
MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.

THE THRONE OF HANOVER.

The Queen Dowager of Hanover favors an amicable arrangement with Prussia.

THE GERMAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Federal Council has approved of the new German customs tariff.

SUICIDE OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Isaac Fletcher, member of Parliament for Cockermouth, has shot himself.

FAMINE IN EGYPT.

Englishmen sent to Upper Egypt by Mr. Rivers-Wilson confirm the report that several thousand inhabitants have died of starvation.

NEW ACADEMICIAN.

Ernest Renan, on Thursday, was formally received as a member of the Academy. A distinguished company was present.

SPANISH ELECTORAL COALITION.

The coalition for the electoral campaign of the Constitutionalists, Progressives and Republicans, professing the views of Senor Castelar, is an accomplished fact.

WHAT YAKOOB KHAN WANTS.

A Lahore despatch states that the hitch in the negotiations is caused by Yakoob Khan demanding to be guaranteed possession of the throne, which is impossible.

CENSURED AND DISMISSED.

The French Government has censured several of the sub-prefects and mayors of the Department of the Seine-et-Loire who permitted the de-Boulogne protest against the vote of censure to be posted and ordered their instant removal.

GARIBALDI IN ROME.

Another despatch from Rome says it is believed that Garibaldi's object in coming to Rome at this moment is to place himself at the head of the Radical party in Parliament, and promote, if possible, a revolutionary movement.

THE OCCUPATION OF MATAONG.

West Africa newspapers confirm the report that two French gunboats had landed a company of soldiers on the British Island Mataong, and state that the British official was prevented from hoisting his flag on the British Island of Kikon-kep.

THE SITUATION BECOMING GRAVER IN BURMAH.

A correspondent from Rangoon reports that some powerful chiefs have renounced allegiance to the King of Burmah. This, probably, may be represented as the result of British intrigues, and may precipitate the crisis. Burmese war vessels are posted on the river with the evident intention of preventing British residents at Mandalay from escaping by water.

THE MERV EXPEDITION.

According to intelligence in Berlin from a trustworthy source, the Russian Imperial Council has condemned the expedition to Merv in consequence of the strong representations of Count Schouvaloff. It is stated, on the same authority, that it has been decided that Schouvaloff shall succeed Prince Gortschakoff as soon as the mixed occupation question is settled.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN ITALY—ALLEGED THREATS AGAINST HER LIFE.

A Baveno despatch says that the Italian Government recently received an anonymous letter, giving warning that an attempt would be made to assassinate Queen Victoria between the frontier and Turin. It was believed that the sole object of the writer was to embarrass the Government, but every precaution was taken to ensure the Queen's safety.

BISMARCK'S NEW POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

A private letter from Berlin sums up Prince Bismarck's new policy as having for its cardinal principles the conciliation of the agricultural and manufacturing interests by the imposition of a protective duty on imported grain, provisions, hides and manufactured articles, the winning over of Catholics by such modifications of the Black Law as may be found possible and expedient, and the general improvement of the people by the partial remonetization of silver.

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

The *Marseillaise*, *Rappel* and *Revolution Française* publish the manifestoes of Communists at Geneva, calling upon proscribed Frenchmen to spurn the leniency accorded to a portion of their number under the French Government's repudiated Amnesty Bill. The same journals publish a letter from Elisee Reclus, saying: "He would be the vilest of men if he did not declare his respect and affection for his companions who still people the prisons and convict settlements of New Caledonia."

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

Advices from Rome state that there is a general anticipation in clerical circles that the differences between Germany and the Vatican will soon be practically settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties. For many months no publications under the Papal laws have been inflected, although non-compliance with them has been frequent. The fact that Prince Bismarck on Wednesday had a long private interview with Herr Windthorst, leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, is cited as an indication of the good understanding which is reported to prevail.

Nihilism SPREADING IN RUSSIA.

The latest advices from Russia give really alarming reports concerning the constant spread of revolutionary ideas and purposes among the people, and the increasing audacity of the Nihilist conspirators. A very great number of arrests are almost daily made, but these serve only to show the extent of the conspiracies. The detectives, police and judges have come to regard their lives as being held at the mercy of the conspirators. The latter of late have adopted a plan of warning their intended victims of their fate, and the threat is always carried out. To excite still more terror is the discovery that among Nihilist conspirators are a large number of gentlemen and ladies of high rank. Among those arrested within the last few days is a great-granddaughter of Count Panin, who was Chancellor to the Empress Catherine; another is the daughter of a well-known Senator, who is a personal favorite of the Czar; another is a niece of a famous General in the army.

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET—NO NEW TAXATION NECESSARY.

The Ministry had kept their own counsel well respecting the financial statement which they submitted to Parliament, and the result is a most agreeable surprise to the country. Everyone anticipated a heavy deficiency and an onerous

increase in taxation, which, in the depressed condition of trade and the industries of the Kingdom, would be extremely hard to bear, and the pressure of which would cause serious exasperation against the Administration, and probably the return of the Liberals to power. When Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose to lay the Budget before the House of Commons the benches were crowded and the galleries of the House were filled. Sir Stafford Northcote, in a well considered and very deliberate speech, couched at first in an apologetic and deprecatory tone, expounded the financial condition of the Government at the beginning of the fiscal year, and passed in review events in India and Africa which had necessitated the increased expenditure; then, somewhat changing his tone, and with his remarks directed especially towards the Opposition benches, he announced that the Government had arrived at the conclusion that it would not be desirable to increase taxation. This unexpected and pleasing statement was received with cheers from the Government benches. An increase of taxation, Sir Stafford Northcote went on to say, would be undesirable, because the country was not in a satisfactory condition as respected trade and industry. A slight addition for articles of luxury, however, would be made; the duty on cigars would be increased 2 per cent, 44 per pound. This statement was received with hilarity. The time for payment of outstanding Exchequer bonds was to be extended over another year, but there will be no further taxation. The estimated expenditures for the coming year will be £81,153,573; estimated revenue, £81,055,000, leaving an excess of £2,901,427, which can be applied to the redemption of outstanding Exchequer bills. Last year, despite adverse circumstances, expenditures exceeded revenue by only £4,385,000, which sum was met by bills of credit voted by Parliament. Upon resuming his seat the Chancellor was loudly cheered, even some of the Liberals joining in the applause.

The Government party are in high spirits. The general opinion is that the Government have again made a stroke that will restore to them all former popularity.

THE EAST.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, in replying to a question, said that it was hoped the rectification of the Greek frontier would be satisfactorily arranged. The prospects of such an arrangement would be brighter when the present pressure upon the Turkish frontier should be withdrawn.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to an interrogatory statement, said that nothing had yet been settled regarding the joint occupation of Roumelia. The policy of England, as announced at the Berlin Conference, was, he said, unchanged.

A Constantinople correspondent of March 23rd explains that the state of chronic crisis there is caused by the perpetual intrigues of the bulk of the Cabinet, and chiefly by Said Pasha and Osman Pasha, the Minister of War, against the Grand Vizier and Garathoudari Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Grand Vizier is beginning to see the impossibility of carrying out his policy in the face of such opposition. It is said he informed the Sultan that Cabinet changes were absolutely indispensable. The Sultan has hitherto clung to Osman Pasha and Said Pasha, believing the former is the only man able to influence the army, but it is rumored he has now learned that Osman has lost much of his popularity with the army. It is stated that Said Pasha's influence has also decreased. If this is true, and it becomes necessary to choose between the Grand Vizier and ex-favorites, it is not at all improbable the latter may be sacrificed, and a homogeneous reforming Ministry formed. The Greek question is not causing much apprehension. The Turks seem rather to desire the radiation of the Powers, thinking it no disgrace to yield to Europe what would be humiliating to yield to Greece.

The Porte has not yet accepted the details of the scheme for the occupation of Roumelia. There seems to be great opposition to the project in the shape in which it is now before the Porte. England, on behalf of the Powers, has communicated the mixed occupation proposals to the Porte. The latter, in reply, has addressed a letter to the Powers refusing assent to the proposals as formulated, and suggesting that Turkish regulars should occupy Bourgas, Ichtman and Corten, positions in the Balkans, as an acknowledgment of Turkey's rights. The circular adds that the present proposals of the Powers were never contemplated by the Treaty of Berlin, and they would convince the Bulgarians of the weakness of the Imperial Government, and thus encourage their designs. Notwithstanding the circular, negotiations continue, and it is thought probable a mixed occupation in an amended form will be accepted.

A Constantinople despatch says that a conference was to be held on Thursday to reconsider the mixed occupation question.

AMERICAN.

THE TALMAGE TRIAL.

In the trial of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Mr. J. N. Hallock, who purchased the *Christian at Work* before Mr. Talmage retired from the editorial chair, made direct charges of deceit and falsehood. He became much confused on cross-examination, and the session was broken up in disorder. Mr. Beecher was present during part of the day.

THE CAPTURED CHEYENNES PREFER DROWNING TO GOING SOUTH.

A Miles City, Montana, despatch says Lieuts. Clark and Kingsbury have arrived at Knoch with the captured Cheyennes, 114 persons all told, between thirty-five and forty of whom are warriors, the remainder being women and children. They prefer to drown in the Yellowstone rather than go South. Lieut. Clark is very earnest in recommending these Indians to be allowed to remain here.

CANADIAN.

(From the Morning Papers.)

OTTAWA.

LADY ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, sister of the Marquis of Lorne, is to be married this month to Mr. Eustache Balfour, and, it is said, the wedding tour will include a visit to Rideau Hall. The wedding will take place at the Duke of Argyll's Scottish seat, Inverary Castle. Lady Edith Campbell, the Duke's eldest daughter, is married to Earl Percy, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland.

FOR MANITOBA.—Mr. Taylor, agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has organized a second party for Manitoba. It will consist of 125 persons. They take with them twelve car loads of freight, and leave on Tuesday next.

THE DISTANCE FROM LONDON TO FORT DUBAN.—Very erroneous impressions being current as to the exact distance covered by a steamer between London Docks and Port Durban, Mr. W. J. W. the well-known hydrographer of the Strand and Charing Cross, London, has furnished the following measurements from point to point along the entire route: London to Madeira, 1,545 miles; Madeira to St. Vincent, 1,035; St. Vincent to Ascension, 1,620; Ascension to St. Helena, 600; St. Helena to Cape Town, 1,680; Cape Town to Durban, 828—total distance, 7,908 miles. The distances are given in nautical miles, but in English miles the total length of the voyage would be about 8,500.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE "BEACONSFIELD" GRAPE.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of to-day a letter from Mr. James Dougall, of the Windsor Nurseries, whose object apparently is to show that the "Beaconsfield" vine is identical with the old "Talmage Champion." I do not know that either Mr. Menzies or myself is bound to take notice of the strictures of rival nurserymen whose motives are so obvious. But as Mr. Menzies, some six weeks since, forwarded to the Montreal Horticultural Society an account of the origin of the "Beaconsfield" vine and his connection with it,—which, I believe, the Society or its delegates undertook to publish,—I would suggest that Mr. Dougall and other all-enquiring nurserymen should address themselves direct to the Society, and request the publication of Mr. Menzies' letter. I certainly do not propose to furnish them with any information as to the source of our supply, beyond the fact that there is now in the vineyard at Beaconsfield 45,000 vine cuttings grown at that place.

We are content that the "Beaconsfield" vine shall stand on its own merits. We do not force anyone to buy them, and, in case of doubt on the part of any hesitating purchaser, we beg him to postpone his purchases until the coming autumn, when he can inform himself of the quality of the vine and its fruit, without the aid of any interested nurserymen.

We do not object to Mr. Dougall or his friends selling the "Talmage" or the "Champion" or any other vine at any price they please. But we shall object to their selling these vines under the name of "Beaconsfield." We are cultivating a vine (which, by the way, is not the "Talmage Champion") which we believe will prove to be a most valuable addition to our slender horticultural resources in Lower Canada. For the protection of the public we have named this vine—which had no recorded name in any agricultural society whatever—"Beaconsfield," and for our own protection, as the cultivators, we have registered the name as our own property.

GEO. F. GALLAGHER.

Beaconsfield, Pointe Claire, April 2nd, 1879.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

SIR,—I have before me a letter from my good friend, Mr. T. H. Schneider, formerly of this city; also a copy of the *Manitoba Free Press*, giving accounts of the formation and work of the Manitoba Branch of the Dominion Alliance. Mr. Schneider says, in reference to a meeting at which the Branch was organized: "From the fair attendance, the unanimity and the interest that pervaded the meeting, I am sure that business is meant, and that good results will flow from it. Not only is a branch formed, but steps are to be immediately taken to form county auxiliaries. There are included on our committee the names of prominent men from every part of the province, and these will be a nucleus for the formation of auxiliaries." The *Free Press*, in reporting the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the new Branch, says: "The chair was occupied by the President, Hon. J. W. Sifton. The business of the meeting was heartily undertaken. It was first unanimously decided to begin the campaign by holding public meetings in the County of Leger preparatory to taking a vote on the subject of prohibition. The Chairman stated that the village of Selkirk would hold its meeting on Tuesday evening. Several meetings were arranged for, each to be addressed by clergymen and laymen. The Hon. J. W. Sifton, Speaker of the House of Assembly, is President, and His Grace Archbishop Taché, first Vice-President of the Manitoba Branch."

The Ontario Branch is now vigorously at work. The Rev. James Scott has been appointed agent; large meetings are being held, at which Rev. E. H. Dewar, President of the Branch, and Rev. T. W. Campbell, Treasurer, are assisting the agent, and friends are responding liberally to appeals for financial support. The recent repeal of the Dunkin Act in several counties has a somewhat discouraging effect, but the steady persevering work proposed to be sustained by the Alliance will probably place the movement upon a sure basis, and secure important and practical results. A series of Alliance meetings in the Counties of Glengarry, Dundas, Grenville and Leeds has been proposed.

The Nova Scotia Branch is steadily working its way. When a good start has been made in Halifax, it is hoped an effort will be made to organize the whole province. At a representative meeting held in Halifax a short time since, the principles of the Alliance were made the subjects of able addresses from the Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Mr. Ancient and others.

The St. John (N.B.) Alliance is preparing to submit the Canada Temperance Act in that city. It has been decided to put a copy of Sir A. T. Galt's great speech on Prohibition into the hands of the business men of St. John. A Provincial Convention for the purpose of organizing Branches of the Alliance in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are under consideration. The General Executive of the Alliance meets in Toronto next week. I expect to call upon several friends in this city with a view to enrolling them as members of the Alliance. Members of the Committee and other friends will also make a general appeal to our citizens for financial help to carry on the work of the Quebec Branch.

THOMAS GALES,

Corresponding Secretary of the Alliance.

Montreal, March 31, 1879.

IN SEARCH OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

SIR,—I wish to ask you or any dear brother a few very important questions, through your valuable paper, with reference to the same. I have been a very wicked man—the sheet of crime against me was full; but it pleased the Lord to open my eyes to see the awful state I have been living in, with only a few breathings between me and hell. Thank God, I am now a converted man, and I wish to serve the Lord who has been so good to me in showing me my lost state by nature. Please tell me where I can find the Church of Christ in Montreal, that I may worship my dear Saviour, Jesus Christ, who is the head of the Church. I have been in many of the grand churches in Montreal, but I think the worship in them is not the worship of Jesus Christ. In going into any of those churches you will see the rich people seated in the centre of the church, in their cushioned seats, and the poor people sitting by the door, as they are ashamed to go amongst the rich, and very little notice taken of them, either by the minister or the rich people. In commencing the worship of the day in any of those churches, there is a man commences to play on the organ (I suppose he is hired for that purpose), along with a choir of singers—perhaps some of them hired also; next the minister comes in with a sheet of paper in his hand—or, rather, his sermon, which he has either bought or wrote out for the day's service; he reads, reads a chapter and prays, and then reads his sermon to the congregation, which takes about one hour, with very little gospel in it. For all this he receives two or three thousand dollars a year; I think he is well paid. Is he a hireling or is he the true shepherd which comes in by the door into the sheepfold? I think the ministers in these grand churches have not the voice of the true Shepherd. May God direct me where I can find the Church of Christ. When

I turn to the New Testament I find so much difference in the churches which Jesus Christ and His disciples formed in that day and the churches here in Montreal, that I think these churches here cannot be the Church of Christ. When Jesus Christ wanted ministers He did not look for learned men; He took the fishermen from the sea, and Jesus Christ never said to send men to the college to educate them for the ministry. His commission was to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature; to take no money in their purses, and him that hath two coats give to him that hath none. He said nothing about building grand churches and hiring ministers to preach in them. My dear friend, this letter is written by a working-man, and I hope you will not despise it on that account, as I am unlearned and not able to write a letter, and if I have made any mistakes I hope you will correct them, or if I am wrong some dear brother can inform me what to do. I will patiently wait for an answer through your paper.

Montreal, March 17th, 1879.

REMARKS.

The writer of the above having been reformed himself, seeks now the reformation of the Church universal. To the question "Where can I find the Church of Christ in Montreal?" we may safely give the old answer, "The time cometh and now is when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father, but the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship him." No outward condition of things is perfect, but there are true worshippers everywhere. Our friend who finds it so hard to find Christians good enough for him will be pleased to learn that there are many others like him. Such have at times been known to consort together for mutual edification, but not even thus have they always agreed. There are probably few Christians who have not considered more or less anxiously whether the primitive era of simple fishermen evangelists could not be restored; but they have generally sunk gradually to the conclusion that such a state of things would not fulfil all the wants of the present age, if indeed it would of any. Certain it is that God early chose for His work some of the best educated men then living. We do not suppose the above writer meant to exaggerate so largely as he does, but has been led away by ignorance or prejudice.

THE EVERY DAY OF WAR.

A RECENT EXPERIENCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

A letter dated Ali Muzil, Khyber Pass, 4th January, 1879, from an officer serving at the front to a relative in Montreal, contains the following experiences:—

You will, no doubt, be surprised to get a letter from me in this land, but, on the other hand, you may not think it strange, knowing, as you do, that we are at war with the Ameer of Cabul. I received a telegram on the 17th October last to "proceed on service," and on the 19th (two days afterwards) I was on my way towards the frontier of Afghanistan, and here I am settled down. Hostilities were commenced on the 21st November last. Sir Samuel Browne, Lieutenant-General commanding the 1st Division Peshawar Field Force (10,000 men), attacked this place, and although it is an unusually strong position—a conical hill with a fort on top, some 1,000 feet from the base, where the Afghans had 18 guns placed, and six more on hills surrounding, and which were well served by the artillery—the English troops gradually advanced till they got close to the place, and then, night setting in, they lay down—very tired, you may be sure—on the ground they had won so bravely, for we lost two officers killed and two wounded, and some seventy men killed and wounded. Well, we expected that the following morning there would be a dreadful struggle, and the storming party of 1,000 men were told off at 10 o'clock at night, but at four in the morning our pickets reported that the enemy were forming up, and the troops fell in, ready for another hard day. But when it was daylight, about five o'clock, not an Afghan was to be seen. They had fled during the night, leaving their twenty-four pieces of cannon (all brass guns) in our hands, and besides all sorts of military stores, grain, flour, &c.; and to cap all the success, there were about 250 men taken prisoners by General Tylor, who was during the 21st sent round by Sir Samuel Browne to cut off the rear of the Afghan position. General Browne pushed on the next day, the 23rd, to Dhakka, at the entrance of this dreadful pass from the Cabul side, leaving 2,000 men here.

We have from time to time been annoyed by the Hill tribes since our occupation of the place, and have lost some fifteen men killed and twenty-nine wounded, but for the last ten days the tribes have been quiet, because we burnt up several villages belonging to them. On the night of 1st January (New Year's night) the Hill tribes (Afghans) attacked a strong picket close to my tent at eleven o'clock. I was fast asleep, and, as hard day's work receiving and sending stores, when my servant, who sleeps in the tent, woke me up and said, "Sir, the Afghans are on us." The firing was heavy and continuous, but it was very dark, so I knew there was no fear, anyhow, of the enemy forcing our position, and consequently I was not alarmed. But my servant seized my two guns and had the one in his hand and the other alongside him; and there he sat at the door of the tent for fully three hours, watching until the firing stopped and all was again quiet. I had in the meantime gone off to sleep, knowing that there was not much danger of the disturbers of our sleep getting past the pickets, and my servant in the morning said: "Sir, I wondered to see how you could sleep so sound while all that firing was going on last night." "Why," I said, "I could not sleep soundly after it stopped; I was waking up every now and then in my sleep, thinking the Afghans were on us." "God is good and merciful," dear uncle, and he will, I am certain, bring me safe through this nasty business and spare me to see my wife and children. It is currently reported that the war will soon be at an end.

THE DEEPENING OF LAKE ST. PETER.

On Monday a deputation of the Harbor Commissioners, consisting of Mr. Cramp (Chairman), His Worship Mayor Rivard, the Hon. Mr. Thibault and Mr. Hugh McLennan, proceeded to Ottawa for the purpose of laying before the Minister of Public Works the position of the Trust in relation to the new channel operations now being carried on under the direction of the Government. The deputation was accompanied by Messrs. M. H. Gault, M. P. Ryan and C. J. Couriel, the city representatives, and was well received. Mr. Cramp explained at some length the object of the interview, and stated that as it might be convenient for reference he had prepared a memorandum, which he submitted. This traced the progress of the improvements in the channel between Montreal and Quebec, carried on partly by the Government and partly by the Commissioners, acting as agents of the Public Works Department since the year 1841, when an act was passed authorizing the undertaking of the work by the Board of Works, but after the expenditure of \$300,000 it was abandoned and nothing further was done until 1851, when the act was passed authorizing the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal to undertake the improvements. In November, 1851, a channel had been success-

fully completed, having a minimum depth of fourteen feet with two feet on the flats of Lake St. Peter, thus securing an improved navigation to the extent of two feet draught of water in the short period of five months.

By August 21st, 1853, a channel 150 feet wide and sixteen feet deep was obtained.

By the year 1859 a channel throughout at lowest water of eighteen feet, with eleven feet on the flats, had been completed.

In 1865 a channel of twenty feet deep and thirty feet wide was finished and tested, although it took a considerable period to accustom pilots and ship masters to its use.

In 1873 the Government authorized the expenditure of \$1,500,000. Powerful dredges and other appliances were built at a cost of \$500,000, and a navigable channel of twenty-two feet was reached after a total expenditure of \$1,129,000. It is believed that the remaining \$350,000 expended and the probable value of the plant will suffice to complete in three years the further work required to establish a reliable channel of twenty-five feet at low water. Before the undertaking of this work vessels of 400 tons could not ascend the St. Lawrence without lightening cargo at ruinous cost, while now first-class steamers of 3,000 to 4,000 tons, and the largest class of sailing vessels frequent the port. The report points out that the channel is a necessary continuation of the canal system, and without it these works would practically fail in their object, and the outlay upon them would be questionable. This ship channel, it is claimed, therefore,

IS A PUBLIC UNDERTAKING.

"The heavy burden assumed by the Commissioners under the legislation of 1851, and the great public advantage resulting from their operations soon became generally understood and appreciated, and, after lengthened agitation, such concurrence of opinion was obtained in the public obligation to assume the outlay that, in 1860, the Government relieved the Commissioners of further payment, either of principal or interest, on the existing bonds, and made advances supposed to be sufficient to complete the channel to a depth of twenty feet. The appropriations, however, proved insufficient, and, besides the loss of interest, and payments out of surplus revenue previous to 1860, the harbor of Montreal contributed a capital sum exceeding \$300,000 to these works, beyond the payments assumed and made by the Government. In the agreement executed with the Commissioners, the Hon. A. T. Galt, on behalf of the Government, dated 23rd May, 1860, the following statement occurs: "The work for deepening the ship channel now appertains to the Department of Public Works, but are to be conducted by and carried on under the direction of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal."

"From the completion of the twenty-foot channel in 1865 till 1873 no outlay of consequence was made, but from that time, under 36 V. C., cap. 60, up to 31st December, 1878, a sum of \$1,120,000 has been expended as already mentioned, the entire interest of which has been paid out of harbor revenues. In 1878 the payment amounted to \$46,949, and is, of course, constantly increasing, while it now reaches a sum equal to the whole wharfage dues collected on sea-going vessels, both sailing ships and steamers.

"When provision is made for interest on bonds issued for improving the harbor of Montreal and the necessary yearly outlay for repairs, as well as expenses of management, practically nothing now remains for providing improvements absolutely required.

TO MAINTAIN THE POSITION OF THE PORT.

The necessity for changes to meet the altering conditions of trade and improvements in the channel is constantly pressing upon the attention of the Commissioners, and an elaborate report of eminent engineers has been made upon the subject, whose recommendation must, however, in the present position of matters, remain entirely in abeyance.

"Apart from these considerations, however, the Commissioners are convinced of the necessity for reducing their tariff of charges in order that the port of Montreal may favorably compare in expense with her rivals, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, without which the power to attract Western trade through Canadian routes will be destroyed, and as a matter of fact, statistics show that the St. Lawrence is steadily and seriously losing ground in the proportion of this Western business it obtains; nor can this be remedied, or even Canadian traffic be retained in our own channel, unless measures be taken to reduce the charges now necessarily imposed.

"It was pointed out that the amount of outstanding bonds for which the Trust has provided amounted to \$1,729,887, and the Government and the Government was appealed to to take action in the premises at once.

Dr. Tupper made several enquiries of the members in relation to the trade of the St. Lawrence, and expressed his approval of the policy of the Commissioners.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

of this Association was held yesterday morning, at the Rooms on St. Catherine street, a large number of benevolent ladies being present. Mrs. John McIntosh presided, and the opening devotional exercises were conducted by Messrs. Laug, Black and McDougall. The annual report of the management showed that the income for the year had been \$3,627, as against \$2,697 the previous year. The balance for building was \$2,695.51; cash on hand, \$70.85. The revenue from outside sources had decreased some \$480 during the year, but by judicious internal management the expenses had been reduced, and there had been a large income from boarders. This was matter for congratulation, as it showed the Association was becoming more and more self-supporting. No serious illness had occurred, Dr. Major having been assiduous in his attentions. The Bible-woman of the mission at Point St. Charles had made 1,445 visits, and much good had resulted. The regular meetings of the society on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays were well attended. The work among the sailors had prospered, as congratulatory letters testified; two rooms had been fitted up for officers at the Sailors' Institute. Sixty-four boarders were housed during the year, a greater number than formerly, and the young women had given two entertainments in aid of the funds. Sixty-five young women in search of station had boarded at the Rooms on St. Antoine street. Altogether there had been 771 applications for work from governesses, teachers, copyists, &c. As many as 813 employers of labor had applied for female help. The Helping-Hand Sewing Society on Inspector street had exerted an influence for good, 125 children being taught there by 21 teachers. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Lindsay; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. John McDougall, E. K. Greene and John McIntosh; Recording Secretary, Miss E. H. Ogilvie; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. Macphie; Treasurer, Mrs. John McIntosh.

A TABLE OF WAGES and the cost of living, with the price of staple articles of commerce, going back as far as the year 1200, has been published lately. It shows that wages during the thirteenth century were about fifty cents a week. In the next century they advanced slowly to fifteen cents, and continued to advance slowly until, in the last century, they had reached \$1.87. The average for farm labor in the same countries at present is \$3.80 per week. What in the thirteenth century averaged seventy-one cents, or eight and a half days' labor, a bushel. Now wheat is worth a bushel and a half day's labor. \$1.46 a bushel, or two bushels in Europe, about \$1.46 a bushel, and wheat has nearly tripled in price; but wages have increased more than sevenfold.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1879.

THE MONTREAL DAILY WITNESS.

COTEMPORARY PRESS.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF ISANDULA.

A SURVIVOR'S SAD STORY.

The following is a letter received from a gentleman in Natal, who on belongs to the Natal Carbineers Army with Lord Chelmsford.

January 29.
Since my last letter there has been, as you will long ago have seen in the English papers, a terrible disaster to our arms. In England you will not be able to realize the extent of the misfortune as we do here; hardly a house in the colony but has to mourn the loss of some friend or relation. While sympathizing with those who have lost, I cannot say now thankful I am that my boy, being with the Carbineers who were with Lord Chelmsford, was absent during the massacre. I will try and give you a few particulars that will, perhaps, not be mentioned in the papers. Our loss this day week was, as near as can be made out from different reports, about 2,000—nearly 900 whites, the rest natives. Camp and waggon were left in charge of Colonel Paine, who had been all through the Cape war and was an experienced officer. Lord Chelmsford had, I believe, given him written instructions on which to act. Just as the Zulu army hove in sight, up rode Colonel Durnford, who was superior officer to the Natal Carbineers, and took the command out of his hands, and contrary to instructions to act strictly on the defensive, engaged the enemy by advancing skirmishers without parking his waggon.

The Zulus extended their flanks for three miles on each side, and gradually closed in upon our men, who stood back to back and fired until their guns held blistered their hands. Some who were near the springs dipped their rifles into the water to cool them. They had seventy rounds of ammunition each man; as long as this lasted they kept the Zulus at bay, but when it came to an end the poor fellows saw their end was come too. The last order that was heard given was, 'Fix bayonets, men, and die like English soldiers do,' and so they did. I was told by a man present, one of the Mounted Police who escaped, that in some places the bodies of the Zulus were several feet deep. They went down by hundreds at every volley, but still came on like waves succeeding waves, and dashed against the few white troops. Some few men were seen to kill themselves, but the great majority sold their lives dearly.

My boy and his companion spent that weary night on the battle field among the bodies of his dead, and in many cases mutilated, friends. Six out of his tent had been killed. He says he has enough of it since leaving home, but nothing could come up to the horrors of that night. He and some of his corps under Major Dartnell had been away with the General about 12 miles, engaged with another part of the Zulu army, which had easily been defeated. News came to them from the camp, and they hastened back. A party of the Carbineers were sent on ahead to report, and they found the camp in possession of the Zulus, who were busy loading up their dead in our waggon (120) and making off with them. They got everything, even to Lord Chelmsford's decorations and medals. They had stripped the dead, and what waggon they could get away had burnt with their contents. They got Martini-Henry rifles, ammunition, two cannons, shells, and 2,000 oxen. The guns will be of no use, as they were spiked. Of course, when the main body arrived at the camp they had no ammunition beyond the few rounds in their pouches, and had the Zulus attacked them that night they must have killed the lot. The Native Contingent gave no end of trouble with false alarms. One young fellow of the Carbineers was shot in the chest; as he reeled in his saddle he turned round and said, 'Tell mother—' but the poor boy got no further with his message.

During the fight or massacre, which lasted four or five hours, Cetwayo sat on his horse on a neighboring kopje. He held 5,000 men in reserve in case of need; but 15,000 were enough for our small force. Of course it was a terrible blunder to leave camp and stores and everything else so far behind.

The most remarkable event in connection with the fight was the attack made by some 4,000 Zulus on the commissariat camp at Rorke's Drift. That very day a young Engineer officer had arrived, and as soon as they heard the firing they commenced to fortify a small thatched house which stood there, and made a barricade with sacks of oats, mealies, and flour. There were only 68 men—the paper says 130, which is not true, for I heard the story from a man who was in the place at the time. The enemy came on boldly, but were mown down at close quarters. Near to was a small thatched building, which had been used as a hospital. This they burnt, and five poor fellows in it; but the light afforded by the burning house lit up the scene and made it worse for the attacking party. They came up bravely as to get on the sacks to try and light the thatch with burning torches; yet they were beaten off. All night they fought, but retired as our column came in sight, and must have lost upwards of 800 men.

THE CLUMBER HOUSE FIRE.

Misfortunes great and small thickened upon England. The destruction of Duncombe House with its treasures has now been followed by a conflagration at Clumber, which, if the despatch is accurate, must have made an end of some of the finest Dutchlandish pictures in England or in Europe. Clumber Park in Nottinghamshire is one of the three great seats which, standing at great distance from one another, have given to the picturesque and beautiful remains of Sherwood Forest in that neighborhood the popular name of the Dukeries. The other two seats are Welbeck Abbey, still the magnificent residence of the Duke of Portland, and Thoresby, once the seat of the Dukes of Kingston, and now of their descendant in the female line, the head of the English Pierreponts, Earl Manvers—are each in its way quite as fine as Clumber. The special glory of the district is its magnificent trees, almost unrivalled in England. Clumber Park is particularly rich in this respect, and fortunately the timber of this great estate has not been damaged by the inroads which the late Duke, whose death we recorded the other day, made upon his princely inheritance. Clumber House is not to be compared, architecturally, to the colossal pile of Welbeck, upon which, with its out-buildings, the present Duke of Portland, now an old man, is believed to have expended in the long course of his strange and secluded life nearly a million sterling; but it contains, as we saw yesterday, a most valuable collection of pictures. In the state dining-room were four of Bynder's finest works and the very finest Weenix in England. The breakfast room contained two very fine Buxtehude, a noble Poussin, two fine portraits by Holbein, an early Flemish picture of great value by Mostaert and

another by Van Eyck. In the dining room were two striking pictures by Teniers, a grand composition by Wouvermans and an exquisite Claude Lorraine. The crimson drawing-room contained five large and powerful pictures by Rubens, a noble portrait by Rembrandt, two fine pictures by Teniers, two Poussins and a celebrated Van Dyke, Rinaldo and Armida. In the ante-chamber and on the grand staircase were some historical Holbeins and several fine pictures by Gainsborough and Teniers. Some of these treasures, we believe, were lent by the trustees of the late Duke of Newcastle to the very fine loan exhibition which was opened last August in Nottingham Castle, and may possibly therefore have been saved. Fortunately, whatever may have been the fate of the Clumber pictures, it is announced that no harm has befallen the Clumber Library, which, though not to be compared with such collections as that of Althorpe, or even that of Blenheim, is rich in many rare and curious works—particularly collected by Henry, the ninth earl of Lincoln and second duke of Newcastle, and by his wife's uncle created first duke of Newcastle in 1756.—N. Y. World.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN BRINE.

Writing from Voulah Bay on March 1, a naval correspondent of the Western Morning News says the whole Channel and Mediterranean fleet has been gathered here for the past week for the trial of Captain Brine, of the ironclad "Invincible." The charges against him were that on November 15th, while exercising at steam evolutions, he negligently endangered Her Majesty's ships "Invincible" and "Alexandra" by not complying with a signal order by Vice-Admiral Hornby to turn to starboard. The evidence was very voluminous, and too technical for ordinary readers. The chief witnesses were Captain Fitzroy, to whose sitting as a member of the Court Captain Brine successfully objected; Staff Commander Sutton, Commander Lake, Captain Henage, a member of the Court, and Navigating Lieutenant Short. When the case for the prosecution closed a conviction seemed inevitable; but Captain Brine read so strong a defence that the prosecutor's case was shaken and the opinion of the Court became greatly divided. After a long deliberation, the Court decided not to convict Captain Brine, leaving it to the Admiralty to take such further steps as they may consider necessary on a review of the evidence. The affair has excited great interest in the fleet, and opinions are greatly divided.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A FIGHTING FAMILY.—Lient. Gonville Bromhead, of the Twenty-fourth, who gets the Victoria Cross and a majority for his defence of Rorke's Drift against the Zulus, comes of a fighting family. Ensign Boardman Bromhead fought under Wolfe at Quebec, and was the man that brought the news of his dying General, "They run!" His grandson, Sir Edmund de Gonville Bromhead, fought at Waterloo, and all four of Sir Edmund's sons entered the army. One, Captain Bromhead, of the Seventy-sixth, died in Burma; Sir Benjamin Bromhead is in Browne's force at Jelalabad; Major Charles Bromhead, of the Twenty-fourth, earned his rank in Afghanistan, and the youngest has preserved the family's reputation in Zululand.

WE ARE ACCUSTOMED to regard the great trees of California as the most gigantic specimens of vegetable growth known to man, but such is not the case. There is a submarine plant growing in the North Pacific Ocean which, according to Professor Reinsch, dwarfs all others in its vast proportions. The *Melanosporella*, one of the *Melanosporella*, has been known to grow to such an extent as to cover vast areas of the ocean bed. One specimen, by measurement, was found to cover three square miles, and the stem from which the growth proceeded was eight feet in diameter. It is almost impossible to conceive of such a plant, or how a system of nourishment can be maintained through such extended channels in the living organism. Nature performs strange freaks, and certainly none can be stranger than the fact that of this gigantic species there are some specimens so small as to be microscopic, or only to be seen by the aid of powerful objectives.—Journal of Chemistry.

WHAT will not men do for notoriety or for gain? A gentleman left this city last week, bound for Punta Arenas, the southernmost point of Patagonia, South America, intending to make his whole journey on horseback. He was accompanied by a young man, both fully armed, as provided with a tent and all needed supplies for the journey, which they expect will occupy two years. From the City of Mexico they propose to visit the several republics of Central and South America, going to every important town on the route. Their main object is to make arrangements for opening trade between those countries and our own, the English and German manufacturers now having almost the monopoly. Even with Patagonia they are sanguine that a profitable commerce can be secured, by fostering the ostrich and guanaco traffic. What would be the comments of the secular press if earnest Christians should undertake such an extensive colportage expedition to carry the Bible and religious truth to the extremity of the Southern Continent?—Illus. Chris. Weekly.

CHANCELLOR HOWARD CROSBY, in an address to the graduating class at the annual commencement of the University Medical College, held recently in New York, said: "Pleasant words are health to the bones," which may be also read, "A doctor's cheerfulness is often as good as his physic." I wish some one of you gentlemen would take the leisure of the next year—while you are waiting for patients—in studying the curative properties of cheerful manners in the sick room, and then publish your discoveries in a manual for Dr. Thomson to use with his classes. I don't suppose you could do much with scarlet fever or smallpox; but what a vast array there is of nervous diseases to which pleasant words would be like the breath of spring and the oxygen of the mountain top! Cheer up your patient, and you'll rectify the circulation; cheer up your patient, and you'll augment his nerve power; cheer up your patient, and all the tissues will revive. Medicine must sometimes be disagreeable, but doctors never. A physician's face should be like sunshine and his voice like wedding bells.

APPROPOS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT to Italy it is stated that with the exception of the Stanzas, of Queen Caroline (the unfortunate spouse of George IV.), and of the Duke of Sussex, no representatives *de facto* or *de jure* of British royalty have until the reign of Queen Victoria visited Italy. King Alfred made a pilgrimage to Rome in his youth; but none of the Plantagenet kings seem to have sojourned in the sunny land. Henry VIII., it is alleged, at one time intended to visit Rome, in order to compliment the pope, who had conferred on him the title of defender of the faith, and to see Luther burned. As things turned out, Dr. Martin Luther triumphantly escaped the fate of Savonarola, while King Henry, after the divorce business, began to defend the faith in his own dominions after a fashion calculated to render any trip of his to Rome highly unacceptable to the Holy See. Subsequently to the Pope's Reformation no Tudor sovereign could pass the Alps. Charles I., when Prince of Wales, went to Paris and Madrid, but did not set foot in Italy, while Queen Anne never quitted England at all. The first two kings of the Hanoverian dynasty were naturally precluded from travelling in a land where they might at any time meet with those who laid claim to their crown. George III. was eminently a stay-at-home monarch, while George IV. never got farther than the field of Waterloo. William IV., as a sailor, had travelled extensively in all parts of the world, but there is no record of any wanderings of his in Italy.

Notices.

\$25 REWARD.—Twenty-five dollars will be paid by us for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party who assaulted a member on our premises this noon, April 2nd, 1879. H. R. JAMES & CO.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, a good plain Cook; Protestant; references required. Apply to the Macdon Mackay Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Cote St. Antoine.

WANTED, a General Servant; family small. 70 Cadieux st.

WANTED, a Plain Cook, to wash and iron, at 58 St. Denis st.

WANTED, a Laundress, who will do plain cooking. Apply at 85 Union Avenue.

Employment Wanted.

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

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, Copying, by a gentleman at his own home. Address K.W., this office.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, by a respectable young Lady, as Seamstress or Dressmaker in a private family; understands cutting and fitting; well recommended. Apply at 1,444 St. Catherine street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a young man from the country, a situation where he can attend to horses or drive an express, or as Coachman. Address WORK, this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a young lady, situation as Milliner, or in a fancy store. Apply M. J., 58 Victoria st.

EMPLOYMENT.—A steady young man of several years experience in the Retail Hardware business, is open for an engagement; good references. Address A., this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a widow, a position as Housekeeper, bachelor's or widow's home preferred; would take any place of trust where she would have a comfortable home; best of references given. Address M.A., Post Office Box 1,485.

Board and Rooms.

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

WAVERLEY HOUSE, Victoria Square. Seven Dinner Tickets, \$1. Soup, Joint, Entrée, Pastry, &c. Full Day Board, \$2.75 per week.

BOARD Vacancies. 53 Bleury street.

BOARD Vacancies; also, Day Board. 10 Jorua street.

BOARD—Good Board and Rooms, at 36 Sangarist street.

BOARD.—Vacancies at 70 Anderson street.

BOARD Vacancies for ladies only, in a private family, near the English Cathedral. Address Box 590, P.O.

ROOM.—133 Bleury street.

ROOM, neatly furnished, to let, with bath, &c. 135 St. George st.

ROOMS to let, at 24 Cathcart street.

ROOMS.—648 Palace st.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let.

ROOMS.—26 Beaver Hall Terrace.

ROOMS.—Two furnished Bedrooms at 106 Union Avenue.

ROOM.—Pleasant Double or Single Room, with board. 218 Bleury st.

ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, to let. Apply to 18 Richmond Square.

ROOMS, or day board. 136 St. George street.

ROOM, comfortably furnished, in a private family. 1136 St. Catherine street.

ROOM.—To let, a well furnished Room, 19 Alexander street, near Victoria Square.

ROOMS, nicely furnished, to let, with board if required. 604 Dorchester st.

ROOMS.—Furnished. 55 Anderson st.

ROOM.—Large Furnished Room to let. 126 Durocher st.

ROOMS, with Board. 1,428 St. Catherine street.

ROOMS, with or without Board. Apply at 918 Dorchester street.

ROOMS with Board. 18 Cathcart street.

ROOMS.—Furnished. Full or partial Board. 241 Bleury street.

ROOMS for gentlemen of quiet habits. 5 St. Edward street.

TO LET, Furnished Room. 10 Labour street.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

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

ROOMS.—Two Unfurnished Rooms wanted. G.B., this office.

Wanted.

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

WANTED, to exchange, one large, new Iron Safe (Taylor's), 8 ft. 3 in x 25 in, for Oil, Paint, or other goods. Address P.O. Box 1,504.

WANTED, a Partner, with ten or fifteen thousand dollars, to extend an established manufacturing business in the iron line; very good prospects. Address PARTRICK, box 1,475 Post-Office.

WANTED, to buy for prompt cash, a Family Carriage and an Express Wagon. Address 447 St. Catherine st.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

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

LOST, a White Bull Dog, with brass collar. Finder will be rewarded by bringing him to 15 St. Helen st.

FOUND, a bunch of Keys, in St. Lambert. The owner can have them by applying at this office.

For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE or to Let, a desirable House, with all modern conveniences, in good order. 315 St. George st., near St. Anne's.

FOR SALE cheap, or to Let, for a term of years, at Chambly, magnificent site for a factory or manufacturing establishment; fronts the Richelieu River; plenty of cheap labor, no taxes. Two large, strongly-built buildings, four stories high and cellars. Apply for particulars to **W. L. MALTHY, Sec.** 21 Bonaventure st.

Shops and Dwellings to Let.

TO LET, Shop and Dwelling, 178 St. Lawrence street, opposite the market. Apply at 68 St. Famille st.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, Self contained House, about \$400 rent, within fifteen minutes' walk of Victoria Square. Address TENANT, Witness Office.

Business Cards.

FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFING. G. W. REED, Slate and Metal Roofer, 783 and 785 Craig street, is still prepared to give estimates for Gravel Roofing; also to do any work in the way of repairs in a prompt and workmanlike manner. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

DRAIN PIPES.

PORTLAND CEMENT. **ROMAN CEMENT.** **CANADA CEMENT.** **FIRE BRICKS.** **FIRE CLAY.** **FOR SALE BY** **W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,** 500 Over San street, MONTREAL.

GEORGE YOUNG & CO., CANADIAN WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS **WOOL BROKERS.** Mr. George Young, late of Messrs. T. J. Claxton & Co. Office.—No. 5 St. SACRAMENT STREET.

PICTURE FRAMING.—Every variety of Frames, gilt and polished walnut, all sizes. Special contracts for Show Cases and Advertising Frames, in quantities at low rates. Chromo Stretching a specialty. Also, scenic headquarters for Chromos and Frames. Agents, wanted everywhere. Send for special price list. Call or address. **W. H. HOPE,** 26 Bleury street, Montreal.

Boots and Shoes.

REDUCTIONS IN PRICE OF **BOOTS AND SHOES** Still maintained at the "Ladies' Parlor Shoe Store." Notwithstanding the extra duties on all material used in the manufacture of first-class Boots and Shoes, and also on imported Boots and Shoes, I am enabled by adopting the Cash System, to maintain exceedingly low prices, in spite of the new Tariff. Beautifully finished Ladies' Misses' and Children's French Kid Button Boots at from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than for former prices. Call and select early, as the public are attracted by the unprecedented cheapness of these fine goods. Our patterns and lasts are of the latest and most approved style—a perfect fit. 375 Notre Dame street, **Ladies' Parlor Shoe Store** **A. ANGUS.**

Miscellaneous.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS Has removed from 82 to 72, five doors down from the old stand.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS, 72 Bleury street.

30 CTS. FOR "MARIA MONK;" A useful Disclosures of Montreal Convent Life. Also bound with the same book, "Mysteries of a Convent," \$1 for Father Chénier's book. "The Priest, the Woman and the Confessional;" 50 cts. for the latter in French. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. Address, L. E. RIVARD'S Cheap Music Store, 564 1/2 Craig st., Montreal.

GREEN PAINT. Paint your Pan Blinds with the celebrated READY MIXED GREEN PAINT; requires no mixing; is very brilliant and durable, and is put up in convenient packages for the consumer. It makes a beautiful summer finish. Large consumers will find it to their advantage to purchase in bulk. A liberal discount to the trade. Manufactured by the **HAYLEN, WILKES MANUFACTURING CO.** Bonarath street, Montreal.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE **AT 281 NOTRE DAME STREET.** BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. **THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.**

PRESSED HAY FOR SALE. By ear load, on rail track, or in store, and in quantities to suit, at **deLOTHBRIERE MACDONALD,** 26 Ponding street.

GO TO ACTON'S BAZAAR for Stationery, Note-paper and Envelopes, in boxes, at 12c a box. (Butcher's Latest Patterns.)

INVENTORS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING Patents should apply to **CHAS. ROBB,** Mechanical and Mine Engineer, PATENT SOLICITOR, 22 St. John street, Montreal.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARE. Drawing room Clocks and French Bronzes, retail at wholesale prices. **JOHN WATSON, Jr.,** 370 St. Paul street.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BILL HEADS, PLACARDS, CIRCLARS AND CARDS done according to order, with despatch, at the WITNESS OFFICE.

Summer Resorts.

CLARENDON HOTEL, St. Ann's. This favorite and fashionable summer resort, which is so delightfully situated on the Ottawa, for boating, bathing, &c., will be opened on the FIRST MAY next, for the convenience of those giving up their city homes. Board at reasonable rates. Railway fares the same as other seasons, with a probability of better accommodations. Application to be made to the Proprietor, at No. 12 Adelaide street, city, or Clarendon Hotel St. Ann's.

Houses to Let.

HOUSE TO LET, No. 322 St. Antoine street; has been occupied for the last three years by an M. D. Apply at No. 314, same block.

TO LET, at Mount Royal Vale, Brick Cottage, nine rooms, water, stable, garden, &c. J. WALKLEY, Moisson Bank.

TO LET, two stone-front Houses, on Richmond Square, 14 apartments with all modern improvements, in perfect order; rent \$20 and taxes Also, 1 do. with 3 apartments; modern improvements; rent \$20 and taxes. Apply to 161 St. Antoine st.

HOUSE TO LET, 47 McGill Col- lege Avenue will be put in first-class order for a desirable tenant. Apply to O. J. DAVLIN, 118 St. James street, or at 284 St. Urban street.

TO LET, upper part of 335 Am- herst street, with all modern improvements; rent, \$10; notices. Apply at 120 Mansfield st.

TO LET, at Longueuil, a fine Cot- tage, partly furnished; near the ferry; river view Address W. Dwyer 2,000.

TO LET—A 2 1/2-story Cut stone Dwelling House, No. 239 Upper University street, with bath, W.C., hot and cold water, &c. Situation healthy and pleasant. Apply to JAMES MATHIE, 140 Peel st.

HOUSES TO LET, furnished and unfurnished, in various parts of the city. O. W. STANTON, Real Estate Agent, 191 St. James st.

FOR NEW or well repaired, self- contained small and medium Houses, in St. Antoine and St. James Wards—rents reduced and no taxes—apply to Dr. O'LEARY, No. 1 Little St. Antoine st.

TO LET, **TWO COTTAGES,** **NO TAXES.** Rent, \$14.00 and \$16.00 per month. Seven rooms each, with bath and W. C. **No. 263 ST. ANTOINE STREET.** **BISHOP'S AVENUE.**

FOR RENT, a commodious and comfortable House, 14 Tupper street; ten apartments with modern improvements, including an economical furnace; terms favorable to a good tenant. Apply to Messrs. DAVIDSON & CLIMING, Auctioneers, 217 St. James street, or any evening at 7 Argyle Avenue.

TO LET, Cheap. No. 240 Upper University street, stone, bay windows, furnace and modern conveniences. Apply to J. W. MATHIE, 140 Peel st.

TO LET, on Clarke Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, first-class House; close access to cars; water, gas, furnace extension kitchen and dry on terrace; rent \$12. Apply to J. W. TAYLOR, Clarke Avenue, or 46 St. Francois Xavier st.

TO LET, a 2 1/2 story house, No. 93 St. Matthew street, 11 rooms, bath and chest newly tiled; rent low. Apply at 36 Lake street.

TO LET, the very substantial House, No. 41 Mackay street, first class all modern improvements \$280 and assessments. Apply to H. M. NUNO, 26 Brunswick street.

TO LET, a first-class, three story, Cut Stone Residence, fitted up with every convenience, situated in one of the best localities in the city being No. 28 Union Avenue; rent, \$450 and taxes. Apply at 81 St. Louis street.

TO LET, stone front Cottage, No. 33 Chomedey street, opposite Douglas Church, St. Catherine street, West; also brick house, 72 Victoria street. Apply to J. A. MATHIE, No. 1, Victoria Square, or 100 Lake street, off Port street.

TO LET, a three story, cut stone House, No. 60 Drummond street; rent \$400; no assessments. A wooden House, No. 544 St. Joseph street \$12 per month; no assessments. A large vacant lot, corner of Guy and Dorchester st. A 3 story stone House, No. 423 St. Paul street. A 3 story stone House, corner of Cornwell street and St. Francis Xavier st. Apply to J. H. GUY, No. 5 Brunswick st.

TO LET, a Three story Cut Stone House, No. 8 Holyrood Terrace, Mettall College Avenue, being one of the finest houses in the Terrace. Apply to JAMES HALDANE, 153 Metcalfe st.

TO LET, those two first class Dwelling Houses, Nos. 949 and 951 Dorchester st., being the center houses of that popular row of houses known as the Terrace, and now occupied by W. J. Spivey, Esq., G.T.B. and Henry Baillie, Esq.; in perfect order and in the most desirable situation in the city, overlooking the grounds of St. Phillips in the front, and overlooking the grounds of St. Phillips in the rear. Apply to J. H. HUNTER, N.P., 110 St. James st.

Stores to Let.

TO LET, Country Store, with family apartments attached. First-class opening for a brewer. Also a good Bakery. Apply to F. O. HERVEY, Hawkesbury, Ont.

TO LET, a Store, consisting of first flat and cellar, suitable for wholesale business. Apply 196 McGill st. Also, for sale some Bleeding and Counters.

TO LET, Two Shops and Flats on Craig, foot of Alexander street. One of the flats contains a hall capable of seating eleven to twelve hundred people. The shops can have storage, including cellars, right through to Fortification Lane; or the storage would be let separately, or the whole could be converted into a large manufactory. Rent nominal. Apply to C. CLIMING, 110 St. James street, or JOHN RITCHIE, 320 Commissioner street.

membered, retired from the contest at an early age because she saw her husband in company with a woman laughing at her in her efforts to win money and fame.

THE INFORMER.

A TALE OF THE FENIAN RISING OF 1867.

(By Charlotte G. O'Brien.)

CHAPTER XXV.—(Continued.)

Vanhurst leaned back in his chair and puffed at his pipe with much energy for a few moments, then looking round said:

"You are quite right; it would never do. If she does care for you she would break her heart with anxiety, for she would give no half love; that is if she knew, and you could not keep it from her; it would not be fair, she would give and require the fullest trust. Poor, dear old fellow, it is very hard on you."

"No, you have made me happy. You have made me hope that my own feelings were not self-deluding folly, but that I have some real ground for hope."

Dunallan resumed himself, and they continued talking to a late hour that night.

It is not necessary to go into particulars as to the early part of their visit to the police officer on the following day, but having explained the position in which Dunallan stood to Meenane, Vanhurst concluded by saying:

"We thought it best to come to you, knowing that Eugene Meenane is a Fenian; it struck me that you might be able to force him to leave the country before he could do further harm."

Captain Purcell walked over to his office table, and after turning over some papers taken from a hidden drawer, he came back to the table at which the others were seated, saying:

"I wished to make sure I was right in the man before I told you what I now do; you will understand it is in the strictest confidence; Eugene Meenane is in our pay as a Government spy."

"He's worse than I thought him in that case," said Vanhurst. "I had no idea of that, but I am not surprised; he is just the man for any meanness or wickedness. But how is it with him now? Why have you the warrant out against him? Why have you driven him from Kyle, where surely he can be of more service than at Dysart?"

"That is not our doing," said Captain Purcell. "A general change of the centres has taken place; of course when issuing our warrants we could not well except him; and this was forced on us, for a new head centre, an American, has just come to that part of the country—a man, fierce, reckless, and eloquent enough to drive all the people in the neighborhood mad; we are really trying to arrest him,—the other warrants are little more than bluffs."

"I sometimes fancy," he continued, after a pause, "that Meenane is suspected, and that they have placed him in such an out-of-the-way part as Dysart to keep him from doing mischief. They must know that there has been a traitor among them; and he bears such a bad character, they would suspect him first. But he's a very clever fellow; and if they do, they certainly have no proof against him, or he would not be alive this day to trouble you, my lord. You will see, puts a difficulty in our way, and will prevent me from taking such steps as I would otherwise to clear the country of him at once. But, my lord, I think I can promise you that if you can keep him at bay the next few weeks, you will not be troubled with him much longer. When the rising comes, and we know it must come very shortly or not at all, he will be in our power. The rascal thinks to walk off with his ill-gotten gains, but we shan't let him out of our hands so easily as all that. He will be arrested and turn Queen's evidence. After that, I suppose, he will be freed; but he'll not be such a fool as to stay in Ireland when once his name is known. Once out of it, he will never dare set foot on its shores again, or if he does he will be a dead man before he reaches Tipperary. Your only danger will be during the next few weeks."

"That's a blessing at least," said Dunallan. "There is a great difference between standing on guard for a few weeks, and having a life-long spectre of assassination before one. You say he is now at Dysart?"

"Yes; you had better avoid that part of the country for the present."

Dunallan thought of Edith and was silent, and shortly after they left the house—he going on to Glenisky, and Vanhurst returning to Gortbule.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The following morning Dunallan set off early to go to the Costelloes. Amid his own anxieties throughout the last few days, he had not forgotten the poor man's misery, and was eager to relieve without loss of time his agony of suspense. Acting on Captain Purcell's suggestion, Dunallan now always walked in the middle of the day, and carried a tiny pocket-revolver. He was careful, however, to conceal this as he wished to avoid all appearance of distrust; and, in fact, he had really little fear of danger from any quarter except the Meenanes. It was a great delight to him to find that wherever he went he was no longer greeted by sullen looks, but on the contrary, by the heartiest and friendliest nods and smiles.

This morning, as he walked on, breathing the cold mountain air, he said more than once to himself, "Yes, if I had Edith with me, and could be sure that fellow was out of the country, I don't think I could wish anything better than to spend the greater part of my life here. How little I could have believed it possible six months ago!"

This day, indeed, he felt thoroughly happy; Vanhurst's words about Edith had given him a confidence that he had not felt before, and he almost overlooked his danger, all when it was past. Sometimes, however, a pang would smite through him, causing him to gasp with sudden pain, as he felt that all this might be a delusion, that she might not love him, or that if she loved him, it might bring her nothing but a terrible grief. No fulfilment of joy and mutual trust, nothing but the agony of parting in the moment of acknowledged love, perhaps not even this. Picture after picture of his possible fate in the next few weeks, passed before his mind, vivid and life-like, yet uncertain, each shaped by the passion of love, and by the fear of a sudden, secret death.

Fear of assassination is a hard thing to bear; even a brave man may well quail under it; the bravest have done so. But Dunallan was not only a brave man; he was a man upborne by a great passion. It raised him above common fear, even at the same time that it intensified the vividness of the danger that threatened him.

In the midst of his thought he strode on rapidly over the hills on his errand of mercy, and soon reached the bohemian and miserable hut. He found all much as it had been during his first visit, except that the wife was with her husband and the sick child.

When he entered Costello sat up and looked him in the face, with a wild gaze of searching eagerness. As Dunallan, however, was standing with his back to the light in the dark room, he was unable to interpret his expression, and leaning over towards him, his clasped hands stretched out, he cried in a low voice:

"Oh! your lordship, what does he say?" "Does your wife know all?" said Dunallan. "Every whole thing, your lordship. Will he have pity on me, or is it to jail I must go?" "Mr. Lloyd has forgiven you, Costello. I hope you will know how to be grateful for his goodness?"

Neither Costello nor his wife answered. She had sunk down on her knees beside the bed, and Costello had raised his hands in prayer as Dunallan pronounced the word "forgiveness." Both of them cried quietly and silently, and no word was spoken. It was a scene such as Dunallan had little expected, from what he had before witnessed of the excitable nature of the people. But in this case the relief had gone too deep for their ordinary manifestations of feeling. At last, and as he was beginning to wonder if he had not better go away quietly, the woman rose from her knees, and turning towards him, with a gesture magnificent in its dignity, she lifted up the child, and holding its hands together above its head, whispered to it, "Say every word after me, a-ween-oh;" and then she blessed him in a full, slow voice, followed by the lisping child and her husband:

"May the Lord God Almighty, that walks the Heavens above us, and that cares for the poor and the childless, bless you. May the good Lord Jesus Christ that died for the poor sinful men that killed Him, bless you and be with you. May our Lady Mary of Grace, the blessed Queen of Heaven, bless you and carry your wife and children in her bosom. May the white angels and the army of the saints and holy men in Heaven be with you, and keep you from all that would hurt you, and walk beside you on every way you go; for that you have been a merciful man to the poor sinner, and have remembered to have pity on himself and his little child, and on the innocent; and this blessing will I have with you every morning and every night, till I am carried out to my grave—and the same to Mr. Lloyd, morning and night. Amen."

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANY

MEN'S NAMES.

Many English surnames express the county, estate or residence of their original bearers; as Burgoyne, from Burgundy; Cornell or Cornwallis, from Cornwall; Fleming, from Flanders; Gaskin and Gascoyne, from Gascony; Hanway, from Hainault; Polack from Poland; Welsh, Walsh, and Wallis, from Wales; Coombs, Compton, Clayton, Sutton, Preston, Washington, from towns in the county of Sussex, England.

The prefix atte or at, softened to a or an, has helped to form a number of names. Thus, if a man lived in a moor, he would call himself Attemoor, or Atmoor; if near a gate, Attegate or Agate. John atte Oaks, was in due time shortened into John Noaks; Peter at the Seven Oaks, into Peter Snooks.

In old English, applegarth meant orchard; whence Applegate and Appleton; chase, a forest; clive, a cliff; clough, a ravine; cobb, a harbor; whence these names.

The root of the ubiquitous Smith is the Anglo-Saxon smitan, to smite. It was applied primarily to blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons, and smelters or strikers in general.

Baker, Taylor, Butler, Coleman (coolman), Draper, Cowper (cooper), Outler, Miller, and the rest, plainly denote occupations.

Lorimer is a maker of spurs and bridle-bits; Arkwright, a maker of chests; Lander, contracted from lavender, a washerwoman; Banister, the keeper of a bath; Kidder, a huckster; Wait, a minstrel; Crocker, a potter.

Such names as Baxter and Bagster are the feminine of baker; Webster, of webber or weaver; which shows that these trades were first followed by women, and that when men began to take them up, they had for some time kept the feminine names.

Steward, Stewart, or Stuart, Abbott, Knight, Lord, Bishop, Prior, Chamberlain, Falconer, Legget (legate), either signified what the persons so styled were, or they were given them in jest or derision, like the names King, Prince and Pope.

The termination ward indicates a keeper, as Durward, door-keeper; Hayward, keeper of the town cattle; Woodward, forest-keeper.

Read, Reed, or Reid, is an old form of spelling red, and was bestowed, as White, Brown, and Black were, to denote the color worn, or the complexion had.

Hogarth, from the Dutch, means generous, high-natured; Rush is subtle; Bowne, ready; Bonner, kind, gracious; Elridge, wild, ghostly.

Many Welsh names naturalized in English are from personal traits, as More, great; Duff, black; Vaughan, little; Lane, slender; Mole, bald; Gough, red.

Surnames now apparently meaningless, had meaning in old English and provincial dialects. Brock, for instance, signifies badger; Talbot, mastiff; Todd, fox; Calver, pikeon; Henshaw, young heron; Coke, cook.—N. Y. Times.

CONVERSATION is an art in which a man has all mankind for competitors.—Emerson.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

WILD RICE ON MUCK LAND.

SIR,—Wild rice requires at least six inches of water over the roots. More is better, and once introduced it increases both from seed and root. It never grows but from under water; sow on a mud bottom, not too thickly. Seed can be procured late in the fall at Rice Lake, near Cobourg. Yours truly, SNAPSHOT.

Trenton, March 27th, 1879.

TICKS ON SHEEP.

SIR,—Salt twice a week in summer, and once winter, with salt and flour of sulphur, in the proportion of sulphur one heaping teaspoonful to each pint of salt. This was copied from the *Country Gentleman* of December 19th, 1878. I have tried it with good results to my own sheep.

R. D. MCKILL.

Sherbrooke, February 21st, 1879.

SIR,—I noticed an enquiry in the *WITNESS* of the 19th inst. in regard to destroying ticks on sheep. I would recommend very highly "McDougall's Sheep Dip." It is put up in small tins with full directions for using. Your correspondent should have attended to his sheep in the fall before the weather got cold. Yours truly, W. H. MCNISH.

Elm Grove Farm, Lyn, February 20th, 1879.

THE BEST USE FOR ASHES.

SIR,—In the agricultural column, would oblige by informing me as to the best use



Fig. 1.—BARN AT HOUGHTON FARM, MOUNTVILLE, N.Y.

I could make of two or three barrels of good hard wood ashes in a kitchen garden; also the best mode of applying them, together with how much could be advantageously used in, say, a space of twenty feet square, and if they are good for strawberries.

AMATEUR GARDENER.

Quebec, March 27th 1879.

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT MUSKOKA.

SIR,—Will some of your readers from Muskoka kindly inform us through the medium of your paper, as to what that section of country is like, and what are the prospects for intending immigrants. We read a great deal concerning Manitoba and the great Northwest in your valuable paper, and should like to know something of the free grant lands in our own province.

JOHN T. JAMES.

International Bridge, March 25th 1879.

CULTIVATION OF CRANBERRIES.

SIR,—Would you kindly inform me where I can obtain all the information I require with reference to cranberry cultivation in Canada. Do you not agree with me in saying that the cranberry will grow equally well in any part of Canada as in any part of the world?

Is the cranberry cultivated in Canada? If so, by whom?

G. C. H.

Cornwall, March 19th 1879.

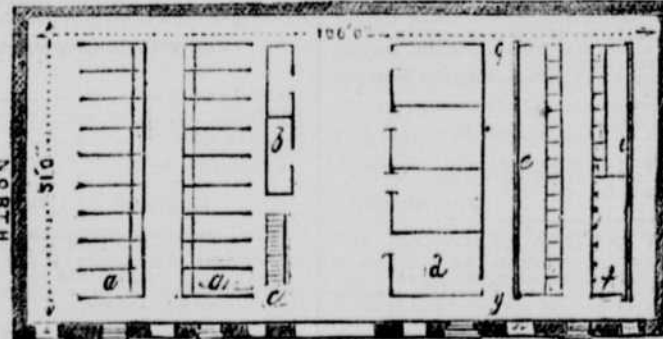


Fig. 2.—PLAN OF BASEMENT.

PROFITABLE PLUM-TREES FOR MUSKOKA.

SIR,—Can you or any of your correspondents inform me of the names of the plum-trees which succeed best in the neighborhood of Montreal, as I think the same varieties would be the best suited for this place?

E. B.

Allensville, Muskoka.

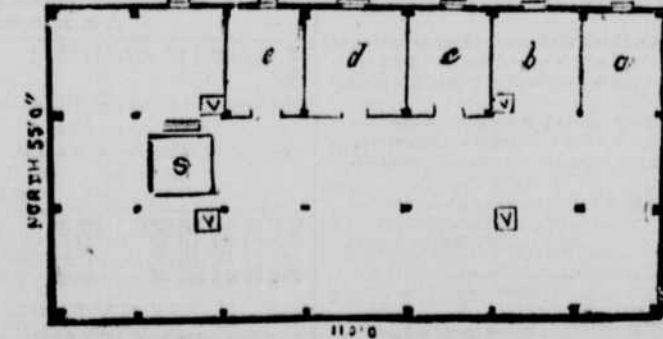


Fig. 3.—PLAN OF MAIN FLOOR.

OX-EYE DAISY.

SIR,—Would you or some of your readers please inform me through the *WITNESS* as to the best method of destroying the "ox-eye" daisy in land where it is pretty well established.

W. H.

O'Leary Road, P. E. I., March 12th 1879.

AGRICULTURE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE BARN.

The plans and perspective view presented on the 7th page represent the fine stable on Houghton Farm, the property of Mr. Lawson Valentine, Mountville, Orange Co., N.Y. It is located in a central position on the farm, about 25 rods from the house, on a side hill, and supplied with water brought from springs. The barn is handsomely proportioned, and with its slated roof and red-painted walls, with black trimmings, presents a fine appearance. For the keeping of the owner's large stud of carriage, saddle, farm, and breeding-horses, it is admirably adapted, and worthy of imitation by any well-to-do farmer desiring a handsome and useful barn; and in its general plan may be followed on a smaller scale by any one having numerous horses and fine cattle to provide stabling and shelter for.

The farm buildings are numbered, this being No. 1, shown by a conspicuous figure in white over the main door. The interior exposed wood-work is varnished, making a neat and substantial finish. Systematic work is enforced in the care of the animal and is encouraged by appropriate mottoes about the stable in the basement, such as the following: Over the horses, "I'll do my best for a kind and generous master," and "Take good care of me and I will serve you long and well," on the feed passages, "Waste not, want not," and "Be regular in feeding and watering;" over the carriage-way, "Be prompt;" and conspicuously before the eyes of the men when harnessing, the well-known saw of Davy Crockett, "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead;" over the farm harnesses, "A stitch in times saves nine;" over the tools, "A place

the dotted line at g; the remainder is taken up by the hay-box, A, the bottom of which is shown by the dotted line; a door in front allows for cleaning out the feed box, and a closet for storage. The box-stalls are also

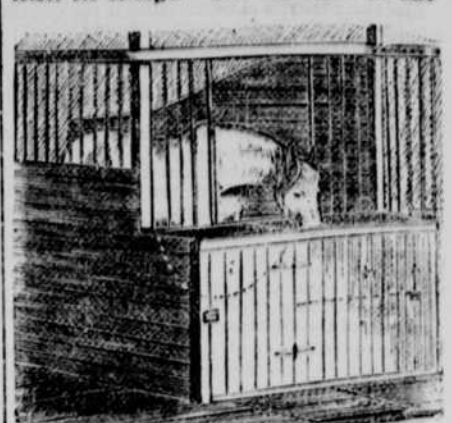


FIG. 4.—VIEW OF HORSESTALL.

provided with the iron rods for a top-finish, so that a person can easily see into them without entering. This barn has so many conveniences that we have not space in one article to describe them. In its general completeness—fine proportions, conveniences and compact arrangement, it has few equals.—*American Agriculturist*.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

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

LESSON XIV.

SANCTIFIED AFFLICTION.—Job 33: 14-30.

[About 1520 (B) B.C.]

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 23-26.

14. For God speaketh once, yea, twice, Yet man perceiveth it not.
15. In a dream, in a vision of the night, When deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed;
16. Then he openeth the ears of men, And sealeth their instruction;
17. That he may withdraw man from his purpose, And hide pride from man.
18. He keepeth back his soul from the pit, And his life from perishing by the sword.
19. He is chastened also with pain upon his bed, And the multitude of his bones with strong pain.
20. So that his life abhorreth bread, And his soul dainty meat.
21. His flesh is consumed away, that it cannot be seen; And his bones that were not seen slick out.
22. Yea, his soul draweth near unto the grave, And his life to the destroyers.
23. If there be a messenger with him, An interpreter, one among a thousand, To shew unto man his uprightness:
24. Then he is gracious unto him, and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit: I have found a ransom.
25. His flesh shall be fresher than a child's: He shall return to the days of his youth:
26. He shall pray unto God, and he will be favorable unto him:
27. And he shall see his face with joy: For he will render unto man his righteousness.
28. He looked upon men, and if any say, I have sinned, and perverted that which was right, And I produce me not:
29. He will deliver his soul from going into the pit, And his life shall see the light.
30. Lo, all these things Worketh God oftentimes with man, To bring back his soul from the pit, To be enlightened with the light of the living.

GOLDEN TEXT.

My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him.—Heb. 12: 5.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

God calls to repentance by discipline.

CONNECTED HISTORY.—Job was afflicted of Satan, by permission of the Lord. Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar thought his affliction came because of some great sin and urged him to repent. He denied their charges. Eliphaz, a young friend of Job, justifies the providence of God, and declares the purpose of affliction.

TO THE SCHOLAR.—Notice that the Book of Job lifts the veil between this and the other world. It gives us a glimpse of the meritor and the providence of God in dealing with his saints and teaches the great lesson of submission to God's will.

NOTES.—The Book of Job, as historical, dramatic poem, probably the oldest in the world; written probably in the time of Abraham, or before the exodus from Egypt, though some place it after the age of Solomon, sons of the East. In 62, and living in the Arabian desert, between Syria and the Euphrates. He had seven sons and three daughters before his trials, and as many after them, and twice as large possessions. He lived 140 years after his affliction; the Septuagint says he was seventy years old when his trial came upon him. *Edith*—he is God, a young friend of Job, and a Basile, probably therefore a descendant of Nahor, and remotely related to Abraham.

EXPLANATIONS.

LESSON TOPICS.—A CALL TO REPENTANCE. (I.) BY VISIONS. (II.) BY AFFLICTIONS. (III.) BY MERCIES.

I. BY VISIONS. (14.) ONCE, TWICE, often, repeatedly: PERCEIVETH IT NOT, does not heed it. (15.) DREAM . . . VISION, according to 20: 3; SLEEPING, poetic phrase for light sleep. (16.) OPENETH, makes man hear; SEALETH INSTRUCTION, makes it sure, as a seal does a contract. (17.) PURPOSE, or evil work; HIDE PRIDE, destroy, or put it away. (18.) PIT, or "place of corruption," the grave.

II. BY AFFLICTIONS. (19.) PAIN UPON HIS BED, loss of sleep; STRONG PAIN, severe suffering. (20.) ABHORRETH BREAD, sick man cannot eat; DAINTY MEAT, or "delicate food." (21.) CONSUMED, with pain and fever. (22.) DESTROYERS, death represented as destroying angels.

III. BY MERCIES. (23.) INTERPRETER, one to explain God's ways; ONE . . . THOUSAND, a remarkable, or rare person; HIS UPRIGHTNESS, not man's, but God's. (24.) RANSOM, or "atonement." (25.) THAN A CHILD, or "than in childhood." RIVERS, be restored to the purity and vigor of youth. (26.) WILL RENDER, or restore. (27.) PERVERTED, turned away. (30.) BRING BACK, keep back.

Which verses in this lesson show—

1. That God is gracious?
2. The purpose of affliction?
3. The conditions of deliverance and restoration?
4. That confession of sin is required?

GOOD TASTE is the modesty of the mind; that is why it cannot be either imitated or acquired.—*Madame de Girardin*.

THE SUPERIORITY of some men is merely local. They are great because their associations are little.—*Johnson*.

STYLE is only the frame to hold our thoughts. It is like the sash of a window—a heavy sash will obscure the light.—*Emerson*.

WE must change our lives if we desire to change our hearts. God will have no regard to the prayers of those who have none to His commands.—*Bishop Wilson*.

THE DAMPS of autumn sink into the leaves and prepare them for the necessity of their fall; and thus insensibly are we, as years close round us, detached from our tenacity of life by the gentle pressure of recorded sorrow.—*Lander*.

LAST EDITION.

THE SUDDEN DEATH AT JOE BEEF'S.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of John Kerr was opened this morning at the morgue on St. Joseph street. The first witness examined, after the jury had viewed the body was CHARLES McKERNAN, better known as Joe Beef, who testified that all the winter deceased stopped at St. Bridget's Refuge, but every morning, with about 100 others from the refuge, used to go to witness' large room to warm himself. Witness used to advertise for stale bread cheap to give the men, and also supplied them with shovels, &c., to get work. On Sundays witness gave bread to them all free. Yesterday morning at about ten o'clock saw John Kerr, who was then in good health. At about two o'clock saw deceased standing at the stove, and cut four ten-cent beefsteaks, for deceased and three others. About four o'clock saw deceased lying on a bench in the long passage, and thought he was asleep. At seven o'clock told my man that keeps the men in order, to open the singing-room. My man found him in a sitting posture and saw that he was dead. I ordered him to be rubbed with towels, and when I saw I couldn't bring him to life, I sent for a doctor.

By the foreman—Any liquor that he took at my bar some one else paid for it. The men can eat cheese and bread at liberty. Yesterday there was an old soldier treated him at my bar. I did not notice how many glasses he took. I was absent about two hours, and I told my man Dewitt to look after the men till I would come back. All he has to do is to keep the men from quarrelling. I have a place to put men when they are drunk and quarrelsome, for I never call a policeman to my house. The place is in the cellar under the bar. I had men there when D. I. K. Kane visited my place. Deceased was quiet, so he was never put down there.

Q. You said that this man was in weak health, did you not know that liquor would do him harm? A. Ah! Liquor does him good. Cayenne pepper and whiskey will cure cramps and Canadian cholera in twenty minutes.

Q. How many have you cured with the whiskey alone? A. It needs the pepper with it.

Q. Is this celebrated remedy what you serve at your bar? A. No.

Q. Will you swear that any of the men you put in the black hole were not injured by it? A. They are all in good health. We never club them; you know you can squeeze a man to make him do what you want, without hurting him.

HENRY DEWITT sworn: Am employed by previous witness. Saw deceased yesterday when I came to my work. He was a weak man. Saw him several times during the day. About seven I saw him on the floor, and I took him by the arm and shook him, telling him to wake up, but he was dead. I cannot recollect if there was any fighting yesterday—yes there was a man had a little trouble with Joe in the morning, but deceased wasn't in the fight at all.

By the foreman: Deceased might have taken two or three glasses of liquor yesterday.

SIMON J. TUNSTALL, M.D., testified to having been called to see the deceased and found him dead. There were no marks of violence which could have caused death, but there was a contusion on the nose. Having made a post-mortem examination, was of opinion that death resulted from asphyxia, but could not say what caused it in this case. Among the causes which might cause it are strangulation, suffocation, or narcotic. It might have been caused by excessive intoxication.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the said John Kerr came to his death from asphyxia, caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors."

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

While the Coroner was holding the inquest on the body of the deceased Kerr, a messenger arrived from Gagnon's boarding-house, 31 College street, with the news of still another sudden death. An old man named Alexis Dault has been the occupant of a room there for five years past, and about three years ago his wife died, leaving him to spend the remainder of his days alone. During the day he sold apples on the Hay Market, and in the evening retired to his room. This morning Felix Gagnon on going to his door found that it was bolted from the inside, and as Dault was usually up quite early, he thought it very strange. A policeman was called, and when the door had been broken open, the lifeless body of the old man was seen lying on the floor near an old rocking-chair, he having evidently fallen forward. The Coroner will hold an inquest at five o'clock. The mistress of the house states that the deceased was a man of perfectly temperate habits.

INQUEST.

The inquest held yesterday evening upon the body of the late George H. Flint found dead in his room at the American House has divulged nothing additional to what we published yesterday. The phial found in deceased's pocket contained sixty grains of sulphate of morphia. The amount of his board bill was \$38.15, of which some \$13 were for items at the bar. David Goodhue Wells, in charge of the hotel, a bell-boy named John Costigan, George Sweeney, Superintendent of the construction of machinery, and Dr. Trenholme were the witnesses examined. The Doctor made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, and reported to the effect that all the organs were generally healthy, and that he could find no diseased condition to cause death. It was his opinion that deceased had come home intoxicated, and in vomiting while in a state of stupor was suffocated. He had probably taken morphia, the appearance of the body leading to this belief. An analysis of the viscera alone could reveal the cause of death.

The jury, after a short deliberation, decided that an analysis should be made.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE CHIEF OF POLICE.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late Mr. F. W. L. Fenton, Chief of the City Police, this afternoon. The cortege left his late residence shortly after two o'clock, and proceeded directly to Trinity Church, where the Rev. Canon Anderson conducted the usual service according to the ritual of the Church of England, which occupied about half an hour. The cortege then re-formed in the order indicated in the WITNESS yesterday. An advance squad of 14 armed and well-drilled policemen, under command of Sergeants Richardson and Robinson, preceded the hearse, on either side of which were the following pall-bearers: Messrs. Glackmeyer, City Clerk; Black, City Treasurer; Robb, City Auditor, and Lesage, Superintendent of Water Works; Messrs. Patton, Chief Engineer of Fire Brigade; Badger, Superintendent of Fire Alarm; Ibbotson, Clerk of Recorder's Court, and His Honor the Recorder. Behind the hearse came the following relatives of the deceased, namely:—Messrs. Villeneuve, Mayor of St. Jean Baptiste Village, and Nelson, his brothers-in-law; Messrs. Villeneuve, Nelson, Forsyth (of Toronto) and Fookhook, his nephews. Then followed Aldermen Grenier (Chairman) and Hood, of the Police Committee, and the Chief of Police elect, Mr. Paradis; after them the other aldermen, employees of the Corporation and friends of the deceased. There were flanked on either side by twenty-five armed policemen, commanded by Deputy-Chief Naegle and Sergeant Hilton. After them came the remainder of the Police Force and the Fire Brigade, the latter wearing their beautiful brass helmets.

ALDERMEN Grenier and Laurent have returned from Ottawa; Mayor Rivard and Ald. Childs are still there.

CURIOUS CASE OF INSANITY.

A YOUNG AMERICAN STUDENT BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DRUGGED—HIS BAD CONDITION.

The damnable curse of drink appears to be gaining ground in this city. Suicides and the horrible degradation of bright and promising characters, resulting from the use of the treacherous intoxicating cup, follow close after each other of late. As far as reasonable conjecture, founded upon the meagre information obtainable, can discern, a case is now in the hands of the police of a young man whose hopes and prospects for the future have been suddenly covered with gloom. At half past 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, Constable Clark brought to the Central Police Station a young man of 17 or 18 years, who was apparently foolish-drunk. He gave his name as Henry Overland, student. The policeman had been called from his beat on Notre Dame street to arrest the fellow, who was on St. James street, and who was accused by somebody of insulting two young ladies. He was confined in a cell, where he soon fell into a sound sleep, in which condition he remained, to the surprise of the man on guard, who made several unsuccessful attempts to arouse him from his lethargy, until about 1.30 this morning, when Sergt. Lancy (in charge of the station) sent for Dr. Ricard. The latter used every means at his disposal to resuscitate the prisoner without avail, and came to the conclusion that he had been drugged with the liquor which he had drunk. He accordingly ordered the lad to be sent to the General Hospital to be given a galvanic shock. However, by the time he reached that institution he had awoke, and then the physician in charge there pronounced him mad and sent him back to the police station, where he remained up to this afternoon, his lunacy apparently getting worse rather than better.

It appears that the unfortunate young man, whose present condition is very deplorable, is a student of the Montreal College, sent here by his guardian from the United States. A priest of the College came to-day to the police station to look after the prisoner. The reverend gentleman was very reticent about giving information to the press, and it is understood that he made arrangements for removing the young man to the College, where he will be a prisoner from his name given by the prisoner is not his own, but the fly of a small pocket-book found on his person bears the name, "John E. Rogan, Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y."

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Present—Chief Justice Sir A. A. DORRIS.

FRIDAY, April 4.

Mr. B. Devlin, Q.C., and Mr. F. X. Archambault, Q.C., represented the Crown.

P. J. KEARNEY.

Mr. P. J. Coyle, on behalf of Patrick J. Kearney, requested a delay for his client's trial until next Tuesday, or after. His Honor replied that he would have to arrange with the Crown officers in the matter.

LEO KERNER PLEADS GUILTY.

This "fence" withdrew his plea of not guilty on the seven indictments found against him for stealing boots, &c., and for feloniously receiving the same knowing them to be stolen, and pleaded guilty on the last mentioned counts.

MOSES TISCH.

Nehmer's partner, was put on trial on a charge of stealing and feloniously receiving two boxes of boots, the property of Messrs. Ames, Holden & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers of Craig street.

CHALLENGING THE JURY.

Mr. F. J. Keller challenged the fourth jurymen for cause as he had served on the Nehmer trial. The jurymen stated he had no prejudices on that account against the prisoner. The Crown officers and the lawyer for the defence engaged in a lively argument as to the right to challenge. Two other jurymen before sworn to serve on this jury were put on oath, and declared that the fourth jurymen was qualified to serve. The jurymen was then challenged peremptorily.

Mr. Patrick Sheridan was next called and said he had made up his mind that the prisoner was an accomplice of Nehmers. The Crown officers insisted upon his being sworn and opposed the challenge, whereupon Mr. Keller expressed astonishment at seeing the Crown officers dare to contest his right to challenge a jurymen who honestly came into the box and said squarely that he had formed an opinion on the guilt of the prisoner.

Mr. ARCHAMBAULT got up and in an angry tone said that Mr. Keller's remarks and interference with the Crown officers were unwarranted and impertinent and they would not stand such conduct.

Mr. KELLER replied he had a right to be astonished.

Mr. ARCHAMBAULT—"It is not the first time, and we won't stand it."

When the twelfth jurymen was called Mr. Keller challenged him, but Mr. Schiller said he only had a right to six challenges and he had exhausted that number.

Mr. KELLER argued that he had a right to twelve challenges, and contended that the Clerk should have called the French and English jurymen alternately, instead of which he had only called the English names.

Mr. SCHILLER remarked that as Mr. Keller had asked for an English jury it had been done to save time.

Mr. KELLER quoted from the statutes to show he had a right to twelve challenges, and he was allowed to challenge the last jurymen.

The first witness, Mr. E. F. Ames, explained how the two boxes had been stolen from the door of his warehouse while they were being shipped.

THE WRONG INDICTMENT.

After the evidence for the Crown was heard, Mr. Keller discovered that Mr. Devlin had proceeded on indictment No. 65, for receiving children's boots, instead of on No. 67.

Mr. Devlin acknowledged the mistake, and His Honor instructed the jury to acquit the prisoner, which was done.

The Court took recess.

CITY ITEMS.

"GRIP" appears this week in an enlarged form. It continues to pound away at political hypocrisies and social evils as strenuously as before.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—A carter named Telephone Beaulieu, of St. Mary street, was arrested by Detectives Riché and Arcand on suspicion of stealing apples. This morning Mr. Dugas, P.M., liberated the prisoner on his personal bail.

PERSONAL.—Mr. R. J. Donnelly, of Rochester, New York, formerly manager of one of the largest vineyards in Missouri, and now manager of the Beaconsfield Vineyard, has registered at the Windsor. He purposes taking up his permanent residence in Montreal.

ST. HENRI LICENSES.—At the St. Henri Council meeting on Wednesday night, twelve persons in business applied for a reduction of their trade tax; four applied for saloon liquor license. The applications in every case were refused.

BURGLARY.—Some unknown thieves broke into Mr. Alexis Cunson's wholesale warehouse, on St. Paul street, and stole \$2. In opening the till they were so frightened at the ringing of the bell or gong attached to it that they decamped leaving \$20 in coppers behind.

A PAIR OF THIEVES.—Francis Burns, of no occupation or residence, was sent to jail for a month for the theft of a walking-stick and a match-box; and Napoleon Brunet, rag-pickier, was confined to the cells for six hours, for stealing a spade from Mrs. Evans.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE GRADUATES.—Mr. M. H. Scott, B.A., did not compete for the gold medal, which was won by Mr. J. Munro, B.A., although "close at his heels," but the former was a competitor with the latter for the Hugh McKay scholarship, which was divided between them.

THE HANDSOME AND COMMODIOUS EDIFICE erected on Vinet street for St. Jude's Church, will be dedicated for divine worship on Sunday morning next by His Lordship Bishop Bond.

The congregation of St. Jude's Church have made rapid progress during the past few years, and when established in their new edifice, will no doubt do still better.

THE MONTREAL, PORTLAND & BOSTON RAILWAY COMPANY were served to-day with an injunction restraining them from giving a lease of their road to the South Eastern Railway Company for the granting of which a special meeting of the Company took place to-day, but adjourned until the 23rd instant without transacting business.

The matter will be brought before the courts.

A GOOD ROUND TRANSACTION.—The Royal Insurance Company has purchased the old Merchants' Bank building on Place d'Armes Square, from the estate of the late Charles Wilson and Messrs. Hubert, Dubord and Trester, for \$30,000 cash. The interior of the building will be remodelled, and the premises will be occupied by the Company.

SENT TO THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Michael Lefebvre, sixteen years of age, of William street, and Pascal Bourdon, twenty-four, of Durham street, butchers, were sent to the Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of stealing some empty bars and a well bucket from a habitation named Benoni Prevost, of Arpentigny, Sergt. Gladu made the arrest.

"SO BLAMED PARTICULAR."—This morning a man named John Doran, whose occupation is described by the police as "plank-stealing," entered the restaurant kept by John William Lee, on Bonaventure street, and ordered his breakfast. A breakfast was promptly served up, and as promptly despatched. When Mr. Lee endeavored to collect the price, friend Doran said he "couldn't be so blamed particular." A policeman was called and Doran was taken to the Chabouillet Square station.

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Send for catalogues to the New York Piano Company, 183 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

A LARGE SALE of Parlor, Library, Dining room and Bed room Furniture, Carpets, 3 good Second-hand Pianos, Crystal and Bronze Gasoliers, fine Platedware, a few original Water Colors, Sideboards, Couches, Dining Chairs and Tables, and a large variety of goods removed from private residences, will take place at W. E. Shaw's store, 195 St. James street to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1.04 p.m.—Wheat, 89¢; April, 94¢; to 95¢ May; 95¢ June. Corn, 36¢ old May; 36¢ bid June. Oats, 21¢ April; 25¢ May; 26¢ June. Pork, \$10.37½ to \$10.40 May; \$10.50 to \$10.52 June.

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MONTEAL WITNESS OFFICE. Friday, April 4, 1879. New York, April 4th, 10 a.m.—Gold par.

Greenbacks bought at 1/2 @ 00 dis.; sold at 00 @ 00. Silver 6 to 8.

P. D. BROWN & CO., Brokers, 124 St. James st.

The Herald is assured on authority that the Dominion Government have concluded to remove the restrictions which were proposed in the Budget against herrings imported from Newfoundland.

FINANCIAL. Money is fairly active at 7 per cent. on call from the banks, and 8 per cent. on time. Sterling Exchange is quiet and firm at 109½ for round amounts of 60-day bills between banks, and 109½ to 109½ over counter. Currency drafts on New York par to 1/2 premium. Sterling Exchange in New York \$4.87.

On the Stock Exchange this morning Montreal and Merchants' banks were scarce, and the former sold up to 142½, and the latter at 86. At the Afternoon Board there were more sellers, and the earlier prices were not maintained to the close. For other stocks the market is dull and unchanged.

The following are the morning transactions: 25 Montreal at 141½; 25 do. at 141; 25 do. at 142½; 100 Jacques Cartier at 32; 1 Merchants' at 84½; 22 do. at 85; 21 do. at 85½; 90 do. at 86; 60 do. at 85½; 32 Commerce at 104½; 50 Montreal Loan and Mortgage at 100.

Afternoon sales: 75 Montreal at 141½; 110 People's at 50; 25 Merchants' at 85½; 50 do. at 85½; 20 Commerce at 104½; 3 Ville Marie at 50; 33 Richelieu at 42.

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