will please call upon their representative at No. 231 St. Urban street, Montreal, who is authorized to see that persons desiring to use the invention may be supplied therewith. Montreal, March 4th, 1886.

PERSONAL.—Will Mr. McDermott, who went to Middletown, Orange County, N.Y., in search of relatives, afterwards to Newburgh, because discouraged at not finding them, returned to Montreal, please correspond with J. H. McDermott, P.O. Box 100, on Hudson, Dutchess County, New York, and see if they are the relatives in quest.

\$50,000 TO LOAN at 5 percent on city or farm property. Two Cottages for sale on Shaw street, Nos. 43 and 45, and several other Properties. Also, Commercial Papers negotiated. LEVILLÉ, BOWTHICK & CO., Agents, 1608 Notre Dame street, room 25.

Wanted.

Notice under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

MAGIC LANTERN, with or without slides, wanted at second-hand price, by a warranted high-class. Address LANTERN, "Witness" Office.

SMALL Printing Press wanted. (One that will print 12 x 18 inches.) Address PRINTING PRESS, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, manufacturing premises, 3,500 or 4,000 square feet, must be 30 feet long on one door. Montreal, Fringe and Tunnel Works, 2 Bleury street.

WANTED to Buy or Rent, a double Cottage, with at least 12 acres of land, within 20 minutes' walk west of the Post Office; Rent not to exceed \$300 per annum; if for sale state price. Address COTTAGE, P.O. Box 1077.

WANTED, Music Pupils, by a good teacher; terms moderate. Address X.Y.Z., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a careful Tenant for the 1st April or 1st May, a small Cottage, or Upper or Lower Tenement, of Bleury street. Address, stating terms and situation, to No. 240, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, to purchase, a good second-hand Sewing Machine; must be in first-class order. Address, giving description and price, to CHEAP FOR CASH, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, to purchase, Ladies' and Gent's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, &c., also Carpets and Furniture. Address L. ARONSON, 507 Craig st.

WANTED, at 27 St. Lawrence street, 500 customers to buy Hamster and Squirrel Fur Lining at half-price, to line in Jackets, Circulars, and Dolmans.

\$250 WANTED to borrow for eighteen months; interest, 10 percent; first-class security. Address SECURITY, "Witness" Office.

Business Chances.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—For Sale, Carriage Shop, with fine Dressing House, Sheds and about nine acres of land, situated on the Ottawa River, Cushing, Que.; convenient to Church, School and Post Office. No other shop in vicinity, established twenty-five years, good trade. Reason for selling, decease of proprietor. A fine chance for a good Mechanic. Terms easy. Apply to Mrs. JOHN MULLAN, Cushing, P.Q., Argenteuil Co., Que.

FOR SALE, in Montreal, an established Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Stationery and Toy Store. Easy terms to right party. J. M., "Witness" Office.

Property.

Notice under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

FOR SALE, Building Lots, on Canning and Chatham streets. Apply to ERNEST D. WINTLE, North British Chambers, 11 Hospital street.

FOR SALE.—Cheap Homestead, seven room Cottage, with water, large garden and stable; three miles from Post Office; beautifully situated; good bus service. For particulars apply to G. E. COOKE, Estate Agent, 1795 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE.

The property Nos. 478 and 480 Beaudry street. Price \$3,400. Rental \$240.

The property Nos. 242 to 248 Fullum street. Price \$2,500. Rental \$204.

The property Nos. 425 to 429 Montcalm street. Price \$2,800. Rental \$228.

The property Nos. 336 to 344 Notre Dame street, with vacant lot. Price \$3,500. Rental \$360.

The property Nos. 383 to 389 Visitation street. Price \$4,200. Rental \$264.

Twelve self-contained, enclosed brick Cottages, with vacant lot in rear, Nos. 245 to 273 Moreau street, Hochelaga. Price \$800 each.

In the Village of Lachine (near Dun's Station), a double Cottage in Town Hall street. Price \$1,300. Rental \$162.

A double Cottage in Mortimer street, with vacant lot. Price \$1,400. Rental \$156.

PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY.

237 St. James street.

W. PIPE,

Sewing Machines Repaired of every description, 769 Craig Street, Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1863

To Let.

Notice under this head, 10 cents each insertion, up to 20 words, prepaid.

CELLAR TO LET—Dry and frost proof. H. JOSEPH, 16 Sacramento street.

HOUSES TO LET—St. Catherine, University and Cathcart streets. H. JOSEPH.

HOUSE to Let, with seven rooms, out kitchen and garden in rear. Apply 17 Rushbrooke street, or Room 13 Chesterfield Chambers.

MANUFACTURING Premises to Let; steam power. H. JOSEPH, 16 Sacramento street.

OFFICES to Let, single and double, front and rear building. Union Buildings. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, No. 3, first floor up-stair offices.

STORE TO LET, 1401 St. Catherine, north side; immediate possession. Splendid opening for hardware. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, extensive new Store, 62 McGill street, lighted three sides; also, 65 and 66 McGill street, and corner store, William and McGill streets. JESSE JOSEPH, 11 St. James st.

TO LET, moderate sized Dwelling House, No. 239 Upper University street, facing McGill College Ground. Apply at 136 Peel street.

TO LET, Superior Upper Dwelling No. 15 Argyle Avenue, new last year. ALAN M. DUGGALL, Custom House Square.

TO LET, "Edge Water," very desirable country residence, at Longue Pointe, facing river, with stable, coach and ice house, large garden with different varieties of fruit trees, about 6 acres below tollgate. For further particulars. Apply to JAMES CLARKE, Longue Pointe.

TO LET, that well-known business stand, at present occupied by Estate J. L. Carson & Co., No. 1729 Notre Dame street; extensive flats can be had in connection with the above if required. Apply WALTER DRAKE, 61 St. Gabriel st.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, 283 University street. Apply to W. G. MURRAY, Custom House square.

TO LET, No. 126 Dorchester street; stone front, perfect order; rent, \$35 and taxes. Apply MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., 181 St. James street.

TO LET, Houses and Stores. Apply at offices of R. STANLEY BAGO, 85 St. James street.

TO LET, from 1st May, a Furnished Upper Tenement, 141 Stanley street, near the Windsor Hotel. Apply at 143.

TO LET—Room with Steam Power, 25 x 25, will be rented cheap to suitable party. 29 McGill street.

TO LET, cheap, a small farm at St. Lambert, near Victoria Bridge. O. W. STANTON, Real Estate Agent, 121 St. James street.

WAREHOUSES TO LET—12 and 14 John street, now occupied by Ramsay, Forbes & Co., 33 Sacramento street. H. JOSEPH, 16 Sacramento street.

STORES TO LET

In the BALMORAL HOTEL BUILDINGS, heated. Apply to THOMAS LIGGET, of Ligget & Hamilton.

TO LET, Immediate possession, Tara Hall, 442 St. Urban street. Apply W. L. MALTBY Manager, 181 St. James street.

TO LET,

centrally situated STORES, 1687 and 1691 Notre Dame street. Also, fine OFFICES and FLATS, above same. All the above in the heart of the business centre. Apply to H. S. MUSEN.

TO LET, the Warehouses of the Canada Co-operative Supply Association (limited). Possession first of May next. Apply to THOMAS M. TAYLOR, No. 2 upstairs offices, Union Buildings.

TO LET,

That handsome cut stone front Store, four stories and basement, 1831 Notre Dame street, between McGill and St. Peter streets. Alterations will be made to suit a desirable tenant.

Also the Store and basement No. 250 St. James street, heated by hot water; one of the best localities in the city, and a number of others. Apply to O. W. STANTON, Real Estate Agent, 191 St. James st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR MANGLES,

CLOTHES WASHERS,

CLOTHES HORSES,

WRINGERS,

STEP LADDERS.

D. DRYSDALE,

HARDWARE,

645 Craig street, near Bleury street.

RICHELIEU,

THE PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS.

Pure, Sparkling, Refreshing.

For sale by the leading Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants, and Grocers.

Last Edition

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

OTTAWA, March 4th.

The political atmosphere to-day is calm enough to all outward appearances, and when the House met nothing exciting was anticipated nor did anything stirring occur.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

The discussion on Mr. Casey's motion for a copy of any instructions issued to the revising officers was resumed by Mr. Cameron (Huron), who gave a score of instances in which revising barristers, whom he did not name, rejected sworn applications to be placed on the voters' lists because of such irregularities as using "in" the city, instead of "within" the city; the word "prior" instead of "next before"; bad writing and writing out on margin of application. As regards the application endorsed, "Writing very bad," by the revising officers, the hon. gentleman said it was made by a Presbyterian clergyman and extending the original document towards treasury benches, he challenged any member of the Government to write better. He was followed by Mr. Cook who waxed indignant over the inequities of the unspeakable barrister in his constituency and denounced the Government for what he termed the low, mean tricks resorted to by the Government in order and for the sole purpose of carrying the elections. Messrs. Lister and Patterson offered remarks on the subject. They saw in the discussion proof of the correctness of the position they took last session. Mr. Lister averred that Indian agents placed names of Indians on lists without their having applied. In his own constituency 26 names of Indians had been so put on the list. He deplored lack of uniformity in the administration of the Act, and estimated the cost of carrying it out at half a million. Mr. Patterson thought that the printing alone would cost \$200,000. Mr. Mills showed that any such interference by the Indian agents was contrary to the statute. Mr. Mulock regretted that this Act was the cause of bringing the judiciary into bad odor, and hoped, if any judge was guilty of misconduct when acting as Revising Barrister, that Parliament, no matter what its complexion, would dismiss him. The motion was, of course, eventually carried.

PUBLIC LOANS.

Sir Richard Cartwright wanted particulars as to temporary loans, but the Minister of Finance said it was an understanding with capitalists that no names or rate of interest should be mentioned, a practice which Mr. Blake rose and condemned. A large number of motions were formally moved for and ordered without debate.

Sir Adolphe Caron presented the annual report of the Department of Militia and Defence.

THE NORTH-WEST BUSINESS.

To-day Mr. Laurier moved for copies of all petitions in favor of the commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel, and for copies of all papers found in the Council Room and elsewhere at Batoche. Mr. Cameron, of Huron, wants copies of the shorthand notes of trial and of all the arguments, and they were ordered. As stated in this correspondence a day or two ago, Mr. Landry will absent himself tomorrow and his Riel motion on the paper for tomorrow will not be moved. Before adjournment to-day Mr. Blake enquired of the First Minister when they might expect those North-West papers. Sir John shrugged his shoulders as much as to say, "You can't be serious" and did not reply.

A GREAT SAFE, BUT NO CASH.

It will be remembered that when it was shown by the official published statements of the Minister of Finance, a few weeks since, that as a result of his administration during the seven months ending 31st January last, there was a deficit of \$5,137,287 in the treasury. Members of the Government and their organs attributed this enormous excess of expenditure over revenue to the suppression of the North-West rebellion to which account the Government held it was chargeable. This pleasant theory appears to have been knocked in the head by a statement made by Mr. McLellan in the House, yesterday, in which he showed that the total amount paid on account of the rebellion from 1st July, 1885, to 1st March, 1886, including administration of justice, expenses of loans arising out of the rebellion, including the expenditure of the Militia Department for transport and troops, etc., rebellion losses claims only footed up \$2,231,695, leaving \$2,905,592 of the deficit, which in no way could be attributed to the recent troubles, but which must be accounted for in some other way. In this connection, it may be mentioned that some time since the Minister of Finance gave an order for an immense safe, costing some five thousand dollars, to be placed inside of the large vaults of the Finance Department. At the time the order was given, Sir Leonard Tilley, no doubt, expected to have a surplus to put in it, but times have changed, and although the safe has arrived, no use can be made of it at present, unless for the purpose of preserving the records of a rather extravagant administration.

NOTES.

Mr. Blake intends to lead an elaborate attack upon the policy of the Government in disallowing Manitoba Railway charters.

Mr. Guillet's case promises to attract considerable attention. As I stated in a former despatch he was paid two seasonal indemnities last year having been unelected and re-elected in the middle of the session. It now appears that the Auditor General reported against the second payment, but the Government have paid it over his report. Mr. Guillet represents West Northumberland and is of course a faithful Government supporter.

Sir Lionel Sackville West and Miss West are guests at the Government House.

Archbishop Taché, who is in the city, Bishop Grandin and M. Royal M.P., are believed to have had an interview with the Government on North-West affairs.

Some members of the House are in dread lest they should this year have to face the music on temperance issues. They may rest assured, that the cause will not be neglected.

PERSONAL.

A letter received from Paris by a Montreal citizen conveys the good news to their friends that the Hon. Mr. Justice Rainville and Mr. F. Bouthillier, ex-M.P.P., have greatly improved in health, and that both gentlemen will shortly return to Canada.

THE NORTH-WEST MEDAL.

FOR PRESENTATION TO CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The London Graphic in its last number publishes sketches of the two sides of the North-West Medal, with this notice:—

Official notice was given in September last that the Canadian Government has been advised by the Imperial Government of Her Majesty the Queen's intention to award medals to the Canadian troops (numbering somewhat less than 6,000 men), engaged in suppressing rebellion in the North-West Territories of Canada. Should the North-West Mounted Police be considered by



the Government (as it is anticipated they will be) entitled to the medal, this number will be increased about seven percent. The Home authorities at that time only awaited from the Canadian Government the design for the obverse side to complete a die for a medal, which will be shortly issued from the Royal Mint, where the work has been executed.



One side of this medal is similar to the "Egypt" medal; on the other, encircling the words and date, "North-West, 1885, Canada," is displayed a wreath of maple leaf, which is also introduced into the coinage, and in the arms of Canada. The ribbon is red and blue.

Miniature copies of the Service medal may be obtained from Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, of 3, The Hard, Portsea, England who supplied the design and these particulars.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, March 5.)

THE CITY COUNCIL, after a great deal of discussion, has finally approved of the proposed application to the Legislature for permission to raise money by loan for the construction of trunk receiving sewers, an extension of the Esplanade and the Don Embankment. The total cost of these improvements will be several millions, but the people generally favor them, and they will not be all gone into immediately.

IT IS STATED that the Toronto Street Railway Company will not press their request before the Legislature for permission to run cars on Sunday. The Company allege that they did not make the application of their own motion, but were instigated thereto by church-going people. If any considerable number of this class want Sunday cars they will have to take the responsibility of asking openly for the change.

A MEETING to offset the Irish National League meetings will be held here on Monday evening. Mr. Goldwin Smith and the Rev. Dr. Potts will be amongst the speakers.

MR. STURDY, of Cambridge University, England, will take part in the University College Y.M.C.A. meeting to-night.

THE FRENCH VICE-CONSUL RESIGNS.

Mr. C. O. Perrault, the genial vice-consul of France, has decided to retire from a position that he has filled to the general satisfaction of all during the past eleven years. The position, it may be mentioned, is purely an honorary one, and its duties have considerably interfered for some time with Mr. Perrault's private business which necessitates greater supervision on his part.

Mr. Perrault was first appointed on Feb. 27, 1875, under Martial Chevalier, then Colonel-General. In 1876 he exhibited great solicitude for the welfare of the French emigrants, who would have suffered greatly during that winter but for his attention. In 1880 he did good work in raising over 15,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France. He has taken a lively interest in all French benevolent and mutual benefit societies here, and is honorary president of several at present. In 1881, as a recognition of valuable services, he was created a member of the National Legion of Honor on which occasion Mr. Perrault was tendered a banquet by Montreal citizens. As to who will be Mr. Perrault's successor, nothing certain is known, but it is generally expected that Mr. Moise Schwob will be appointed.

THE CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

A special meeting of civil engineers was held last evening to discuss the advisability of establishing a society of civil engineers. Mr. Allan Macdougall presided. A large number were present, among them being Professors Bovey and McLeod, and Messrs. P. A. Paterson, H. D. Lumsden, John Kennedy, J. S. Bertlett, E. H. Parent, G. H. Henshaw, S. Howard, H. Irwin, A. Brittain, W. B. Dawson, J. W. Moffatt, Geo. Hooper, John Simpson, W. McLea Walbank, J. G. Dore, J. B. Pim, L. G. Papineau, I. Lavallee, C. W. Dodwell, W. J. Spruille, Emile Varrier, Percival St. George and W. L. Burnet.

The following motions, after discussion, were carried:—

1. That the meeting is of opinion that the time is opportune to form an engineering society, and it pledges itself to promote this desirable object.

2. That a society of engineers in Canada be formed, comprising all branches of engineers, and that a committee be appointed to meet the other committees of engineers from other cities, and there to arrange and form a preliminary constitution, which form of constitution shall be sent round to those gentlemen who send

in their names as being willing to form such a society, and that each gentleman present be requested to forward the names of engineers and their addresses to the local secretary.

3. That Messrs. Bovey, Kennedy, Lumsden, Peterson, Parent and Wallis, and mover and seconder be a local committee, with Mr. St. George as secretary.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Kennedy for the use of the Harbor Commissioners' Board Room, and to Mr. Macdougall for the interest he had taken were carried and the meeting adjourned.

MR. SPURGEON TO MR. STEAD.

Mr. Stead received a great number of letters from friends at Christmas, and among them the following from the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, who is already much better for his stay in the South of France:—

My dear Sir,—I have often thought of you and lifted up my heart in prayer for you, that you may be of good cheer while in duress, and may suffer as little as possible from its after-consequences. Rest assured that your motive and zeal have secured for you the high esteem of all lovers of purity. Whenever observations are made upon the mode of your operations, they only imply that you are liable to error like all your fellows; but when your self-sacrificing spirit is thought of, it is with glowing admiration. You cast yourself into the abyss to rescue and to preserve innocent children, and you are had in honor among the honorable. At the same time, as you made hideous crime somewhat inconvenient, and threatened to remove some of the screens which give immunity to vice, you are thoroughly hated among those to whom life means bestial licentiousness. You can rejoice that you have thus a double homage paid you, for contempt and hate are the obsequies which iniquity renders to its vanquisher. Be of good cheer. In your retirement you will be able to buckle on your armor with supreme care and sacred vigil for the future fray in which we shall see you the equally stalwart and still more skillful champion. I wish joy to your heart and power to your arm.

Mrs. Spurgeon desired me to say what a grand, brave man she judged you to be, and in this she speaks for tens of thousands of the women of England.—Yours very heartily.

Menton, Dec. 24, 1885. C. H. SPURGEON.

The fact that Charles Spurgeon has written such a letter to William Thomas Stead, and sent him such a message from Mrs. Spurgeon, ought to be enough to assure those who do not know the facts that Mr. Stead deserves the honor due an honorable man.—Christian.

THE GHOSTS OF WALL STREET.

FORTUNES THROWN AWAY—GAMBLING ON MARGINS—BEGGARED RICH MEN.

Wall street, says the New York Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, is full of ghosts of men who have been rich and who now are penniless. They march down to the street every morning regularly as do the millionnaires, and wander from one brokers office to another, bending over the tape, and talking all day long about the market, and predicting its course. Once in a while they put up a \$5 bill in a bucket-shop and strut around like fighting cocks if they increase it to \$10; but that is the end, for they immediately stake the \$10 and lose it. There are ex-railroad presidents, ex-bank presidents, and ex-everybody. It is sad to see them and sadder to hear them talk; but it is the old story of fortunes thrown away in gambling—for Wall street operating, as usually conducted on margin, is gambling Simon Pure, and you cannot make anything else of it. Nineteen out of twenty of the men who engage in it leave money. They always have some good explanation of why they fail, but the fact remains that they do fail. And that should be convincing and should serve as a warning.

Three-quarters of the Wall street operators of to-day are striving, not to increase their fortunes, but to get back what they have lost. There is a fascination about winning a few hundred dollars that overbalances the regret of losing a few thousand. A man will lose four times running and yet go in the fifth time with an assurance within him that he can win back all he has lost. If he chances to win \$1,000 after he has lost \$4,000, he instantly believes that he can make his fortune. He never loses that belief while he has \$100 remaining, and when the hundred is broken he repairs to a bucket-shop—having become a ghost of Wall street—firm in the belief that on a cash capital of \$10 or \$20 he will recuperate enough to take him back into a regular broker's office where he will pile up the money until he is rich again. And so he gambles every cent on which he can put hands.

MAKE A BEGINNING, WORKINGMEN.

It is really worth while for the wage-worker to save, although the process has become so unfashionable among men of fixed incomes that to follow it is regarded almost as a mark of eccentricity. The path to influence and independence for the toiler begins and steadily follows on the line of small economies applied in daily life. Ten years ago, in a Pennsylvania manufacturing town, a machinist went home one evening and said to his wife: "I am tired of this work for others, and we'll turn over a new leaf. I get \$3 a day. Now, we will put away \$10 a week, and live on the rest. If we can't live on it, we'll starve on it." He carried out his determination. In two years he had \$1,000 in bank. With this he began business for himself in a small way, capital was attracted by his energy, and now he is at the head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in his section, rich, prosperous and respected. What this man did was nothing of supreme difficulty. A strong, resolute will and a fixed purpose were all that were needed after his determination became fixed. Why should not such an example attract the attention of other wage-workers, equally able and of like mental qualities? It is only the beginning that costs; after that the task of self-elevation becomes easier with each day.—Philadelphia Record.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

There is a growing feeling in the country that our old methods of governing Ireland have utterly failed, and that there is not the slightest chance of their ever being really successful. Again and again coercion has been applied, and it has always ended in the same way. For a time order has been established; and then, when the exceptional measures have been withdrawn, all our difficulties have reappeared. A great many people who were formerly opposed to Home Rule are beginning to think, therefore, that some new plan must be tried. That Home Rule would have serious disadvantages for Ireland as well as for England is certain; but it is equally certain that most Irishmen want it, and that it cannot be more unsatisfactory than the existing state of things.—London (Eng.) Graphic.

(Special to the Witness.)

THE SHIP LABORERS' STRIKE.

DETROIT, Mich., March 5.—There is nothing new in the ship carpenters' strike. It is said on behalf of Mr. Craig, of the Trenton yards, that his men had never struck, and as he had not taken sides with the Detroit employers he did not anticipate that he would have any differences with his employees. For many years French-Canadians who came to Detroit from Quebec or Levis, and were unable to obtain work in Detroit, went to Trenton and were employed. Some of those who arrived in this city yesterday worked for Mr. Craig last winter, and others have worked for him for years. Mr. Craig says it is unjust to say he was trying to defeat the strikers by importing Canadian labor. The United States law, under which importation of contract labor is prohibited, was approved February 26th, 1885, and is very explicit in its terms. It is made a misdemeanor to encourage or assist laborers to come to the United States from alien countries under contract made before reaching these shores. The punishment prescribed is \$1,000 fine for each offence.

(Special to the Witness.)

MR. GAGNON VERY ILL.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 5.—Mr. Ferdinand Gagnon, editor *Le Travailleur*, and one of the most distinguished French residents of New England, was stricken with paralysis last night and is not expected to live. He was one of the leaders in all French-Canadian social and political movements.

A GENERAL STRIKE PROBABLE.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 5.—The time given to strikers on the Texas and Pacific Railway to return to work or suffer discharge expired yesterday morning. None of the men went back. New forces are being organized in every department and the places of nearly all the strikers have been filled. The indications now are that an effort will be made to inaugurate a general strike on the Gould lines which is regarded as the only chance of success.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 5.—A general strike of workmen in this city is threatened. The Knights of Labor here number 6,000 and the order is constantly increasing.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Friday, March 5

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The firmness noted yesterday in the British bread-stuffs market continues, but business has not been active. Cargoes of cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes of oat, wheat, firm; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, firm, but not active; corn, few bids in market. Mark Lane wheat and corn moderate demand. California wheat just shipped or promptly to be shipped, or nearly due, 34s 6d. Arrivals of oat, f.o., wheat and corn, nil. English country wheat markets, generally dearer; French do, quiet. Liverpool, wheat, spot, slow; do, corn, firm. Wheat and flour in Paris, steady.

Liverpool, 3.30 p.m.—Choice cheese, 47s.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.—The Chicago wheat market is about a cent per bushel higher to-day than at the close yesterday. No. 2 wheat being quoted at 85c May, and No. 3 June. Receipts, 25,000 bushels and shipments, 13,000 bushels. Corn was also about 1 cent per bushel higher at 37c April and 40c May. The receipts were 203,000 bushels, and shipments 185,000 bushels.

LOCAL GRAIN MARKET.—The local grain market remains quiet and without change, quotations in the absence of reported business being nominal. We quote: Canada Red Winter Wheat, 86c to 88c per bushel; Canada White Winter, 85c to 87c per bushel; Canada Spring, 86c to 88c per bushel; Corn, 60c per bushel; Peas, 70c to 72c per bushel; Oats, 31c to 32c per bushel; Rye, 65c to 67c per bushel; Barley, 50c to 60c.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 751 bbls. The market was not more active to-day, though more business was reported. 125 bbls. Patent sold at \$4.75; 50 at \$4.70; and 250 Ontario Bags (medium) at \$1.90. Prices remain unchanged nominally. We quote as follows to-day: Superior Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.05; Extra Superfine, \$3.90 to \$3.95; Fancy, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Spring Extra, \$3.75; Superfine, \$3.45 to \$3.50; Canada Strong Bakers', \$4.15 to \$4.30; Manitoba do, \$4.20 to \$4.50; American, do, \$4.50 to \$5; Fine, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Middlings, \$3 to \$3.10; Pollards, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Ontario Bags (medium), \$1.85 to \$1.90; do (Spring Extra), \$1.75 to \$1.80; do, Superfine, \$1.55 to \$1.60; City Bags, (delivered), \$2.40 to \$2.45.

MEATS.—Unchanged. Oatmeal, \$4.15 to \$4.30; do, granulated, \$4.45 to \$4.60. Cornmeal unchanged.

EGGS.—Fresh and lively at 17c to 18c for lined and held, 20c to 24c for fresh.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is unchanged and is as dull as ever. We quote: Western Mess Pork, \$13.50 to \$14.00; do, Short Cut, \$14.00 to \$14.50; Canada, Short Cut, \$14.00 to \$14.25; Hams, city cured, 11c to 12c; do, canvased, 12c to 12c; Lard, in pails, Western, 9c to 10c; do, Canadian, 8c to 9c; Bacon, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, nominal; Tallow, common refined, 8c to 6c.

DRESSED HOGS.—We quote:—Heavy hogs dull, at \$6.20 to \$6.50, and light \$6.75 to \$7.

ASHES.—We quote:—Unchanged at \$2.40 for Peds.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—The market is dull and quiet. The jobbing trade is satisfactory. We quote as follows: Fine tall colored, 9c to 10c; fine tall white, 9c to 9c; August, 8c to 8c; other kinds, 6c to 7c.

BUTTER.—The trade is a very satisfactory one and stocks are now estimated at very moderate figures. Quotations—Creamery, 20c to 24c; Eastern Townships, 14c to 15c; Morrisburg, 15c to 20c; Western, 10c to 15c; poor to medium Western, 7c to 8c; old butter, 5c to 7c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—MARCH 5.

There was a large attendance of farmers at the market to-day, and all kinds of seasonal produce were abundantly supplied at lower prices than have been paid for some days past, when, owing to the stormy weather, the supplies were light. There was an active demand for oats, which helped to keep up the prices, but peas and beans sold at lower figures, especially was this the case with beans, which have been scarce and pretty high priced for some time past, but to-day the supply was much in excess of the demand, and prices were lower than for several months past. Fresh meat of all kinds was not so plentiful as usual, and prices are looking up. Tub butter is advancing in price, but fresh laid eggs are getting plentiful and are declining in value. Potatoes are very plentiful, and prices are slightly lower. The fruit market is pretty active, but there are considerable quantities of apples in poor condition that are being forced on the market and causing low prices. The hay supply has been rather light of late and prices advanced, but to-day large quantities are coming in.

The following are the prices to-day:—

GRAIN.—Oats, 7c to 8c per bag; peas, 7c to 8c per bushel; beans, 9c to \$1.60 do.; buckwheat, 4c to 5c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 40c to 55c per bag; carrots and Swedish turnips, 30c to 35c per bushel; beets, 40c do.; onions, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cabbages, 70c to 85c per barrel; celery, 20c to 40c per dozen.

BEEF, POULTRY, &c.—Beef, forequarters, 30c to 40c do; do, hindquarters, 40c to 60c do; dressed hogs, 7c to 7c do.; dead turkeys, 10c to 14c per lb.; geese, 8c to 8c do.; young ducks, 12c to 14c do.; fowls, 9c to 12c do.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 16c to 20c per lb.; common prints, 20c to 30c do.; superior prints, 35c to 40c do.; packed eggs, 20c to 25c per dozen; fresh laid, in baskets, 30c to 40c do.

FRUIT.—Lemons, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; oranges, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per case; apples, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per barrel; Malaga grapes, \$5.00 per half-barrel.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$8.50 to \$12 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 75c to 90c per 100 lbs.; straw \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGOR COW MARKET.—MARCH 5.

There were about 45 milch cows offered on this market to-day, and milkmen were present in larger numbers than usual, causing a brisk demand for any that were moderately good, with decidedly higher prices for the best cows. An extra cow was sold for \$55, and several pretty good cows at from \$45 to \$50 each. Common country cows sold at from \$30 to \$40 each, and small cows at from \$15 to \$25 each, while a very small lean cow was sold for \$15.

BOSTON MARKETS.

Butter—Eastern fresh made creamery 30c to 32c; North creamery, common to choice, 27c to 30c; New York, full dairy, 20c to 22c; Vermont do, 20c to 22c; winter made dairies, 15c to 18c; Western fresh made creamery extra, 35c to 38c; Western lard packed, 17c to 20c; imitation creamery, 22c to 25c. Eggs—Near by, 24c to 25c; East, extras, 22c to 23c; New York, 22c to 23c; West, fresh, 22c to 23c; held stock, common to choice, 18c to 20c; lined 17c to 18c. Beans—Hand picked, small pea, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel; Canada peas, 85c to 90c; Vermont hand picked peas, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Fruit—Apples, choice Baldwin, \$1.50 to \$1.75; evaporated apples, 6c to 7c; Florida oranges, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Seeds—Timothy, North, \$2.25 to \$2.40; West, \$2.15 to \$2.25; Clover, North, 10c; West, 10c to 11c. Hay—Choice Prime, \$19 to \$20; fair, \$17 to \$18; Potatoes—Houlton Rose, 75c to 80c; Houlton, 70c to 80c; P.E.I. N.B. and N.S. Rose, \$2.00.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., March 5.—Fall Wheat, No. 2, May delivery, 87c; No. 2, cash, 82c to 83c; Spring, No. 2, 82c to 83c; barley, No. 1, 91c to 92c; No. 2, 82c to 83c; No. 3, Extra, 75c to 80c; No. 4, 65c to 70c; Peas, No. 2, 29c to 30c; Oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c. Flour, Superior, \$3.05 to \$3.70; Extra, \$3.55; Spring Extra, \$3.50. Market inactive. Flour in demand; Superior Extra sold out-side, equal to \$3.05 here. Wheat inactive but steady. Oats scarce and quiet, with values unchanged; sold at 35c on track. Barley held firmly at former prices. Peas scarce and steady.

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GREY LAMB CAPS, all made from choice skins, and TWENTY percent off AT NELSON'S, 107 Bleury street.

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