

DAILY WITNESS

Vol. XIX., No. 90.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNREASONABLE.

It may not be out of place just now to quote
"— Ill fares the land
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."
What can be more unreasonable than a number of capitalists trying to make work-people or factory hands labor more than ten hours per day. Let any lady or gentleman stand for one hour in a factory filled with machinery all running at full speed, and we think they will wonder how Girls, Boys, Women, or even men stand ten hours per day. What would not the poorer class of society be driven to do if they were not permitted to amuse and spend their rights. Baiter, let manufacturing go to the wall unless it can be done to the real benefit of all employed.
S. CARSLY.

STILL THEY COME.

Just Received, another large lot of new Printed Satens in all the newest patterns and colors, to be sold at 22c, 24c, and 26c per yard.

Just Received, special line of new Printed Satens, in all the newest designs, to be sold at 20c, 22c and 24c per yard.

PRINTED CAMBRICS.

Just received, a large lot of new Printed Cambrics, in all patterns and colors, to be sold at 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c and 20c per yard.

Special line of new Printed Cambrics, in all the newest shirtings patterns, to be sold at 10c, 11c and 12c per yard.

PRINTS.

A large lot of new Prints in select, assorted, in patterns and colors. Price, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c and 20c per yard.

Also, a large lot of new Plain Cambrics and Prints for Trimmings.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Kid Gloves and Corsets. Sure fit every time. All got suited at Carlsley's.
Satisfaction guaranteed at S. Carlsley's.
Gent's Kid Gloves at S. Carlsley's for 25c a pair.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Ladies' Fancy Sets in Lace Embroidery, &c.
Ladies' Four-ply Linen Collars for 15c a pair.
New styles in Ladies' Linen Collars.

NEW ARRIVALS AT S. CARSLY'S.

A lot of Lace in the newest makes. Languedale Lace is white, ecru, and coffee colors, from 3c per yard.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Ladies' Silk Ties and Scarfs.
Ladies' Silk Fichus and Squares.
Ice Wool Squares, hand-made, for ladies.

S. CARSLY,

393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

NOW READY,

IS PAMPHLET FORM.

THE LETTERS OF TRUSTICUS,

WITH TWO COLORED MAPS,

showing the position of Manitoba and the North-West Territory, and the nature of the soil in the different districts.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

"I feel that the TRUSTICUS deserves a world of praise and some reward beside for the vast fund of information contributed to the readers of the Witness. I have read each letter over and over again."—A Correspondent.

GILLESPIE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

97 St. James street, Montreal.

Notes Discounted, Exchange and Stocks bought and sold, Advances on Produce, General Merchandise, Stocks, Mortgages and other Collaterals.

Municipal Bonds Wanted and for Sale.

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.

105 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

The balance of Messrs. Hamilton & Phipps' stock is going fast at the prices at which they are marked; ought to be so. As we are adding every day new patterns, at very low figures, we solicit a call from purchasers. The balance of this month for

COTTONS, PRINTS, SHIRTINGS, &c.

P.S.—BOSSETS and HATS on hand, trimmed or untrimmed.

M. A. HAMILTON,

105 St. Joseph street.

DO YOU

feel that any of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, or nervous system—fails in its work?

If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless of

VITALIZERS.

REMEMBER THAT

VITALINE

will completely cure any affection of these organs.

As a Blood Purifier VITALINE excels all others.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Sold by all druggists, or sent on receipt of the money by addressing

GRAY MEDICINE COMPANY,

TORONTO.

Use CINGALESE to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and promote a healthy growth.

Use CARLINGTON'S PERFUMES.

W. F. MEWHORT & CO.,

INDIA RUBBER WAREHOUSE,

237 St. James street,

MONTREAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING DAYS,

—AT—

HENRY MORGAN & CO.'S,

—ON—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 22nd and 23rd day of April,

—OFFERING OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER

—BRILLIANT DISPLAY

—OF—

Spring and Summer Novelties, being a careful selection at all the choicest novelties, chosen with great care from the leading

LONDON, PARISIAN AND AMERICAN

HOUSES.

Novelties in Bonnets, Hats and Tricorns.

Novelties in Bureaus, *en tous cas*, and Children's Paravents.

Novelties in Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, Vests, &c.

Novelties in Galatas, striped Costumes, Skirts, etc.

New Black Silks, Satins, Sarisets, Brocades.

New Colored Silks, Satins, Brocades.

New Silks, Velvets, Vilevets, Nain Stripes, Corduroys.

New Striped Silks, Fancy Satins and Pique for Hat Silks.

Full lines in Plain and Fancy colored Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Merinos, etc.

Full lines in Black Cashmeres, Merinos, Coburgs, Crepes, etc.

Full lines in Black Hosiery, DeBorges, Llamas, Plain and Fancy Grosgrains.

Full lines in English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Costings, etc.

We have just received a manufacturer's stock of over 150 sample patterns of Mantles, Jackets, and Dolmans, richly trimmed and much under value.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

Our stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets is now complete in all the latest novelties.

LEADING STYLES.

Mailborough, Manari, Marquis, Loretta, Harcourt, Beau Ideal, Vandyke, Cashmere, Haverly, Versailles, Gladiateur.

YOUTHS' STRAW HATS.

Also a large assortment of Boys' and Youths' Straw Hats.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

A very choice assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Wings, etc.

SPECIAL.

Hundreds of Gent's and Ladies' Plaids and Twilled Silk Umbrellas to be sold at half price.

HENRY MORGAN & CO'S,

—THE COLONIAL HOUSE,

Corner Victoria Square and St. James Street.

Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. ALLAN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gold and Silver Chains,

Jewellery, etc.

361 NOTRE DAME ST.

MONTREAL ANGLIO ISRAEL ASSOCIATION.

The Regular Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Victoria Square, on **MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst.**, at 7 o'clock. All are made welcome. **Choreographers** are specially invited to attend this meeting.

WM. GREGG, Secy.

SEASIDE COTTAGE FOR SALE.

This pretty Cottage, with Verandah all round, pleasantly situated on the "Coteau" 2 1/2 miles from Riviere-du-Loop, on the main road, within five minutes' walk of the river. The view from the summer-house extends 40 miles up and down the St. Lawrence. The House contains 10 rooms, all completely and comfortably furnished, with new modern Furniture and Utensils. The garden contains gooseberry, Red and Black Currant bushes, wild and garden Bees, and a good Croquet Lawn; Stabling for three horses, Coachman's Room, Hay Loft, &c. House and grounds shaded by young Birch and Maple Trees; the Mountain part is covered with young Pines.

Everything in the best condition, and ready for any gentleman's family to take immediate possession. Good Fishing and Shooting in immediate vicinity. Terms of sale liberal. For further information apply to

JOHN C. McLAREN,

P.O. Box 1,296, Montreal.

NEW STYLES

SIDEBOARDS.

—AT—

S. R. PARSONS',

Furniture Warerooms,

1 437 AND 439 NOTRE DAME STREET.

KID GOODS.

REDUCED IN PRICE.

Ladies' 2-Button "Cecile" in Black, White, Opera, Medium and Dark shades, from \$1 to 75c per pair.

Ladies' 3-Button "Cecile," from \$1.15 to \$1 per pair.

Ladies' 4-Button "Cecile," \$1.25 per pair.

Ladies' 2-Button "Alexandre" from \$1.40 to \$1.25 per pair.

Gent's 2-Button "Undressed Kid," from \$1 to 75c per pair.

Gent's 1-Button "Cecile," from \$1 to 75c per pair.

Gent's 1-Button "Alexandre," from \$1.40 to \$1.25 per pair.

These prices are net, but five per cent. discount for cash on all other purchases over \$1, as usual.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

437 and 439, Notre Dame street,

Corner St. Peter street.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

WM. CAMPBELL & CO.,

463 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Owing to the death of Mr. Wm. Campbell, the whole stock of the above business will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash, including best Brussels, Tapestry, All-Wools in two and three-ply, English and Scotch Oil, cloths, Lace and Rep. Carpets, Curtain Tassels, Drapery Cord, &c., Piano and Table Covers.

The Curtain Department has been moved to ground floor.

HOUSE TO LET.

No. 5, Phillips Square, 12 Rooms.

The best position in the city for a private dwelling. Rent low.

JOHN PARSONS & CO.,

47 St. Francois Xavier street.

HATS—PULLOVERS!

We are making these very much admired Hats to order, in what we call the Zephyr. The Zephyr is made of a light gossamer body, and is the hatter's last triumph.

ROBERTSON'S, Practical Hatters,

234 McGill street, near St. James street.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Timothy and Clover Seeds, Seed Wheat, Seed Oats, Black Tares and Feeding Oats (in Car Loads),—in quantities to suit purchasers. Samples and prices on application to underigned.

A. G. McBEAN,

92 Foundling street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, 14 Fowls and 5 Ducks

for six dollars. Address 350 Wellington street.

FOR SALE, 143 Maple street. A

good opportunity for a mechanic to secure a home at a low price. JOHN RITCHIE, 320 Comptons street.

WANTED—Commission Business.

—A young man, 21, capable of keeping books and corresponding with a capital of \$1,000, is desirous of finding a commission house. Address, stating particulars, to

COMMISSIONER, "Witness" Office.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 17.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

OTTAWA, April 17.

The Canada Gazette of to-day contains the following significant order-in-council:

Copy of a report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th April, 1880:

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the subject of advertising in pamphlets and the question of the subscription by departments to books, and they recommend, 1st, That no advertisements be authorized in connection with the publication of any pamphlet or book whatever, save only that where any department of the Government causes to be published a pamphlet or book the head of the department may cause to be inserted therein such advertisements as may be connected with his own department as he thinks expedient in the public service; 2nd, That as regards subscriptions to books no department be allowed to subscribe for or purchase any book whatever, unless such book be deemed useful for reference in the administration of the department, and that not more than four copies shall be taken in any such case. The committee further recommend that the foregoing minute be published in the Canada Gazette for the information of the public.

A Post-Office Savings Bank statement shows the deposits in the savings banks during the month of March have amounted to \$221,216.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE SS. "Tentonia" from Liverpool arrived at Portland this morning (Saturday).

NEW YORK, April 17.—Arrived "City of Chester" from Liverpool.

CABLE

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, April 17.—Russia is about to issue through the Rothschilds a new railway loan of fifteen million pounds.

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

It is reported the projected monument to the late Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey, will likely be abandoned on the accession of the Liberal Ministry.

OUTRAGE UPON PROTESTANTS.

DUBLIN, April 17.—The houses of two protestants in Conamara, County Galway, have been maliciously burned.

THE "ATALANTA."

LONDON, April 17.—The general opinion is that the missing training ship "Atalanta" has foundered.

HUNGARIANS EMIGRATING.

LONDON, April 17.—In consequence of the distress in Hungary, 5,000 Hungarians left for America during the past winter.

THE EMPRESS IN AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, April 17.—The ex-Empress Eugenie and suite occupy Government House and will proceed to Natal on Tuesday en route for the Zulu country.

RARE CLEMENCY.

St. PETERSBURG, April 17.—The Car at the instance of Melikoff has pardoned three students who were convicted at Kharkoff of complicity with the revolutionists. The *Golos* says the pardons made a deep impression on the students in Kharkoff University.

LORD BRACONSFIELD.

LONDON, April 17.—It is reported that Lord Brasenfeld has decided to meet Parliament and challenge a vote on his policy.

AMERICAN.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF A POWDER WORKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Giant Powder Works, in the district of Berkeley, across the Bay, exploded yesterday, killing 12 whites and 12 or 15 Chinamen. This is the third explosion the Company has sustained, all attended with loss of life. The explosion occurred in the packing room. All at work there were killed. About six thousand pounds of powder were in the room. All the victims were blown to atoms. Six houses inside the works were all blown to shivers. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be carelessness.

THE JESUITS SEEKING A HOME IN EGYPT.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The *Herald's* cable says a Cairo correspondent telegraphs that the Jesuits offered four million francs for building and land in Cairo reserved by Ismail Pacha for military occupation, and also have been bargaining for a palace occupied by the late Mustapha Pacha at Alexandria.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

A Washington special to the *Times* says the negro exodus is assuming vast proportions and is organized than ever. The tide this spring will set toward New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona.

HELP WANTED.

Notwithstanding the great increase of immigration there is a much greater demand upon the Labor Bureau at Castle Garden for certain classes of working people than can be supplied. This is particularly the case with servant girls.

CANADIAN.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, April 17.

THE LIBRARY REPORT.

The report of the Library Committee was laid before Parliament yesterday. It recommended the purchase of the Hart collection of medals and coins relating to the history of Canada. All the most important events in the history of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are represented. Among the more notable of the series under Louis the Fourteenth and Louis the Fifteenth of France are medals commemorative of: 1st, the appointment of the Duke Damville as viceroy of Nouvelle France in 1644; 2nd, a series referring to battles by which the country was confirmed to the Government of France; 3rd, the defeat of Sir William Phipps' expedition against Quebec in 1690; 4th, the foundation of Fort Louisbourg (Cape Breton) in 1720; 5th, the several sieges the fort sustained; 6th, the first victories of the French in the seven years war and medallions having special reference to the commercial value of the country to France. Under the British Government are a series specially devoted to events

In the conquest of Canada, 1755 to 1763, such as the capture of Fort Louisbourg by Admiral Boscawen; the capture of Quebec; the surrender of Montreal and the conquest of Canada completed. Also others giving full particulars of every battle fought, and the death, with portrait, of General Wolfe. They report that the library clerks are entitled to the benefit of the Civil Service Act of 1868, and that they should be generally raised as first or second-class clerks. There had been an additional outlay for the purchase of books since the establishment of the Supreme Court, and consequently an additional sum to this year is asked, for the purpose of wiping out the indebtedness.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, April 17.)

THE LICENSE COMMISSIONERS held a meeting on Thursday, at which, among other subjects, the matter of the sale by brewers of liquor to unlicensed places was discussed. A memorial bearing on this question was presented by the Licensed Victuallers' Association. The commissioners decided to refer the matter to a committee to report on the subject at a meeting to be held on the 24th inst. for the month preceding the date for granting new licenses. There is very decided opposition to granting so many licenses as has been usual.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED IMMIGRANTS, passengers of the "Sardinian," arrived by the Grand Trunk train yesterday. About forty remained here. A few were distributed west of the city, and the balance went to the Western States.

A DEPUTATION from Simcoe County waited on the Attorney General yesterday, requesting that the county should be relieved from the expense of the administration of justice in Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, and especially in regard to some townships which are municipally connected with Victoria County. The usual consideration was promised to the representations by Mr. Mowat.

THE NEW WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BUILDING, corner of Deacon Avenue and Wolsey street (Mr. Wallace's), is to open tomorrow. It is erected on the Owers house plan, like Crescent Street Church, Montreal, and is built of white brick.

THE TEA DUTY.—The *Globe* after referring to Mr. Bowell's statements that such business as that of the Messrs. Lamb's will not be interfered with, says that the differential duty was intended to throw the tea trade in the hands of Canadian importers, but has instead handed it over to foreign exporters, and adds, "Only by removing the differential duty can the monopoly of the foreign exporters be broken down, only thus can Canadian merchants escape from unfair competition. But if that were done the late administration would be justified by the admission of their blundering opponents. The tea taxes are therefore to be maintained in their iniquity, solely that the Finance Minister may not have to acknowledge his monstrous mistake."

QUEBEC.

(Via Dominion Line, April 17.)

A BIG HOTEL.—A number of wealthy capitalists here contemplate erecting a monster hotel near and commanding the Dufferin Terrace. A New York architect of high repute has been lately making plans for the undertaking. It is said the Local Government favors the scheme, and will sell the lands and houses of the site selected at a reasonable figure.

A HEAVY AND BLINDING SNOW-STORM has set in this morning, with high wind and drifts.

THE COLONELCY of the 9th Battalion will be offered to Mr. A. P. Caron, M.P.

FIRES.

KINGSTON, April 17.—About one o'clock this (Saturday) morning a fire broke out in Waddingham's steam saw mill located on Ontario street, Kingston, and burned very fiercely, the glare of the fire illuminating the whole city. The fire quickly communicated to Mr. Waddingham's residence and to the engine house and building where the mouldings were stored, all of which were totally destroyed. Large quantities of lumber were piled in the vicinity, but by the exertions of the firemen the greater part of it was saved. Most of Mr. Waddingham's furniture was saved. Loss about \$15,000. No insurance.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

Per Allan's SS. "Circassian," James Wylie, master, from Halifax 17th April.—James Baneroff, John Beattie, J. S. Evans, Mr. Fellows, Mrs. Foulow, seven children and nurse, Mr. Findlay, Leslie H. Grant, Miss Jones, P. F. X. Lefevre, Mr. Moore, Jas. Morrison, John A. Robertson, Dr. Shuttle, the Rev. P. C. Smith, A. Stewart, Mr. Tickle, Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. Whitehead.

WEATHER REPORT

THE AMERICAN STUDENT IN PARIS

Along with all the educational advantages, however, Paris offers constant temptation to a young man, to sin and dissipation of the worst kind. No city in the United States offers anything like it. He is assailed from the moment he first sets foot in Paris, when perhaps some well-meaning, but misinformed friend, will tell him that he must by no means touch the water, that it will surely make him sick, that his only safety is in drinking wine. Safety! God only knows how many young men have been ruined, body and soul, by following just such advice as this. Paris water has never killed any one yet, but Paris wine has killed thousands. The ordinary red wine, vin ordinaire, is in itself quite harmless, and men drink it all their lives without suffering any evil effects; but if one takes vin ordinaire, why refuse Bordeaux? And if Bordeaux is taken, why not Champagne? And then why not "do as the Romans," and take their little glass of cognac? It may do for a Frenchman who has been accustomed to wine from infancy, to drink all these and more, but let an American with all the associations and habits of his native land, drinking to him, try to do the same, and the chances are ten to one that the illness will soon come when he will have to be helped home after a night's debauch. Most of the American students drink, and naturally they try to defend their position by charging it all to the bad water.

But there are other sins which have men even more than wine. There are laws against drunkenness, but there is neither law nor public sentiment against going to a ball at the Bullier or the Mabille, and the Americans are always found at both of these, and even worse places. Some of them excuse themselves by a desire to see Paris life, to study human nature. As if a man needs an introduction to the devil to know what he is doing! The great danger in Paris student life is the desire to be wicked as he chooses. If a young man runs into dissipation, and mars and degrades the body that God gave him, he can put on a new coat and silk hat, and walk down the Boulevard, and be just as much respected as before, while his elders call it enjoying life, and talk vaguely about vital force and young blood.

There are American churches here, plenty of them, but the American students are not a church-going set, and this is as true of the ladies as of the gentlemen. There are plenty of things that can be done on Sunday. In the summer one can go out with paint-box and easel and study in the fields. In the winter there is regular work to be done at the school, or there are exhibitions or concerts to attend, and so church is neglected. There are many who laud in Paris with the best intentions in regard to church-going, but they take no particular pains to hunt up a church, no one seeks them out, and by the time they are here a few months they have such an apathy for religious work that no amount of persuasion can get them inside a church door. Perhaps they may attend some of the French churches a while for the sake of the language, but this they understand but dimly and it soon loses interest. And even when, by exception, a young man has been induced to connect himself with a church, it is very difficult to keep him there. The influence of his professor, his fellow students and his companions all tends to draw him away. The congregations at the church are often quite slim, and the members do not seem to have much more than just enough faith to keep their own hearts alive. If he absent himself one Sunday, no one says anything; two Sundays, still no notice; if three Sundays, possibly some one may smile and wonder where Young Mr. So-and-so is, but no one hounds him up, and he is left to drift off into a Sabbathless, godless life. There is an English Young Men's Christian Association, but it is on the Rue Montmartre, a mile and a half from the Latin quarter, and very few Americans even know of its existence. There is not a single church on the left bank of the Seine, where services are held in English, and young men who at home were accustomed to a regular attendance at divine worship, will consider the amount of work they might accomplish or enjoyment they might have Sunday morning, and then rebel against a long walk to the Rue de Berri or the Rue Bayard.

But because the American students drink, do not attend church, and are prone to dissipation, it does not mean that they are a bad set, or that because some dissipate they will all return home with wasted bodies and blackened hearts. They do not go to church; still in other respects it can fairly be said that the majority of them are an honor to their country and their bringing up, and the American student has to be very far gone indeed before he loses the innate respect for women which comes with his Anglo-Saxon blood, or forgets his own manhood.—The Standard.

ENTERTAINMENTS WITHOUT INTRODUCTIONS

A persistent effort has been made this season in various circles of society here to entertain guests without giving introductions, but the effort has not been by any means inspiring. The custom is borrowed from England, where it is kept up in spite of the ill success attending it. The average Englishman and woman are not particularly amiable, and have a few of the traits which make society agreeable that they often enjoy themselves most, or are bored least—it means the same thing with them—when they do not feel obliged to be courteous to anybody, or to say anything beyond necessities. They think they have a delightful time if they can spend an evening in standing around, gazing abstractedly at the company, and drinking out to an acquaintance or two that "the thing is decidedly slow, you know, my dear boy," never remembering that they are part of, and directly responsible for, its slowness. Americans are not much more sociable by nature than their Anglo-Saxon kinsmen, but they are quicker witted, more sympathetic, more capable of thought and speech, and less inclined to visit their friends' homes for the express purpose of getting bored, knowing that they can be bored sufficiently without any additional effort. They go into society for a change, to entertain and be entertained, moderately at least, and when they are disappointed they withdraw and repeat the experiment under more favorable circumstances. But many an Englishman, while declaring that he is bored to death, will stay an entire evening with no prospect or hope of relief, till afterward how much he has suffered, and yet be eager to suffer again in exactly the same way. No wonder they reprobate the absence of introductions. But we as people do not, and can never be made to do so. We will not speak to men, much less to women, to whom we have not been presented, and we certainly will not hold a conversation with them. Our temperaments contrast us, and we cannot, at least we care not to overcome it. With Frenchmen, Italians, men with Germans, it is different. They love to be introduced to the sake of talking; they use persons as excuses for conversation or dissipation. They are indifferent to introductions; they have no ice to break, no disposition that needs thawing. We are frequently made very agreeable and genial to another by introduction, but without it we are not likely to get on at all. We should, as a rule, prefer relinquishing society to going about seeking and pursuing people whom we do not know and often have never met before.—N. Y. Times.

THIRTY ATTEMPTS were made against Louis Berlioz's life. Seven of them have become historical, and are set down among the records of his reign. In the year 1833, a pistol shot by Bergeron; 1837, infernal machine by Fieschi; 1836, pistol shot by Aitbald; same year, another pistol shot by Meunier; 1840, a gun shot by Darnes; 1846, a rifle shot by Joseph Henri, while the king is assuring the crowd that he is unhurt, fire again, and again misses him.

A STOCK JOBBING SCHEME.

The bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Harri, of Ohio, to establish regulations as to imported goods in bond and with duties paid, which provide that it shall not be lawful to transport imported goods, wares, merchandise in bond or with duty paid, or any products or manufactures of the United States, from one port or place in the United States to any other port or place therein, when any portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage, except that the same is permitted by existing treaty, is looked upon by the railway managers in this city as having been inspired by stock speculators in the interest of Jay Gould, who just now seems to have considerable influence with certain Congressmen. No one believes that such a bill could have been introduced for any other purpose than to add Gould and other stock jobbers to depress the value of Canadian and North western roads and help to give Gould's South-western line a "boom." A law of that kind would not only ruin all the Canadian roads having their termini in the United States and forming portions of east-and-west trunk lines, but would also ruin the New York Central, Detroit & Milwaukee, and nearly all other Michigan roads, while the North-western lines from Chicago would be immense sufferers. The railway men here say the scheme is too ridiculous to be considered in earnest for one moment. It is not believed that Vanderbilt has anything to do with the matter. While the destruction of the Grand Trunk might prove very pleasant to him, the fact that the Michigan Central and Canada Southern, in both of which he holds a controlling interest, would also be seriously damaged, would prevent him from siding in such a scheme, not considering at all the fact that the Great West-ern forms the best connection between the Michigan Central and the New York Central.

If an act of real import should be made to pass such a law the entire North-west would rise to a man and teach the corruptionists that their interests cannot thus be trifled with. It is not believed, however, that there is any danger that the scheme will ever be heard of again.—Chicago Tribune, April 11th.

THE COST OF THE SWORD.

The London Economist shows, by a statement in three columns, the cost of the sword which has been the unity of Germany has probably exceeded Europe. For this purpose it takes the budgets, the military expenditures and the national debts of the different European States in 1879, and collates them with the respective accounts for 1865, before the utter overthrow of Austria in the seven weeks' war had sent every neighbor of Prussia to the arms. The figures for the four years ago the budgets of Europe were drawn upon a very liberal scale, and contemplated, if they did not secure, adequate defensive preparations. All the great powers believed themselves in a condition to make good their frontiers against any single assailant; while Prussia, as the event proved, had accumulated an irresistible force out of the present expenditure of Germany. Yet the figures of 1865 look very small when placed beside those of last year. Here is the comparison:

Table with columns for Year (1865, 1879), Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Greece, Switzerland, Turkey, and Total. Values range from 5,750,000 to 1,994,000,000.

Here is an increase of \$935,250,000 in the annual national expenditures of the European states, an augmentation of 46.9 per cent. Of this addition nearly two-thirds may be ascribed to military expenditures, or indirectly to interest upon national debts due almost exclusively to war. The total of the national liabilities of European states shows an increase of 61.5 per cent., as will be seen by the following statement:

Table with columns for National Debt of European States, Amount in 1879, and Increase in 14 years. Values range from 13,133,500,000 to \$ 8,489,250,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMARKABLE FATALITY.—Seven years ago James Cresce came to this country from England, he had his wife, son and daughter behind him. His wife and son followed soon after, and the family settled near New York city. They intended to send for the daughter as soon as possible, but just as the necessary funds had been saved, Mrs. Cresce became sick and died, and the expenses of her illness and burial ate up the fund. A second time the goodly sum was exhausted, when the son died and the money was again diverted. The father set himself to work to lay by another fund, and had succeeded within a few dollars, when on Thursday last he died.

A FAST-DAY PROCLAMATION.—Governor Davis, of Maine, in his fast-day proclamation, devoutly says: "This custom has come down to us from our fathers. On this day they sought forgiveness of sins, and carried all their wants to God in prayer. Let us, with sins as numerous, wants as great, and burdens as heavy, ask, as they did, forgiveness and help from the only true source. Let us ask God for wisdom; for honesty of purpose; for peace and plenty; for States and national prosperity; for the success of every effort in behalf of free government; and let us humble ourselves before Him and acknowledge His providence in all the events of life."

THE ADVANTAGES which accrue to druggists through the use of abbreviated Latin in prescriptions received a good illustration in Boston on the other day. A young man went into a druggist's shop and handed a prescription on which a few grains of chloride of zinc in a pint of water was ordered in regular prescription form. The total cost at retail was probably about a cent, but the druggist unblushingly asked for seventy-five. When remonstrated with for charging so much for putting on a prescription, the ingredients and cost of which were named to him, he answered that he did not suppose that the customer could read the prescription, and, as he could, only ten cents would be charged. In this state of affairs it seems advisable to learn to read prescriptions.

THE DOG SUPREME OVER WILD BEASTS.—Among the animals belonging to the late Charles Rice, which arrived at New York recently by the steamship "Rehain," were three bears and a dog in one of the cages. It is well known that the mere presence of a dog in a cage of other animals, no matter how savage or wild they may be, will sometimes prevent them from fighting. Why this is so animal tapers can offer only theories in explanation. It is said that tigers and lions in the jungle will run from the presence of a dog as they do from that of a man, unless pressed by hunger or standing in defence of offspring. Mr. Rice before his death, as an experiment, and without much hope of success, introduced a large dog, a cross between a mastiff and a bull terrier, into a cage containing two entirely untamed polar bears and a Russian black bear. The effect surprised him. The dog instantly asserted a mastery over his companions, although

any one of them could have killed him in two minutes. He seems to feel the necessity of keeping the upper hand, and of not letting any one of them intrude his teeth in warm blood. As soon as trouble threatens the peace-maker has but to show his teeth and growl in order to restore harmony.

TOLERATION IN TURKEY.—During the public discussion of the case of Lie. Koeller, whose release Sir Henry Layard demanded from the Porte, a letter, signed "A Nonsergian," appeared in the Times. If not from the pen of the venerable Lord Stratford Canning, it reminds us of the time when his influence made England feared and honored in Turkey. "The religious difficulty in Turkey has come to a satisfactory solution, viz. the Khodja, whose 'unpardonable wickedness' consisted in revising a translation of our prayer-book to keep himself and his family from starvation, after receiving no salary for nearly two years, is simply to be banished to an island believed to be beyond the reach of fanatical violence. It is added that the missionary's papers will some day be returned to him. This arrangement, if honestly carried out, will be in a measure satisfactory. But I have good ground for again asking whether the repeated treaties signed by the Turkish authorities granting religious freedom to their subjects are to remain a dead letter? If I had the honor of sitting at the feet of Sir H. Layard for one minute, I would surely whisper in his Excellency's ear a little epigram which an aged relative taught me some time in the last century:— 'Tender handed stroke a settle, And it stings you for your pains; If you strike a man of mettle, And it stings you, 'tis well repaid; And it stings you, 'tis well repaid.'

THE MANUFACTURE OF OLEOMARGARINE.—A Parliamentary paper has just been issued in London containing a report forwarded by the British Consul-General in New York, of 'an article made to resemble butter, and known by the name of butyrene.' From the report we learn that 'the only firm in New York manufacturing this butyrene was the Commercial Manufacturing Company, and they were licensed. This company commenced business in 1875, and their operations soon attained considerable proportions—as much as 500,000 pounds of fat per week having been converted into this butyrene, which, at the rate of 24 pounds of fat to 1 pound of oil, would produce 20,000 pounds of oil or butter. The average wholesale price received in New York for oleomargarine oil and butter since 1875 had been thirteen cents per pound for the oil and fifteen cents per pound for the butter. During the last two years the manufacture of the company had yielded 80,000 pounds of oil and butter per week; of this 75 per cent. was the oil product. This would give a yearly exportation to the company of about 3,000,000 pounds, and it was estimated that now an equal quantity was made by outside manufacturers. The shipments were made to Hamburg, Bremen and Rotterdam, but none, he was informed, to the United Kingdom. The Commercial Manufacturing Company chiefly sent their consignments to Rotterdam, and from there the oil was sent to a place called Ose, and other towns. It was mixed with a certain proportion of milk to give it a butter flavor, and coloring ingredients to perfect the resemblance to butter, and was then churned and converted into butyrene. It was then reshipped to France and England, chiefly to England. With the paper are enclosed extracts from papers as to the healthfulness of the manufacture as an article of food.—English Paper.

Tenders.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. STOCK OF DRY GOODS, IN BELLEVILLE. Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 22nd inst. for the stock belonging to the estate of John Sutherland, amounting to \$9,280.62. Tenders other than for cash to name the security of bond. The stock and inventory can be seen on application to M. E. Bobila, Esq., Belleville. Inventory can also be seen at the office of the undersigned. THOMAS DARLING, 187 St. James Street, Montreal, 17th April, 1880.

Fancy Goods.

1880. STRICTLY CASH NO CREDIT

- 1. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Marriage Presents.
2. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Birthday Presents.
3. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Holiday Gifts.
4. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Choice Goods.
5. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Good Value.
6. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Umbrellas.
7. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Sunshades.
8. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Bazarinas.
9. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Ladies' Scarfs.
10. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Fans.
11. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Girdles.
12. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Gendolichas.
13. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs.
14. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Gent's Dressing Gowns.
15. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Brushes, Hair, Tooth and Nail.
16. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Silver Jewelry.
17. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Frames of all sorts.
18. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Photo and Auto Albums.
19. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Inkstands and Stationery.
20. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Desks and Portfolios.
21. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Shaving, Toilet and Hand Mirrors.
22. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Pipes and Pocket Boxes.
23. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Portfolios.
24. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Sewing Boxes.
25. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Toilet Sets.
26. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Fine Vases.
27. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Opera Glasses.
28. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Photographs.
29. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Jardenale Potte.
30. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Walking Sticks.
31. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Clocks.
32. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Boxes.
33. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Bibles and Prayer Books.
34. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Goods of every description.
35. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Goods at every price.
36. Go to WILLIAM B. CRAIG for Goods cheaper than wholesale prices.

WILLIAM B. CRAIG, Importer, 34 Rue d'Orleans, Montreal.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a few choice pedigree Apple and Durham Cows, Heifers and Halls, at the St. Francis Agricultural College, Richmond, Que.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE, Family Hackaway, from the well-known manufacturer of W. H. Bradley, New Haven, Conn., in first-class condition, will be sold cheap. Apply 714 Parson street, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m.

PAINT and Drug Mixing Machine FOR SALE. Cost \$500. Will be sold for \$75. Guaranteed in perfect order. R. H. BUCHANAN & CO., 602 Craig street, Montreal.

HORSE FOR SALE. Apply at the "Witness" Office.

DUFFERIN COOKING RANGE! WITH SUMMER ATTACHMENT.

We are prepared to offer the above well-known range at a figure far below the present market price. Also, a large assortment of Coal and Wood Ranges, and Cook Stoves. All guaranteed.

HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE, TINWARE, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY, AD AT LOWEST PRICES! STOVE AND RANGE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY HENRY PROWSE & CO., COR. ST. PETER AND CRAIG STS.

Situations Vacant.

- WANTED, a man to attend an Engine and Boiler, and make himself generally useful. Apply to C. WILSON & CO., 584 Craig street.
WANTED, an intelligent Youth, for an insurance office. Salary first year \$100. Address EDWARD H. BAKER, "Witness" Office.
WANTED, a Housemaid, who can sew well. Apply to Mrs. EVANS, 21 Milton street, off Chateaufort.
WANTED, Watch maker's Apprentice; one with a little knowledge of the business preferred. Address W. A. CHAMBERLAIN, "Witness" Office.
WANTED, a good General Servant; country girl preferred; small family. 1,602 St. Catherine street.
WANTED, a young Girl for housework. 87 Henry st.
WANTED, General Servant. Good references required. 14 Cadieux street.
WANTED, a Man, accustomed to driving large steam boilers. Address Box 1152, Montreal.
WANTED, an experienced Housemaid. Must understand washing at table. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 1,100 Dorchester street.

Board and Rooms.

- ROOMS, well furnished, with good Board. Mrs. BERNER, 15 Aylmer street.
ROOMS, partly furnished, pleasantly situated and comfortable, suitable for two families, to let for the summer months, in the picturesque and healthy Village of New Glasgow, easy access from Montreal. For particulars address the Rev. CHARLES BRIDGEMAN, New Glasgow, N.S.
ROOM for one or two gentlemen. 137 Mansfield street.
ROOMS.—Large well furnished Rooms (front and back parlors). 20 Brunswick street.
ROOMS. 133 Henry street.
ROOMS.—Vacancies, 21 Mansfield street, near Palace.
ROOMS, with or without board. 201 Henry street.
ROOMS with Board. 820 Ontario street.
ROOM.—A couple of young men can be accommodated with Board and Room in a private family. Apply at 18 1/2 St. Margaret st.

WHITEWASH BRUSHES.

Point and Varnish Brushes, Wash, Toilet, Bristle Brushes, Paperhangers' and "sippers" Brushes, Housecleaning Brushes, ULEYS' BRUSH WORKS, Rheumatics' Wheel Brushes only \$1.75.

COSTUME Dress and Mantle Making.

Costume Dress and Mantle Making. The latest styles. All orders finished promptly and accurately, being under the personal supervision of Mrs. M. B. MURPHY, 1,325 St. Catherine street, Queen's Hall Block.

MONEY TO LEND.

MONEY TO LEND. On first mortgage on improved city property, at rates of interest in accordance with the security offered. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 191 St. James street.

Employment Wanted.

- EMPLOYMENT—A lady would like a situation as Housekeeper or Companion; will be glad to make herself useful. Address M. N. "Witness" Office.
EMPLOYMENT.—A respectable Protestant Woman desires a situation as Nurse to one or two feeble children; willing to go to the country; best city references given. Address JANE, "Witness" Office.
EMPLOYMENT wanted, as Book-keeper, assistant do. Cashier, or any position of trust, in office, by one of considerable experience, who can furnish the highest testimonials relative to character and ability. Address P. O. Box, 604.
EMPLOYMENT.—A Young Married Man and Wife, Protestant, with situations to either or separately—man as first-class Grocer and Wife as Experienced Housemaid. Address GEORGE, "Witness" Office.
EMPLOYMENT.—Ladies require sewing or knitting done, or women to work by day, please apply at the FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE, 24 St. Antoine street.
EMPLOYMENT. Wanted, by a young man, a situation as Plain Cook; willing to wash and iron. Apply at 13 Jorue street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, on Thursday, the 8th inst., a large Black Newfoundland Dog; few white hairs on chest. The finder will be rewarded on returning him to 246 St. Antoine st.

LOST, a Scotch Terrier, light brown, ears clipped; answers to the name of "Rags." A liberal reward will be given to anyone returning the same to 78 St. Peter st.

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

WANTED, by the 1st May, a small Brick House, centrally located, of 5 or 7 rooms, by a good tenant; 50 children. Please state particulars and lowest terms. Address C. R. W., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, for 1st May, Loom Fixer for one set mill; one understanding Dyeing or Finishing preferred; must be temperate. Apply, making salary required, to J. B. ROBERT, Beauchampoulin Street, Montreal, Quebec.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

WEST-END PRIVATE SCHOOL, 190 MOUNTAIN STREET. A new term will commence on MONDAY, 12th April. Fees, \$6 for term of ten weeks. A. H. H. NOLD, Principal.

To Let.

TWO First-class Houses to let, cheap. Apply at 132 Mackay street, near St. Brocks.

TO LET, Tenement House, at 1,098 St. Catherine street. Apply to A. McINTYRE, 132 Mackay street.

HOUSE TO LET, 1,399 St. Catherine street, near Metcalfe street. Suitable for a professional man. Rent \$200, no taxes.

TO LET, at moderate rentals. House, No. 151 Metcalfe street. House, No. 200 Gray street. Lower Tenement, 170 1/2 St. Hubert street.

TO LET, House, No. 39 Chomedey street; rent low. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, 45 Victoria Square, at Longueuil, LaSalle.

TO LET, at Longueuil, for the Summer months a fine Cottage, near the Ferry; partly furnished. Apply to HENRY W. WALKER, G. T. R., Jacques Cartier Square.

TO LET, Houses, in good situation; rent \$20 to \$25. HENRY MILLEN, 718 Craig st.

TO LET, a Cottage, 132 Cadieux street, 8 apartments, bath and W.C., perfect order, very comfortable, desirable locality; rent \$13 per month, without taxes. Apply at No. 132 Cadieux street.

TO LET, Tenements, Nos 240, 242 and 244 St. Charles Harmonie street. Rent low. Apply to THOS. PHILLIPS, 3 Evans street.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT. Furnished or unfurnished, a SEAT COTTAGE, containing six rooms, and a cellar with an out-house, and well attached. Rent moderate. For further particulars enquire at this office, or at the Post Office, St. Lambert.

TO LET, that desirable house, 25 McGill College Avenue, occupied by A. Murray, Esq., in good order; heated by furnace; fitted up with bath, gas, brasses and nickel work; well drained and stable in rear. Apply to JAMES HILDARD, 153 Metcalfe street.

TO LET or for Sale, that beautiful situated Residence, on the corner of Lower Machine and Cole St., Paul Road, with large garden, sheds and stables in rear, and a carriage house. Apply to GEORGE B. MUIR, 90 St. Francois Xavier st.

TO LET, Furnished House or part of one; rent low. Apply at 134 St. Peter st.

TO LET, a House, at Lachine. Apply to HUGH BRODIE, Notary Public, Exchange Bank Building.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, No. 1,758 St. Catherine Street, corner Fort. Large House, pleasantly located, beautifully furnished, Stable and Carriage house adjoining. Immediate possession. Rent low to a suitable tenant. Apply to JOHN M. HUFF, 118 St. James street, opposite the Post-Office.

TO LET, House, No. 12 Milton street. Rent \$425 per annum including taxes. Apply to DAVID BROWN, 219 St. James st.

TO LET, Possession on or before 1st May, the first class Dwelling House, No. 2 Portland Place, 254 L. Antone street, in good order, and having modern improvements. JAMES TORRANCE, 104 St. Peter street.

TO LET, No. 37 Mackay street; all modern improvements and first-class House. Convenient to business. Apply to H. MURRO, 23 Brunswick street, or 60 St. James street.

HOUSES to Rent, in different parts of the city. Apply at Office, 19 St. James street, R. STANLEY BAGO.

STORE TO LET.—That Strong, Substantial, Commodious Building, Nos. 750, 752, 754 Craig street, second house from Victoria Square suited for wholesale or manufacturing business; will be let low in whole or in part to desirable tenants; the situation is central; the building is capable of subdivision; contains four flats with good cellars, heat and rear entrance. Apply to W. A. MERRY, 229 St. James street.

Property for Sale.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A highly cultivated farm of Forty Acres with commodious summer residence; pleasantly situated; well improved; the situation is central; the building is capable of subdivision; contains four flats with good cellars, heat and rear entrance. Apply to W. A. MERRY, 229 St. James street.

SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS and also City Properties to be disposed of on very advantageous terms. Apply to TRUST AND LOAN CO. OF CANADA, 14 St. James street.

For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. The desirable Cottage No. 1,710 St. Catherine st., lately occupied by Dr. Davies, is heated by furnace; range in kitchen and all other modern improvements; rat proof; Garden in rear. Apply to O. W. SPANTON, 191 St. James st.

Removal.

REMOVED.—The undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his numerous customers and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has enjoyed for the past year, and would ask a continuance of support. Having removed to more commodious premises, I will be glad to execute all kinds of Picture Framing, etc., at moderate prices. A call solicited. W. H. HAYES, 26 1/2 Henry street, a few doors north from the old stand.

Notices.

MONEY TO LEND, At low rate on first mortgage. O. W. SPANTON, 191 St. James street.

THE McTAVISH STREET School will be re-opened on St. 970 Sherbrooke street on the 1st May. H. V. LYALL, Principal.

Apothecaries, &c.

G. L. WIGHT, DISPENSING CHEMIST, 535 ST. JOSEPH STREET, CORNER OF BICHMOND MONTREAL. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded by the proprietor personally. Open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a.m., and from 6 to 6 p.m.

CAMPBELL! CAMPBELL! Finest English and American. For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

WAX FLAMERS.—The largest stock of Sheet Wax and Balmers in the Glasgow Drug Hall.

ST. GENEVEVE MINERAL WATERS.—A fresh supply just received from the spring at the Glasgow Drug Hall. Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTIG, Druggist, 400 No. Dame street.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND, M.A. ZION CHURCH. SATURDAY—BISS MEETING FOR CHILDREN, at 3.30. EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK.

Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, at 11 a.m. WESLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Children's Meeting at 4 p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Hammond and the Committee will be exceedingly thankful for hearty Christian co-operation.

REVIVAL MEETINGS. INSPECTOR STREET CHURCH. REV. R. MACKAY (Evangelist) will preach to-morrow, April 18th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH. The following discourse will be delivered on successive SUNDAY EVENINGS by the Rev. J. P. STERSON, LL.B.

WESLEY CHURCH, CONGREGATIONAL. ST. CATHERINE ST., NEAR PHILIPPS SQUARE. Rev. JAMES ROY, M.A., Pastor.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT. On MONDAY Evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Hall of St. Andrew's Church.

WESTERN HOSPITAL. A meeting of the Governors will be held in the Long Room, Mechanics' Hall, on MONDAY, 19th April at 3 p.m.

ART ASSOCIATION. THE GALLERY, Phillips' Square. A Special Exhibition of Paintings by Canadian Artists, including the Diploma courses by Canadian students, is now open to the public from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

GRAND MUSICAL LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT. On TUESDAY EVENING, 20th April, 1880, at the SCHOOL-ROOM, STANLEY STREET.

NOTICE.—The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Female Home Society, being the twelfth year of its history, will be held at 420 St. James Street, at 12 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 17th of April, 1880.

SPECIAL NOTICES. FEATHERS.—A large stock of beautiful ostrich feathers, at most moderate prices, just opened for retail trade at De Fontenay & Co's, Importers and Manufacturers, 21 and 4 Phillips Square.

NO LOSS can be more fatal to beauty, especially in the female sex, than the loss of the hair; glossy, luxuriant hair is one of the most powerful of all personal charms.

THE BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD.—Messrs. G. & Co. beg to inform the public that they have no connection with Geo. F. Gallagher, or Gallagher & Co., and that these parties have nothing to do with the genuine Beaconsfield Vineyard, which was established by Mr. Menzies some three years ago, and is the only vineyard at Beaconsfield or in the vicinity.

SALE at 126 Durocher Street, on Tuesday evening, 20th inst. Furniture, &c., all in nice order. Thomas J. Potter, auctioneer.

MESSES. MCGIBBIN & BAIRD have instructed Mr. Potter, auctioneer, to sell out their fine stock of goods in the Italian Warehouse, 221 St. James Street, without reserve, on Wednesday next. Families, hotel keepers and others will find this a splendid opportunity. The stock is very good, and was carefully selected for family trade.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending April 3rd, and the corresponding week of last year—

Table with columns for April, 1880 and April, 1879, showing circulation figures for Monday through Saturday.

Table with columns for Montreal Almanac, Sun Rise, Moon Phase, and Moon Sets.

The Daily Witness

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880.

LIVERPOOL has become the site of an Episcopal see, to the possession of which, says the Times, "there is a certain social and 'civic prestige attached.' These advantages may not be particularly inconsistent with the commercial spirit which is the characteristic of Liverpool, but we cannot help regarding the social advantages detailed by the Times as somewhat incongruous, and also as somewhat unlikely of attainment. It says: 'There is a certain Old World atmosphere of dignity and calm which pervades the precincts of a cathedral; there is also the un-fading attraction of daily cathedral services and of occasional functions of greater ceremony. Thus the new dignity brings with it a blended halo of old associations and new activities, and seems to stamp a town at once as belonging to the civic and ecclesiastical aristocracy of the country.' Liverpool has long attained the proportions of a city, and now by the founding of the new bishopric it has become one in name. The Rev. Canon Ryle, the celebrated evangelical clergyman, has been appointed Bishop of the new See, and St. Peter's has been chosen as the Cathedral Church.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Hammond spoke on that solemn warning in the second of Hebrews, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation, which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard it." One application of it, however, he did not make, that to the work of Mr. Hammond himself and other evangelists. If God bears such men witness by gifts of His Spirit, those who neglect, either for themselves or in the interest of others, to aid or take advantage of the work, incur a heavy responsibility—a responsibility which, of course, rests between themselves and God, but yet which it becomes them seriously to consider. The Apostle Paul says to the Corinthians, speaking of himself and his fellow apostles and evangelists, "We are fools for Christ's sake, while you join faith in Christ with worldly wisdom." "We are counted as the refuse of the earth, the off-scouring of all things." To many, even of sincere Christians, Mr. Hammond and men like him may seem no better than the apostle did in his day to the respectable Christians of Corinth; but enlightened Christians and those who desire to know the Gospel as a living power, owned of God's spirit to the salvation of men, should be prepared to look deeper than this, and to recognize divine power, manifesting itself in such work as that which has been going on in our city for the last few weeks. It is matter for rejoicing and thankfulness that so many attend Mr. Hammond's meetings, and that so many find the Saviour in so doing, but it would be well that the number should be still greater, and that the work should meet with still more general recognition of all Christians. Thoughtful men should also consider the evidence afforded by the multitudes of all ages and classes who crowd these meetings, and by the manifest impression made, that there is a demand for a vivid and living presentation of Scripture truth, and that those who may listen unmoved from week to week to much good teaching, are at once interested and awakened under the fervid appeals of the evangelist. A word now with regard to the management of these meetings. There are many who have the utmost sympathy with their object, and anxious to co-operate, who are hindered from doing so by the constraint under which those who attend them feel themselves placed. Leaving clergymen make the remark that they would be much pleased to take part if they were not so taken possession of. Whatever be the reason, most persons like to act freely and in accordance with their own realization of duty, and whether right or wrong it is natural that men who are in the habit of acting as leaders in the church should not like to put themselves in a position where they must either stand up and sit down, take the platform or console the penitent, at the beck of another, or else place themselves in antagonism to the management of the meeting. We think much would be gained by not resorting to processes which require persons in God's name to act as they may not wish, by allowing more freedom of action or inaction to ministers and

others who may be present, and by less freedom in personal references.

LITERARY REVIEW.

COOKERY, SIMPLE AND COMPOUND. Miss Matilda Lees Dods, who took one of the earliest first-class diplomas issued by the South Kensington School of Cookery, and who has since devoted herself to teaching cookery as a fine art, has prepared a volume of recipes intended to present a comprehensive insight into the general rules for the intelligent preparation of food, and at the same time clearly describes the several means and processes of arriving at desired results. The volume is entitled, The Art of Cooking (Toronto, Hart and Lawlinson), and contains much that will be useful to housekeepers. The South Kensington idea, however, of fine art in cookery, seems to consist largely in putting a great quantity of pepper and other condiments with every dish. This is merely a way of spoiling good food, and rendering it unfit for the human stomach, and we advise those who use the book to leave out a large proportion of the seasoning recommended if they would not have their children grow up dyspeptics or with a morbid craving for drink. Pepper can always be added at table by those who find it indispensable and should not be forced on all. Miss Dods' further suggestions of rum in ice-cream, Scotch whiskey in green tea and brandy in black coffee are alone sufficient to carry desolation into happy homes by encouraging a taste which is only too easily developed in our young people. It is, however, of extreme importance to know the best modes of cooking food, and we are glad that it has come to be a study considered worthy of attention, but it should be understood that the preparation of simple, wholesome food in a palatable manner really requires higher art than the mingling of twenty different ingredients in such a manner as to destroy the natural taste of each. (Dawson Bros.)

EDUCATIONAL. The Bible and its Study is a recent paper-covered book containing thirteen papers reprinted from the Sunday School Times, giving directions with regard to the intelligent use of the Bible. The papers are all by well-known writers whose opinions are of weight in their own departments. Dr. Thomson throws "Light from the Land on the Book." Prof. Rawlinson treats of "Oriental Discoveries;" Dr. Isaac H. Hall of "Eastern Manners and Customs;" Dr. Pressence touches on "The Book in the Early Church." Bishop Elliott shows how to use commentaries; Dr. Philip Schaff's subject is "Helps to Bible Study," while Dr. Phelps points out "The Light Spirit for that Study." Five or more copies of the book may be had for fifteen cents each. (John D. Wattles, Philadelphia.)

How to Secure and Retain Attention is a valuable little volume by Mr. James L. Hughes, Inspector of Public Schools, Toronto (W. J. Gage & Co.). Mr. Hughes considers that the most important work of a teacher both in regard to the learning of school lessons and the formation of proper mental habits by his pupils, is the development of the power to give concentrated and sustained attention to a subject. This power can, he thinks, be acquired even by teachers who have little natural aptitude for it, and the suggestions in this volume cannot fail to be of use to those who are seeking to improve themselves in this respect.

The Elements of Structural Botany is another volume of the Gage Educational Series (Toronto.) It has been prepared with special reference to the study of Canadian plants by Prof. Macoun, of Albert University, and Mr. H. B. Spotton, of Barrie. The woodcuts are from drawings from living specimens, and greatly add to the value of the work. The appendix contains a selection from examination papers on this subject from various colleges.

RECENT FICTION. Daudet's Kings in Exile is re-published by Leo and Shepard of Boston. It is a powerful work, giving a picture of Paris as the home of kings and nobles exiled from their various kingdoms or principalities. It shows the corruption of their mimic courts and the thorough depravity of their characters, exception being made, however, in favor of a few noble souls. Two short stories by Henry James, Jun., appear in one volume of "Harper's Half-Hour Series"—The Diary of a Man of Fifty and A Bundle of Letters. The latter purports to be a selection from the various letters written by the different inmates of a Parisian boarding-house to their respective friends, and shows very cleverly the very different views likely to be taken by individuals of different nationalities on points of character and action. A Foreign Marriage, or Buying a Title, which is No. 16 of "Harper's Library of American Fiction," shows an apparently careful study of Florentine society, and the cool bargaining by which American heiresses are disposed of to impoverished princes and counts. The Heart of It is one of the "Knickerbocker Novels" (Putnam Bros.). The scene is laid partly in New York city, partly on Blackwell's Island and partly among the gold mines of the West. The hero is an optimist, and one of the heroes is a hereditary dipsomaniac. All ends well, however, which would not probably be the case in real life. Daireen, one of the "Franklin Square Library," by

Frank Frankfort Moore, is a story of which the heroine is loved by the impoverished Standish MacDermot, the living representative of the ancient kings of Ireland. The scene is partly laid in Africa at the time of the recent Zulu war. Two Women, by Georgiana M. Craik. For Her Dear Sake, by May Cecil Hay, and Barbara, or Splendid Misery, by Miss M. E. Braddon, are recent issues of the same series. (Dawson Bros.)

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Lippincott's Magazine for April contains an illustrated paper describing the ruins of Uxmal, the buried city of Yucatan, which attests the existence at some former period on this Continent of a remarkable race of builders who were familiar with metal implements. That Uxmal was not built by the Aztecs however, is, the writer says, positively demonstrated by architectural and archaeological evidence, and indirectly by the entire absence of local tradition. Other articles in this number are "Life in Florida," by Mrs. Treat; "Eating," by Dr. Dulles; "The English Workman," by Octave Thanet, and "Three Lakes of Central New York," by Frank H. Taylor. The Canadian reprints of The Leisure Hour, The Sunday at Home and The Boys' Own Paper for April come to us from Wm. Warwick & Son, Toronto. The latter contains a combined Solitaire and Fox and Geese Board, which will doubtless be highly appreciated by the little folks. A new volume of Lippincott's Living Age commences with number for April 3rd. The price is \$3 a year. The Rose-Belton Canadian Monthly opens with a paper by the Rev. J. F. Stevenson in answer to an article in a former number by Mr. Le Sueur. There are also papers by "Fidelis," Hiram B. Stephens, Montreal, C. P. Mulvany, Toronto, Howard J. Duncan, Woodstock, &c. The Trumpet of Israel is a monthly magazine, published at 3 Crescent Place, Boston. It holds with Mr. Hine that the "Identity of our people with lost Israel is the first great essential required by the Scriptures to prepare the way for the second Advent." Letters on the Anglo-Israel Folly is a pamphlet taking the other side of this question. It is published at Truro, N.S., and the author signs himself A. Malachi. He calls the believers in the identity "Hinites," and their creed "Hinitism." The Art Amateur is a three-dollar monthly, issued in New York, and filled with information concerning every department of popular art. The April number is filled with illustrations, and contains as usual a loose sheet with designs for tiles, dessert plates, &c. The Penn Monthly is a Philadelphia magazine. The April number contains papers on "Saint Simon," "Fitz-John Porter," "The Third Term" and "The Falashes." The Canadian Methodist Magazine for April contains, as usual, several illustrated articles, besides other papers of interest. The principal writers in this number are the Rev. W. H. Withrow, Dr. Ryerson, Dr. Dewart, and the Rev. E. Barras. The Children's Missionary Crusade (Boston) is a monthly intended to interest children in missionary and temperance work. 30c a year. The Jewish Herald (London) is a penny monthly, and gives a record of Christian work among the Jews. Ehrlich's Fashion Quarterly for spring contains the latest fashions, and much useful information.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent) OTTAWA, April 17. The Pacific Railway debate was continued in the House yesterday, with the exception of some ten minutes. The Hon. Mr. Blake occupied the entire afternoon, and had among his hearers H.R.H. Princess Louise. The galleries were crowded as on the previous day. Mr. Blake appeared to speak with difficulty in his opening remarks, and had to request that he would not be interrupted by cross-questioning. The members were nearly all in their seats. Few were to be observed writing, and the strictest attention was paid throughout. It WAS A WORTHY AUDIENCE for a great effort. On Thursday night Mr. Blake spoke for three hours, and yesterday for about two hours and a half more, making five hours in all. To follow his argument closely would require too much space. Resuming at the point at which he stopped the previous evening, he reviewed the advantageous and exceptional circumstances operating in favor of the Western route, and then proceeded to show the propriety of showing that they did not give a fair basis in which to calculate the progress of our own North-West. An important factor in the settlement of those States had been the Tontonic element and it was natural to expect that the Germans would go where the great bulk of their countrymen were already settled. In the case of Irish immigration, the sins of the fathers were visited on the children so far as we are concerned, as Irishmen had been unable to forget in the advanced legislation of recent years the injustice which they had previously suffered. With the advent of the Liberal party in England so power was lent to hope for further remedial legislation. He would favor a moderate measure of Home Rule, which he believed would alone constitute a real basis for a thoroughly united kingdom. By calculations and deductions he endeavored to prove that the money which the Government expected to derive in the next ten years from the sale of lands in the North-West would not be realized, and that they would have to look elsewhere for the revenue. He wanted the experiment of BUILDING THE PACIFIC RAILWAY TO SUCCEED and consequently was of opinion that the country should unite in the construction of that portion of the work which was the backbone of the whole enterprise leaving until our position was more assured the construction of the section in British Columbia. He did not think that the risk of ruining the country should be run for the purpose of pleasing twelve thousand people on the Pacific coast. In order to throw light on the future he reviewed the past history of the country to show that the increase in the expending had outstripped the increase in the tax-paying power of the people, and the burdens which the present tariff inflicted were severely commented upon. He did not think that the policy which was now being carried out by the Government

was calculated to consolidate a great concentration. His policy would be to free the springs of legitimate revenue, to unbar the doors of legitimate trade, to free the people as far as possible from the grinding of taxation to return to a revenue tariff, the only legitimate tariff for the purpose of this country and which gave a certain measure of protection to the manufacturer, to inaugurate a system of economy and to reduce the expenditure in every branch with a view to making both ends meet. And if the Government would not do this, if they were determined to proceed in their present course, if they were determined in all else to risk the future of the country, he would say not to risk it in this. He would confine the country to the completion of a section, he would confine them to the projecting of the railway so far as necessary to settle the North-West and would save until their resources would permit the construction of the railway in British Columbia and not by airy dreams and fantastic visions risk the future of the country. He closed by moving in amendment to the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, "that the public interest requires that the work of constructing the Pacific Railway in British Columbia should be postponed." Mr. Buzette followed in one of HIS AMBIGUOUS SPEECHES in defence of the aspersions cast upon his province, particularly with regard to his barren character. He also expressed himself as entirely confident that the road would be completed. The Hon. Mr. Langevin vigorously defended the Government scheme and labored at length to prove that the Opposition were committed to building the entire line. Mr. Blake he thought was responsible for the late Government availing itself for tenders for the construction of the Yale-Kamloops branch, as he had never elected his protest against it. Mr. Blake here arose and defended himself by saying that he was absent from the country, and as a matter of fact had not known until November last, that tenders had been asked for. Mr. Langevin referred to Mr. Blake's utterances with reference to the improvement of the condition of the Irish people under a Liberal Government, and expressed his belief that the British Government, no matter what party held the reins of power, would do justice to Ireland. The member for West Durham had also sought to secure the support of Quebec members by explaining the delay in the construction of an eastern section, but his amendment had afforded them no relief and only proposed that the work on the British Columbia section should be postponed. Mr. Langevin was very patriotic in his utterances and spoke strongly in favor of the maintenance of our confederation in its entirety. It was true that we had only four millions of people, but the United States when seceding from Great Britain only had the same population, while now it had forty millions. Their country and their institutions were no better than ours and he thought we should have courage and spirit. When Mr. Langevin resumed his seat there was an awkward pause. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had ample notes before him on his desk, but evidently did not desire to commence his speech at such a late hour, it being eleven o'clock. Mr. Casgrain accordingly took the floor and talked for half an hour. THE ONLY POINT OF INTEREST IN HIS SPEECH was a statement that the French Canadian Conservatives could with difficulty get to vote against the amendment, and would vote for it unless it was amended so as not to involve the defeat of the Government. Mr. McInnes took up the question from a British Columbia standpoint, and argued that the adoption of the amendment would be a step in the direction of breaking up the Confederation, and would be a violation of faith with British Columbia. It was now 12 o'clock, and Mr. Charlton moved the adjournment of the debate. Sir John Macdonald insisted that a vote should be taken to-night. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said that he desired to speak, but was not prepared to go on that evening. The question was an important one, and nothing could be gained by seeking to force a division. Mr. DeCosmos also pressed for an adjournment, but the leader of the Government remained firm.

A SCENE OF CONFUSION ENSUED,

in which the Hon. Mr. Brecken made a speech, of which the Hon. Mr. Blake and the Speaker declared the motion for adjournment lost, and Mr. DeCosmos then took the floor with the determination of wearing the Ministerialists out, and those who recollect the celebrated speech against time in the British Columbia Legislature knew what such a proposal meant. Mr. DeCosmos took the floor about one o'clock, and complete demoralization set in. The members began to throw the lunch rooms and the smoking rooms, the French Canadian members were joining in a chorus, the galleries were deserted, while in the floor of the Chamber the scene was just such as might have been expected. Very few members were in their seats, and the majority of those present were doing up in their chairs. Mr. DeCosmos made a rambling sort of speech till 2.45, and, although he frequently suggested that an adjournment was desirable, would not give in, and was evidently bound to fight it out to the last. At the hour named Sir John Macdonald, who had left the Chamber when the discussion was continued, returned to the Chamber, and word was passed to Mr. DeCosmos, who moved the adjournment of the debate. Sir John declared the motion carried, and thus not a very creditable scene was brought to a conclusion before it became absolutely disgraceful.

SUN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this Company was held on Thursday. It was largely attended; several addresses were delivered expressing very great satisfaction at the progress made by the company. The President, Mr. Thomas Workman, occupied the chair. The following is a summary of the report of the directors submitted to the meeting: The Directors are happy to be enabled to report to the shareholders on the present occasion with assurances of the continued success of the Company. From the statements submitted it will be seen that the income for the year was \$172,528.42. The life applications of the year were 919, for \$1,491,861.00. The number of existing policies has increased from 2,056, insuring \$3,374,683.43 to 2,262, insuring \$3,615,124.35. This increase is very gratifying, at a time when a very large proportion of life companies are cancelling more policies than they are putting in force. In the Accident department 352 applications for \$534,000.00 were received, and 339 of these insuring \$802,500.00 were issued. Although the income and volume of business have increased, the expense of management have been about \$9,000 less than those of 1878, while in the gross expenditure the decrease was \$13,375.63. The death claims during the year have been unusually light, being only \$17,587.86, including vested annuities, or about fifty per cent. of the amount provided for by the tables in use by the Company. In 1878 the corresponding amount was \$23,591.31, showing a saving for the past year, on this one item, of over \$6,000, although the number of assurances at risk has been much larger. Including the subscribed, but uncalled, capital among the assets, the Company has about \$3,000 to every \$1.00 of liability to policy-holders. The rate is very high, in fact, it has been surpassed, we believe, by that of but one company which has ever done business in Canada. The very ample security offered by this Company to assureds may be judged of by this fact. In conclusion it may be stated that while the expenses have been greatly reduced, the assets of the Company are larger than at any time before; the income is larger; the number of policies in force is larger; and the total sum assured is larger than ever before; thus

showing that the Company is making very satisfactory progress.

The Directors who retired are Messrs. M. H. Gault, M. P., T. M. Bryson, T. James Claxton and J. McLennan, M. P. All were re-elected except Mr. McLennan, who, having resigned, was replaced by Mr. E. J. Barbeau. The following is the schedule of ASSETS.

Table listing various assets such as Debentures, Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company Stock, Bank of Montreal Stock, etc., with their respective values.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY AND NEXT WEEK. THE REV. H. A. McPHERSON, B.A., will conduct Divine Service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

ZION CHURCH.—Pastor the Rev. A. J. Bray, will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for evening service, "Job and his Comforters; or Contrition and Doings."

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

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

TATLOU'S CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN), Champ de Mars a few doors below St. Catherine street.—The Rev. John Jones, M.A., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. All are invited.

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

CHAMBERLAIN CHURCH.—The Rev. Peter Wright, pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible Class at 3 o'clock. Preaching meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All cordially invited.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—Third Sunday after Easter.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher for both services the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Holy Communion after morning service. Sunday-school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

CHESTNUT STREET (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH.—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, pastor, will preach in the forenoon and in the evening Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. The Rev. Principal MacVicar's Bible Class at 4.15 p.m. The Class is open to all.

ST. JOSEPH STREET (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH.—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Scrimger, M.A., pastor, will preach in the morning and the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Mountain and Osborne streets.—There will be preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Ladlow, Vermont. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All are invited and made welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine St., West.—Service to-morrow at 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. The Rev. Wm. Hall, M.A., pastor, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Edward A. Ward in the evening. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN), Corporation Street, Point St. Charles.—Pastor, the Rev. W. E. Cruikshank, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Pastor's Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Services Wednesday at 8 p.m. Service will be conducted in Victoria Mission Church at 7 p.m.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Alexander Rooms, St. Catherine street, opposite City Church Cathedral.—The Rev. Edward Wilson, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Seats free. All are cordially invited, especially strangers.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Oddfellows' Hall, First Street, No. 652 1/2, Craig street, second door east from St. Peter street.—Meeting for communion and services at 11 a.m. at 7 p.m. Wm. W. Robertson will deliver a lecture, reviewing R. G. Ingersoll and his Montreal critics in the light of scriptures. All are cordially invited to attend.

AMERICAN (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner Durocher and Drummond streets.—The Rev. G. H. Wells, pastor. Hours of service: 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Mission Chapel, Inspector St., Pastor, the Rev. Mr. McFadden. Hours of service, preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3.30 p.m.

ST. SYDNEY'S CHURCH, Dalhousie street.—Third Sunday after Easter. Divine Service at 11 o'clock and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. A. McLeod, M.A., will preach. Sunday-school and Pastor's Bible-Class at 3 o'clock p.m. The Rev. Canon Evans, Reader, will preach in the evening at 7 o'clock to those recently confirmed. Seats free. All are invited.

KNOX CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN), corner Durocher and Beaconsfield streets.—Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor, will preach in the morning and in the evening. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. The Rev. Professor Campbell's Bible-Class for the study of the Sabbath school lessons for the 25th April, meets at 3.30 p.m. All Sabbath-school teachers are invited.

OTTAWA STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Isaac Whelan will preach in this church to-morrow (Sabbath) at 11 a.m. and the Rev. J. W. Sparhawk, M.A., B.D., pastor, at 7 p.m. Special Evangelistic service in the evening. Seats all free. Strangers made welcome. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m.

ST. CATHARINE CHURCH.—The Rev. W. M. Black, minister of Ansooth, Scotland, will conduct Divine Service at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Robert Campbell, M.A., pastor, at 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse, "The Judgment upon Herod Agrippas." Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m., to which all are invited, not attending elsewhere. Strangers made welcome and shown to pews.

STANLEY STREET (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH.—Free Seats.—Public worship on the Lord's Day at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. James McCann, pastor, will preach in the morning and in the evening. Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Also, a Gaelic service at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. To each meeting all are invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL), Beaver Hall Hill. (Jurisdiction of the United Kingdom.) The Rev. R. B. Usher, M.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers provided with seats.

THE CAMERONS.

A MONTREAL STORY.

CHAPTER XXII. QUITE A KETTLE-DRUM.

The brief bright autumn days had vanished and been succeeded by the desolate ones of November. The heavy leaden sky seemed to hang so low as almost to touch the house-tops, the bare trees shivered in the dismal blasts, the dampness penetrated to the very marrow of one's bones with a sense chill that any intense cold could have done.

"Well, I call this something like comfort," she said, complacently stretching out her feet to the bright blaze. "I don't know how it is but you seem to have the art of making yourselves so uncommon cozy. Now, in our house we have plenty of show but very little comfort. I always think of you when bad weather sets in as a sort of haven of refuge."

"In that case you certainly won't call us fair weather friends," said Harry. "Your worst enemies, if you have any, could scarcely do that, Mrs. Gordon; no one could doubt your right to be considered modern Good Samaritans. However, there appears to be something in the atmosphere these dull November days which operates most unfavorably upon the temper; in our house the three last rainy days have exasperated the family falling to a frightful pitch, so I told them that even if it were a second deluge I must have a change. I should not be in the least surprised when I got home to find that some one has out her own or her neighbor's throat."

"Birdie, can you talk so?" remonstrated Ruth. "It's quite true. A family of girls, who have no particular interests or occupations, are no easy affair to manage. I am certain wild animals are nothing to them; now, busy people have their own affairs to attend to, and don't care to trouble any one else. Nellie has chronic fits of the blues upon which she falls back during the bad weather, but the others are all as cross as bears, and quarrel to relieve the monotony; I don't know but that I prefer the quarrels to poor Nell's constant jeremiads; the role of necky pathetic martyr is rather a difficult one to sustain, and sometimes when we provoke her she forgets about it and bursts out into one of her old tantrums. She is talking to bad health as an occupation now, and a very poor one it is in my opinion."

"Is she really ill? She does not look very strong," said Ruth. "She is one of those thin, wiry people, all bone, who have strength for doing anything they choose to do. She likes to be an object of interest, and at present that seems the easiest way to be so, so she always has a list of her symptoms and complaints ready. It is all rather thrown away upon us, as we are not very sympathetic, but it is a pity for her own sake because she loses all interest in everything except the remedies; it is the sort of thing that grows upon one, and she will end by sinking down into a confirmed hypochondriac. If I am to be an old maid I have not quite decided whether I shall take to going about to all the different charitable societies in order to stir up quarrels, just for fun, like that old fire-brand, Miss Severn, or whether I shall just get fond of eating, like Miss Black, who plans in the beginning of the week a list of all the dainties which she can manage to cram into her meals each day."

"Your idea of woman's mission are not very high, Birdie." "I understand quite well what a woman's mission ought to be, but I see what it practically is. Miss Black has lately taken to casting the Camerons up at all times and seasons if you were not the dearest little thing in the world, Ruth, I should take to hating you heartily; it is so detestable to have other people's successes continually cast in one's teeth. She would like us all to take to what she calls 'the good line' because you have been so successful in it, though formerly she despised it so much. Grace married, and Muriel now making a great match, she thinks you must have managed so well, and I can't convince her that you have not managed at all but only allowed things to take their natural course."

"There is a sort of truthfulness which does not proceed from any instinctive uprightness of character, but simply from a desire of unburdening one's self. Birdie had no hidden feelings, no sacred reserves, she was quite as ready to discuss her own affairs and those of her family, and with exactly the same frankness as she would those of the nearest stranger. It was the fashion in the Grant family for each member of it to express her opinion quite plainly, without fear or favor, a privilege of which Birdie certainly availed herself. 'It's just your luck,' she added, looking at Ruth reflectively.

"We won't say luck, Birdie, we will just call it Providence, it sounds more Christian-like. Don't you see, dear, how much easier it is to leave all those things in the hands of One who knows all our needs and can supply them in the very best way than to worry and fret about things over which we can have no control. To my mind, that is the true notion of womanly dignity."

"That is easily done; I will have it for you in ten minutes," answered Ruth, readily. Both Ruth and Mrs. Gordon had a great deal of that feeling of genial, social hospitality which in worldly people would have prompted to the giving of great entertainments and which delighted in the comfort and enjoyment of others. The old room grew gay with a pleasant sound of talk and laughter as the girls clustered together over the fire, in the case from ceremony, the freedom of intercourse which can only be enjoyed by those intimate-

ly acquainted with each other's tastes, lives and associations. "With all Mrs. Raymond's good house-keeping I never taste such good tea there as I get at home, and I am never so happy as when I am sitting over an open fire with a good cup of tea," Grace cried, with something of her old animation. Her fair hair shone like living gold in the firelight, a soft rose flush colored her cheeks, warming it into a semblance of its old girlish beauty.

"So very moderate a desire should surely be easily gratified," Ruth answered, laughing. There was one who took no part in the lively discussions, to whom the soft laughter, the merry, unrestrained chatter, seemed only a personal injury and offense; Harry Arleigh, resisting all attempts to include him in the conversation, apart, sulkily resentful. He had never been in the perfect harmony with the Camerons' family circle into which Stuart Monteth had fallen at once; he considered Cousin Peace plain and old-fashioned; Ruth was a dull, prim, little thing, who did not attract him in the least; Grace was the only one whom he thoroughly liked. The simplicity of the atmosphere was unpropitious to him. A cosy gathering around the fire, the pleasant jumble of words and badinage, himself the centre of attraction, tea fashionably served, should have seemed to him delightful this dreary November day. The company was bright and attractive as youth, and lively wit, and high spirits could render it; the tea was hot and fragrant, but made by Ruth's own hands and served in homely fashion, both last all attractions. He imagined himself excluded, an outsider, and in his own mind he convinced himself that Muriel was in some way to blame, even while she was making gentle efforts to vanquish his ill-temper. It was not the first time that he had been unreasonably angered against the girl, but it was the first time that his irritation had displayed itself so openly. Harry had not been so annoyed since one evening some weeks before, when, expecting to have a quiet evening alone with Muriel, he had found on coming in an elderly single lady, a friend of Mrs. Gordon's, had taken tea and remained for the evening. Miss Markland's life might be equal to the sweetest poem in beauty and purity, her self-abnegation and devotion amounting to heroism, but to Harry she was simply a tiresome, uninteresting, old maid, for though he rather boasted of his devotion to the sex, his homage was only available for those who were young and pretty, his chivalry falling altogether toward the elderly, poor, or plain. He resented Muriel's attention to her old friend, and feeling "bored" showed it rather more plainly than was altogether consistent with good manners; then, when Muriel asked him to walk home with Miss Markland, the climax of his irritation was reached, and he instantly refused. While they were arguing the point, Mr. McLeod, entering, had readily offered to be her escort. Knowing that her old friend's feelings had been wounded, Muriel had spoken a few sharp words of reproach, which her lover had laughed off with ready good humor, but a sore spot remained; Harry's idea of his own dignity was far too high to bear reproach easily; the words sank into his mind and festered there, and now the same sense of injury returned to him. He was thoroughly conscious of the sacrifice he was making in marrying a penniless girl, he who could choose from the highest and fairest; he knew so well all the advantages which she must gain with his regard, how so earnestly persuaded that he was a very fine fellow for giving up his pride for the sake of his love, that it was certainly annoying to feel that his condescension was accepted as a matter of course by the girl and her friends, and that she was honestly unconscious of any particular magnanimity on his part. It is provoking to be a hero in one's own estimation and yet be unable to impress the fact upon others, and in such a case one is much more ready to blame some want of perception on the part of others than to acknowledge any over-estimation formed by ourselves. Muriel was particularly clear-sighted in most things; she was tenderly grateful for his affection, yet the young man persuaded himself that the manner in which she passed over his claims to consideration and ignored the substantial benefits which his love was conferring upon her, argued a singular want of penetration. His boyish, unassuming sense of self-importance demanded that income should constantly be offered before his shrine; sympathy, affection, disinterested loyalty did not constitute the sort of homage which his vanity demanded, and she was quite unconscious that any other was required. Muriel, he told himself, was the very best and noblest of girls, a queen amongst women, and yet—that yet meant many bitter things in Harry Arleigh's mind that foggy November afternoon.

"I hope you have enjoyed your afternoon," he said, stiffly, as he rose to take his leave. Birdie had already gone, the rest of the family had dispersed, and the lovers were alone. Muriel looked up in surprise at the tone of offense she had already perceived that the bright, sunny temper had its reverse side; she had scarcely learnt to understand his moods yet, and had a way of accepting things literally which was strangely disconcerting. "Have you not had a pleasant afternoon?" she inquired innocently. "Has anything happened to annoy you?" Nothing can be more annoying to a person who feels unreasonably injured, than to be asked plainly the cause of his grievance; there being nothing which can be put into words, only increases his vexation. Harry's brow darkened ominously. Muriel should have intuitively comprehended his feelings; it is an additional offense that she did not do so.

"What a ridiculous question," he answered peevishly. There was something in his anger which both amused and excited Muriel; it was so like the unreasonable pettishness of a spoiled child, the temptation to ridicule it was strong, but not recognizing the spirit of petty tyranny by which he was actuated, she resisted it. "I don't mean to be perverse, dear Harry, I really do not understand; you must tell me if anything has troubled you," she said gently and gravely. She was almost as tall as he; standing beside him, resting both hands upon his shoulders, her face was nearly upon a level with his own. It was a fine face, frank and earnest, with a grand, broad brow crowned by heavy coils of dark brown hair, worn simply around the well-formed head. There was a simple directness in Muriel's manner which few could resist. Gazing into the sweet steadfastness of the questioning eyes, all his little, mean doubts and suspicions of her and of himself vanished. For the moment he felt heartily ashamed of himself. Only the reality of his love and trust remained in his mind as he kissed her, murmuring confusedly: "Nothing troubles me; I am a stupid brat, and you are an angel dearest." "Neither the one nor the other, I hope; we are both faulty enough and we can both try to do better," Muriel answered with a smile, and a vivid glow of crimson colored her brown cheeks, as she rested contentedly in his arms.

Harry laughed aloud in his old light-hearted fashion. Her blush, her smile, were confessions of his supremacy; once that was acknowledged his self-complacency was restored, and his good humor for the moment was quite re-established. "I can't bear to see my nut-brown maid absorbed in others," he said fondly, but Muriel answered nothing; even then she understood neither his sudden change of mood nor the cause of it.

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THE CHILD'S GUIDE.

FROM AN ADDRESS BY THE REV. E. F. HAMMOND.

As I was once passing along the streets of London, I fell in with a crowd of anxious people who were gathered around a little girl on the sidewalk. She had wandered away from her home. One object after another had allured her along, until, as she began to look up and around her to see where she was, she found she was lost. All was strange to her. She had been running in different directions, but could not find the way to her father's house. And as I saw her she was beginning to cry. Her tears were all in vain, for none of us knew the way to her home. At length a kind gentleman came along who at once knew her, and pressing his way into the crowd, he took her by the hand, saying, "I know the little girl; I will take her home."

He was willing to be her guide; and the tears of the child were soon brushed away, for she believed that this good man would take her straight to her father and mother. During the past few weeks I have seen hundreds of children awakened to feel that they were lost, and in need of Jesus, who, a few days before, were as careless and thoughtless as was this little girl in London, before she found she was lost; and I have seen them weeping as though their hearts would break. Now, many of them have hold of Jesus' hand, and their little hearts are full of joy.

A few days ago I found a little boy about eight years of age in one of these seats at the children's enquiry meeting, sobbing aloud. I asked, "What's the matter, my dear little fellow?"

"Oh, dear! I'm lost! I'm lost! and I can't find Jesus! Oh, my wicked heart! How can I get a new heart? I have been so wicked! I have never loved Jesus at all! I thought I loved Him but now I know I never did. Will He take me?"

"Oh, yes," said I; "He says, 'Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out.' I tried to tell him how Jesus died for sinners just like him. At length we knelt down in one of the pews, and in a low tone we prayed together, and the little boy asked God to take away his wicked heart, and help him to love the dear Saviour; and that little boy, I believe, found Jesus to be the child's Guide to heaven, and he is here to-day with a smiling face and a singing heart."

If he is indeed following the loving Saviour as his Friend and Guide, you will see a change in that boy's life. This little boy's face to-day, like many others here, is lit up with a radiant joy far brighter than that which shone from the face of the little girl in London, when on her way home, and I trust the reason is that he has by faith a strong hold on Jesus. I have no doubt some of the parents here to-day scarcely believe their children are at enmity with the dear Saviour; perhaps they have never found out by experience that the Bible is true, when it says, "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." I pray that they may learn, as many of you have, that it is a very wicked thing not to love Jesus who "first loved us." Here is a letter from a little boy whom I found in the children's enquiry meeting in Brooklyn, weeping and asking how he could get a new heart.

"I was always in the habit of coming to Sunday-school, and I thought I loved Jesus until you came and told us about Him; and I found that I was a great sinner to reject that loving Saviour who suffered so much for me. At the first meeting I did not care much, until a kind lady in the enquiry meeting came and asked me if I loved Jesus; I did not make her any answer, for there were other boys in the seat with me. So she sat down and talked with us a long time, and said she would pray for us; and it was then I commenced to feel that I was a sinner, and if I did not repent of my sins, I could never enter heaven; and I went home and asked God to give me a new heart, and to make me love that Saviour who died for me; and when I got off my knees I felt so happy that I could not help singing. But still I did not say anything, for I thought the boys would laugh at me; and so you said we ought not to be ashamed of Jesus, for if we were ashamed of Him we could not be His lambs. So when I went home, I prayed to God to help me not to be ashamed of Jesus. He has answered my prayer, and has given me a new heart, and I do not think I will ever be ashamed of Him again. I feel very happy now since I have found Jesus. There are other boys and girls who have found Jesus; and oh! I do love to be at our little prayer-meetings, for I think when we go to heaven, we will be far happier. I love to read my Bible now, and before I found Jesus I never thought of it, except when I was in Sunday-school. But I love it now, and I will always love it; and I love to pray to Jesus for others and for myself."

HYMN OF GLADNESS.

O child of God, dismiss thy fears; Hark 'tis thy Father's voice: Too oft thy eyes are filled with tears, In me—in me rejoice.

Yes, Lord! this heart that trusts thy word Shall praise Thee every hour; Shall make its songs of gladness heard, If Thou but give the power.

The wide creation praiseth Thee, Sun, moon, and stars are glad; And shall all Nature joyful be, And I alone be sad?

The love that for the sparrow cares, That paints the lily's brow, For me each daily burden bears, And gives me joy as now.

The grace that hath the world redeemed Hath taught my thoughts to rise; Hath winged my soul, that hopeless seemed, For flight beyond the skies.

Let notes of gladness tune my tongue, Till life's brief dream is o'er, Then will I soar to swell the song Of gladness evermore.

RAY PALMER.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

LITTLE GIRLS IN INDIA.

BY MISS BRITAIN.

Aunt Jennie I will begin by taking you into the province of Bengal, the capital city of that province, Calcutta, and tell you a little about what they do there. There are a great many very rich men in that city, and these native gentlemen are called Baboos. (Baboo is a title of respect. Means just the same as Mr. in English, Monsieur in French, or Senor in Spanish.) Many of these gentlemen are very well educated, and since the English Government has established schools and colleges there they are well taught in English also. They may go out and about wherever they like; but their wives and daughters must never go outside the father's house till they go to the husband's. They must forever stay shut up inside their houses.

Mary.—What, forever? Always do you mean, Auntie? Do not the little girls go out to play in the gardens and to school?

Aunt Jennie.—No, dear. Very few of these Baboos have any gardens. They care very little for the glorious, beautiful works of our Heavenly Father; and when they have any gardens, it is only the men and boys walk in them. And as for schools, till the last few years not one little girl was ever allowed to go to school. It was even considered very wrong and wicked for a woman to know how to read. Lately these educated gentlemen have begun to learn to read and write. So they let the lady missionaries come into their houses to teach them, and let some of the little girls even come to schools that the lady missionaries have formed in different parts of the city; but these are so few, in comparison to the great mass of the people, that it is only like one in ten thousand. After we begin to teach them, their lot is a little better. But what I shall tell you mostly about is not of the condition of those that we are teaching, but of those who have not as yet had any missionaries do anything for them.

Addie.—But, Auntie, you said these were the wives and daughters of the rich men who were treated like this. How do they treat the poor there?

Aunt Jennie.—Why, dear, I think in some respects they are better off than the rich, for the poor women and girls are allowed to go about the streets, wherever they like. Only any woman who goes in the street is supposed to be very bad, and nobody has any respect for her.

Mary.—I should think that the women and girls would all die, if they can never go out of the house and never breathe any fresh air.

Aunt Jennie.—They can never go out of the house, dear; but they do sometimes breathe the fresh air, for their houses are built with a large open court in the centre, and the house goes all round that open court; and then every room has a verandah opening into this court, and the women may sit all day, if they like, in these verandahs or courts. Their windows and doors open into them; but they have not a window or door that opens out to the street. They can never see anything that takes place in the street; they can only see whatever happens in their own court.

Robert.—How sorry I am for those poor women, Auntie. How dreadful it must be, shut up forever in one place, like that! I am sure I should die. But why are they treated like this?

Aunt Jennie.—It is their religion, my dear, that teaches them that it is very improper for them to go out, and that no good woman ought to be seen by any other man than her own husband; and they think that it pleases their gods for them to be thus shut up.

George.—Well, Auntie, of course, then, the husbands and fathers do everything to make their rooms beautiful. They have lots of pretty pictures to look at, and splendid furniture and dress, and the little girls have lots of toys to amuse them. If my dear sisters were shut up like this, I think I should all the time be thinking of what I could do to divert them and give pleasure.

Aunt Jennie.—Ah! my dear boy, you have learnt the Saviour's lesson "to do to others as you would have them to do to you"; but the poor heathen have never learnt that. In these Indian gentlemen's houses the rooms which are for the use of the gentlemen (and into which the women must never go) are very large and handsome. They have carpets, and chairs, and mirrors, and couches, and books, and pictures—many, many handsome things. But the women's rooms are very different. Their rooms are very small. They have no carpets, or pictures, or books, no furniture, not even a chair to sit down upon. They sit on the stone floor. They have nothing but an old wooden bedstead in one corner of the room; but they have no bed in it, only a piece of matting, instead of a bed, and an old wooden box, that a lady keeps her clothes in. This is all the furniture.

Julia.—Why, Auntie, I thought you were telling us about the rich people.

Aunt Jennie.—So I am, my dear. The men are rich; but the women never have any money, and if they had, they could not go out to buy anything. So they can have nothing but what the men choose to give them.

Mary.—But, Aunt Jennie, how do they dress? What toys do the little girls have? And what do they do?

Aunt Jennie.—You would laugh very much at their dress, my dear; particularly if you have thought that they dress very handsomely. It is just one strip of cotton cloth, wound round the body and then brought up over the head and shoulders. It is not sewn at all and they put it on without a string, or a button, or a pin; and this is all that they wear—no shoes or stockings and no underclothing. The little girls, my dear, have no toys; they do not know how to play. The mothers have no money to buy anything for them, and the fathers do not love them enough, for girls are thought nothing of in India; so the little girls have nothing to do. And the only thing the women do is to cook; for, no matter how many servants they may have, they must all learn to cook. But this is all they do.

Julia.—Oh! what a dreadful life—never to read, or to sew, or to walk, or to look on the beautiful things that God has made! Why, Auntie, dear, they might almost as well be deaf and dumb and blind. What use are those senses to them?

Aunt Jennie.—You remind me, my dear, of a little incident that a lady once told me of one of those poor zemana women. She was a zemana missionary, and—

Mary.—Stop, Auntie. Please tell us first what is the meaning of the word zemana.

Aunt Jennie.—It comes from two Persian words—"zen," which means a woman, and "ana," the place of abode; so that zemana literally signifies "the woman's place of abode." And it is applied to that part of the house where the women always live; so that, when you speak of a zemana woman, you always mean one of the high-caste ladies, who is never permitted to go outside of the zemana.

And a zemana missionary means a missionary lady who goes every day into those zemanas, to teach the poor women who are shut up in them.

George.—Thank you, Aunt. Now please go on.

Aunt Jennie.—Well, dear, this zemana missionary told me that she was once teaching a zemana lady, and she was showing her a very pretty colored picture-book which a kind English lady had given her to show to her pupils. The pupil looked up and said: "How kind English people are!" "No," said the lady; "it is not because they are English that they are kind. It is because they are Christians." The teacher then told her that in America a number of little girls met to sew every week, at the house of a kind lady; and they saved their cents to buy the materials to sew with. Then the things they made were sold, to buy books for the zemana women. The zemana woman looked up, and she said: "Oh! white people are all so kind!" "No," said the lady; "it is not all white people who are so kind. It is only Christians. It is Jesus Christ who teaches us to love all men, and to try to do good to all, even to those we have never seen. See! It is Jesus who teaches this. Your religion does not, Bengali people would not send their money away to do good to people they have never seen." The poor woman wrung her hands and looked in agony, and then said: "Oh! Bengali very bad! very bad! Bengali women have eyes; but they can see nothing. They have ears; but they cannot hear or learn anything that is good. They have hands; but they are never taught to use them. They cannot do anything that is good. They have feet; but they must not go anywhere, either to do good for themselves or anyone else. They have tongues; but they may not use them to teach others or make others good. Oh! Bengali very bad! very bad!" She covered her face for a few moments, the tears trickling through her fingers, in great distress. The lady said she could only think how much her words were like the words of the prophet. When he speaks of the idols of the heathen, he says: "They have eyes, but they see not; ears, but they hear not, etc. And they that make them are like unto them, so is every one that trusteth in them."—N. Y. Independent.

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EMERSON, March 29, 1880.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I am a little girl just ten years old, and I live with my sister, and we get the WITNESS here. I like to read the Children's Corner and letters. I did not see any from the North-West and I thought I would write one. We came here a year ago last October. I like to live here. I think it is a pretty place, only the winters are very cold and stormy, and there are no little girls near our school. My sister used to teach school in Ontario, and she gives me lessons in French, but I do not like to go to school. People say that the railway is coming here and we will have a big town. We are near the head of the Little Saskatchewan; the place is called Littleton. I am five years old, and my name is HARRY EVANS GOWEN.

I am composed of five letters. My first is in blue, but not in the book; My second is in apple, but not in the book; My third is in sand, but not in the book; My fourth is in girl, but not in the book; My fifth is in maid, but not in the book; My whole is the name of my baby sister.

Your little reader, HARRY EVANS GOWEN.

[We shall be glad to hear about your Southern home.—Ed.]

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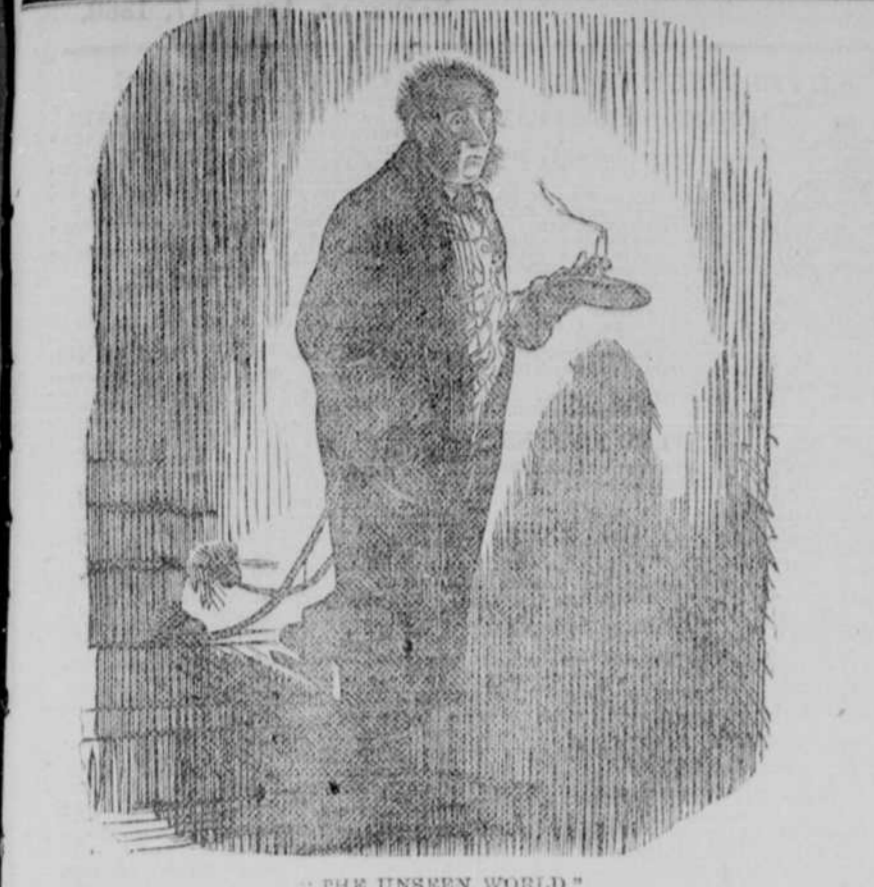
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THE UNSEEN WORLD. Scientific Great (with his hair on end). 'Ve'y strange! But I could almost swear—I hear footsteps—' 'WELL, now, she was a little on the noisy side, she was, when all was a sudden she took a violent cold. So one end of it happened, but it is no longer they get her out out of a damp bath.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

LADY.—'Four of those chairs which I so lately purchased of you are broken.'
UNHAPPY.—'Indeed, madam! The only way in which I can account for that is that some one must have been sitting on them.

SCOTTISH HUMOR.

It is recorded by Chambers and other Scottish historians that when Mrs. Siddons was in Edinburgh, on the occasion of her first appearance the audience had been to English notions, singularly unadmiring of their appearance. Yet during one scene the whole house was held entirely spellbound and breathless.

HOW HE MISSED HIS REWARD.

Last November an old merchant, on sending his nephew to study law at Paris, presented him with an old copy of the code, with the remark: 'I will come to see you in March, and if you have been diligent I will make you a handsome present.' At the appointed time the old gentleman was on hand. 'Well, my boy,' said he, 'have you worked hard?' 'Oh, yes,' answers the nephew confidently. 'Is that case you have already got your reward?' 'I don't know what you mean, uncle.' 'Hand me the code, my boy.'

CHILLY SONGS.

Dainty little maiden, whither would you wander? Whither from this pretty home, the home where mother dwells?
'Far and far away,' said the dainty little maiden, 'All among the gardens, anemones, anemones, roses and lilies and Canterbury-bells.'

MISSES AND WINNIE.

Minnie and Winnie Slept in a shell. Sleep, little ladies! And they slept well.
Pink was the shell within, Silver without; Sounds of the great sea Wandered about.

HINTS TO ADVERTISERS.

Mr. Carley, who is one of the cleverest advertisers in America, was standing once in a crowd in New York, watching a very clever advertising device in a shop window: all were pleased with its ingenuity, and some spoke of it as an excellent plan. Mr. Carley turned to one or two of those and asked them to rotate with their locks turned what the advertisement they saw in the window was. They could not tell. So he people often succeed in drawing attention to their advertisement without drawing attention to their goods.

Business Cards.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.



CUNARD LINE.

FROM NEW YORK, THE 'GALLIA' WILL SAIL WEDNESDAY, April 22nd, at 10 a.m. THOMAS WILSON, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

OF SEASIDE'S DISPATCH TWO TWENTY-FIVE WEEKLY FROM NEW YORK, ON SUNDAY, FOR LIVERPOOL, AND QUINCY TOWN every SATURDAY. For SOUTHAMPTON and LONDON direct every WEDNESDAY.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

BURNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. ONTARIO.....2,200 QUEBEC.....2,200

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, & C.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

WILLIAM ELLIOT.

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Is a definite compound of pure and wholesome ingredients, each one subserving a useful purpose, and together making up the perfect whole, which has been found so exactly suited to the wants of housekeepers.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.

Ask for it, and take no other. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

English and American, Dades, Friezes, Rails, &c., Splendid Assortment.

J. L. CARSON & CO.

387 NOTRE DAME ST.

ROOTS! ROOTS!—Ladies and

gentlemen requiring first class Boots and Shoes, are requested to visit our store at once so that there may be no disappointment when the busy time comes.

DRY KINDLING WOOD.

The House of Industry and Refuge have a large stock on hand. A further reduction in price is delivered promptly to any part of the city.

DRY KINDLING WOOD, \$1 25.

Maple, \$2 25 (cut), delivered. 125 and 611 Lakeshore street.

Y. W. O. A. DIET DISPENSARY.

Rooms in the basement of the American Presbyterian Church, corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts. Open every afternoon from 2 till 4 o'clock.

CENTS FOR SALE.

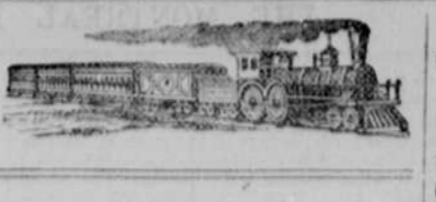
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

INSURANCE.

VICTORIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, ONTARIO. Established 1862.

HONORÉ COTTÉ, Insur. Agt.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Commencing 1st May, a Passenger Train will leave Montreal at 5.10 p.m., for St. Hilaire, returning it will leave the latter Station at 8.15 a.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. LINE.

OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE. THREE EXPRESS TRAINS daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brakes.

GOING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 7.15 a.m. for New York, via Troy or Springfield, at 7.15 a.m.

W. N. VIALI, Canadian Passenger Agent.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

MONTEAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE. On and after TUESDAY, Dec. 23rd.

LAKE SUPERIOR RAILWAY.

Leaves Montreal, Beauport, St. Jerome, and other points, for Sault Ste. Marie, via Lake Superior, at 5.00 p.m.

CHAINS LEAVE ROSAVENTURE DEPOT.

01180 WEST—For Prescott, Ottawa, Toronto, Chicago and intermediate points.

LA VIGNE DANS CETTE PROVINCE.

Qui aurait cru, il y a vingt ans, que la vigne serait cultivée en plein air dans la province de Québec? Et cependant c'est ce qui a lieu aujourd'hui.

LE NIHILISME ET LE MATERIALISME.

Ce qui se passe en Russie est fait pour nous rendre attentifs à la gravité de la situation morale et sociale que peut amener le propagande matérialiste.

HOTELS.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. THE GRAND HOTEL.

The celebrated Summer and Health Resort, opens from 1st June to October, with entire change of management. Thermal rates, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; weekly, \$8 to \$17.50.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, SEAFORTH.

This is the best Hotel in the West, being newly built and furnished in first-class style.

Professional.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

DISEASES OF WOMEN treated daily at 11 o'clock free of charge.

THE EYE AND THE EAR.

DR. L. O. CHAYKIN. M.D., D.O. of McGill College, Montreal, L.S. & C. College, London, England, Oculist and Aurist, late Ophthalmic Surgeon, N. W. Institute, London, England.

COLONNE FRANÇAISE.

LE BRUIT court à Rome que le pape est à la veille de créer quatre nouveaux cardinaux aux Etats-Unis.

LES NÉCESSITÉS DE CONSTATER, DIT LE COURRIER DE MONTREAL.

On nous informe que l'on va exploiter les puits de gaz qui sont à quelques distances de la gare du chemin de fer Q. M. O. et O. sur les terrains de M. M. Alfred et Hermine Saucier.

LA CURE DES EAUX DE LA GRANDE RIVIÈRE DU LOUP.

LE BRUIT court à Rome que le pape est à la veille de créer quatre nouveaux cardinaux aux Etats-Unis.

LA BIBLE DANS LES ÉCOLES.

Le ministre de l'Instruction publique du royaume de Grèce vient d'adresser aux inspecteurs des écoles une circulaire dans laquelle il leur ordonne d'introduire le Nouveau Testament comme livre de lecture dans les écoles nationales.

UNE IMPORTANTE PUBLICATION.

Un ouvrage qu'il a intitulé 'Synopticon', et qui facilitera grandement l'étude du mode de composition des Évangiles.

LE PREMIER DÉTACHEMENT, CETTE ANNÉE.

Le premier détachement, cette année, en destination du Nord-Ouest, partira sous la direction de l'exercice du gouvernement, M. O. Laitone, des Etats-Unis, le 12 avril, pour arriver le 17 du même mois.

UN COURAGEUX PEUT S'ÉTABLIR EN MOINS DE CINQ ANS.

Les colons qui laissent dans les familles ne peuvent le faire moins de cinq ans.

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venir de ce qui s'est passé chez nous, est bien fait pour nous avertir et pour nous instruire.

N'oublions jamais que l'Église religieuse ne peut s'élever dans les âmes qu'en entraînant avec elle dans un commun naufrage les idées morales, le sentiment de la responsabilité humaine, le devoir et la conscience.

LE NIHILISME, QU'ON LE SACHE, EST LE DANGER DE L'EUROPE ET NON PAS SEULEMENT DE LA RUSSIE.

Le combat, dit le devoir de l'heure présente. Et on le combattra, non par des répressions mais par des idées ou par des moyens de police, mais en opposant à ses négations désolantes les constantes affirmations de l'Évangile.

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This is the best Hotel in the West, being newly built and furnished in first-class style.

AVIS DE DECLUTÉ PUBLIC.

ROSEAU BAPTISTE, au coin des rues Dorchester et Hanover, Service à 3 heures de l'après-midi. Réunion de prières le jeudi soir à 7 h 30.

M. A. L. THURNEILL 312 rue St. Antoine.

BELLEFÈRE JEAN (Russell Hill)—M. C. A. Douzette publieira dimanche le matin à 11 heures, et le soir à 7 heures.

ROSEAU BAPTISTE (Anglais), rue Catharine, Faubourg St. Joseph, Service le dimanche, à 11 h et 7 p.m.

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LAST EDITION.

THE HOCHELAGA STRIKE.

THE DEMANDS OF THE STRIKERS REFUSED—A FORMER OF MONTREAL POLICE UNDER ORDERS—TROUBLE EXPECTED.

The conference between the directors of the Hudson Cotton Company and the strikers in progress on our going to press yesterday afternoon resulted in nothing. Notwithstanding the efforts of the deputations of citizens of Hochelaga to bring about an agreement the strikers adhered to their original demands to which they had individually bound themselves under a penalty of \$10. They demanded an advance of 15 per cent. in their wages, and that they would not work over time or allow the mills to run over time.

The directors unanimously declined to entertain the demands of the operatives, declaring that if they desired to return to work they must do so under the old rules and work according to the old time table. The parties separated with the breach between them apparently wider than ever. Mr. Whitehead said the Company would close down for six months rather than yield.

This morning a large crowd of strikers and others, male and female operatives, loafers and curious citizens collected in front of the factory. Chief Paradis was communicated with and he had a posse of twenty-nine police under Chief Clancy and two detectives under order to proceed to Hochelaga upon the first riotous demonstration.

CITIZENS BOHEMIENNE AND PATENAURE. At the meeting of strikers yesterday afternoon, in the town hall, they were addressed at considerable length by a master spinner named Bohoiselle. This person in an excited harangue advised the women to hold out against "the tyranny of the Company" to the last moment, and at once to start a fund to enable those who had no money to obtain support in the morning.

THE STRIKERS MEET THIS MORNING—THE REV. FATHER HUBBARD ADDRESSES THE STRIKERS AND EXPLAINS THE CONCESSIONS OFFERED BY THE COMPANY.

A meeting of the strikers of the Hudson Cotton Factory was held in the Council Room above the Police Station, Hochelaga, this morning. Some three hundred of the employees of the factory were present. The priest of the parish, the Rev. C. S. Hubb, addressed them at some length, explaining the concessions which the proprietors of the establishment were willing to make, namely, that the operatives should be at the factory at 6.45 in the morning, have three-quarters of an hour for dinner and leave off work for the day at 5.15 in the evening, except on Wednesdays, when they would not work in the evening, and remain at work until nine, these extra hours being to make up for the time lost on late days. He strongly advised them to accept these terms, explaining that those who did not, in his opinion, would regret they had not done so, sooner or later. Many could be seen to be in a state of some excitement, and thought it better for them to go back to work on Monday morning. He further stated that the proprietors of the mills were getting some machinery from the States, which was expected to arrive in about two months, and being of an improved kind, would obviate the necessity of working six to eight hours, but at present no other conditions would be thought of. They had said that if they were not satisfied here they would

ALL GO TO THE STATES. From his experience he found the States no better than Canada; money was not to be picked up there without working for it any more than here, and he therefore thought their best plan was to go to work as soon as possible. In closing his remarks he urgently requested those concerned in the strike to abstain from all intoxicating liquors until they were finally settled, to which they all shouted, "Oui, Oui."

After Mr. Hubb had finished speaking one of the employees named Bonquet, stepped on the platform and said they all knew that the manager, Mr. Whitehead, wanted every hand in the place to do the same amount of work, which he claimed was impossible, and that therefore they had good grounds for striking. He then asked them if they were willing to accept the conditions which had been named by the last speaker. Nearly all in the room

SHOUTED, "NON, NON!" He said that it had taken six years to get the mills into their present state, and if the owners were to get men from the States, which he doubted they would be capable of doing, it would take them, in his opinion, ten years to get the thing in proper working order again. In conclusion he advised them not to go one by one to draw the money which was due them, but to go en masse at a time they should all agree upon. This they decided to do. After an operative named Tallion had addressed them they came to an agreement.

TO DELAY FOR ONE WEEK. To give their employers time to come to terms. No disturbance of any kind took place after the meeting, the strikers merely standing in small knots here and there all along the street. This morning, however, Mr. Whitehead was going to the factory through the crowd he was hustled by two men. The Hochelaga police took hold of the men to take them into custody, but the crowd interfering the police let them go again. It is stated Mr. Whitehead will cause warrants to be issued for their apprehension. It is said that they are not operatives at all.

THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—WARRANTS ISSUED. This afternoon at one o'clock considerable excitement existed in the village, especially when it became known that warrants had been issued from the Police Court for the arrest of the men who, in the morning, had offered to go to Mr. Whitehead. The names of the men were given as Octave Baudry, Lawrence, Doyle, Germain and Labonté. Detectives Riché and Richardson were entrusted with the duty of making the arrests, and about half-past one they returned, and about "Forewarned is to be feared," and as the men were made aware of what was going on they no sooner caught sight of Richardson than they took to the field and

A STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM. began. Off across the fields they started, through mud holes, over fences and over ditches, the detectives in hot pursuit. Mud-splattered and panting for breath, they soon became convinced that they were pursued by men well used to their business, and they came to a standstill when the detectives were upon them.

AN UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION. resulted when the detectives showed them the warrants, and they returned meekly and wet, while the pursuers were more boastful than the pursued. They gave their names as L. Doyle, Labonté and Eugène Beaudry, all laborers, and the strange part of their case is that none of them was employed in the factory. The arrest had a most chilling effect upon the remaining leading strikers, and by the time three o'clock had arrived

HOCHELAGA WAS QUIET, comparatively speaking. The police were masters of the situation, and danger to the mill employees and employers was averted. It is stated that the leaders of the strikers were to-day notified that if they failed to return to work by Tuesday next, operatives would be brought from the States to take their place. A meeting of the directors of the Company was held at 2 p. m., but the proceedings were private. A witness reporter interviewed two prominent directors this afternoon, and they stated that if the

hands did not accept their terms within a day or two, they would shut down the mills for one month, and perhaps two, and re-open with new hands.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT—SENT TO JAIL.

It seldom happens that the ringleaders in any such trouble receive the punishment they merit, but the present is not a case of that kind. No sooner had the prisoners been ushered into the Police Court than they were brought before Mr. Dugas, Police Magistrate, to be tried. In answer to the question, "Guilty or not guilty," they pleaded "guilty." His Honor then lectured them upon the enormity of their offence, pointed out the consequences that might have arisen from their action, and sentenced two of them to two months' and the other to one month's imprisonment at hard labor.

THE LESSON TO BE LEARNED

From this it is clear that while no one can object to the laborer, who is worthy of his hire, taking his labor to the best market and using lawful means to get the best price for it, society cannot tolerate any violent act of one or more persons, even though the excuse of excitement consequent upon a strike is offered. Peaceful and constitutional measures are open to all, and these alone should be taken. It is likely that the lesson taught by His Honor will have a salutary effect upon those of the strikers who are inclined to violence, and that we have heard the last of any assault upon non-offending persons.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS.

David Noreault, Nél Pijuan and Joseph Monseau have been arrested for impeding the sidewalk, and there are a great number of warrants issued for the arrest of others.

"MONTREAL A FREE PORT."

A despatch from St. Catharines says vessels commencing moving through that section of the Welland Canal yesterday. But little progress could, however, be made, owing to the gale of wind accompanied by heavy rainstorms which raged all day. A good many of the sailing craft have been got in readiness for carrying grain; it is anticipated there will not be much timber to carry this year. A meeting of the Vessel Owners' Association was held in Captain Murray's office last evening. The subject was "Montreal a free port." At this meeting it was decided to send a delegation to Ottawa to act in conjunction with the delegates appointed by the Board of Trade, Corn Exchange, and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal in urging on the Government the importance of assuming the debt incurred in deepening Lake St. Peter, so as to render a deduction of port charges at Montreal practicable. The matter, the despatch says, is now assuming national importance.

WHAT IS THOUGHT ABOUT THIS ACTION—A TRULY NATIONAL POLICY.

The business men of Montreal view with feelings of the profoundest satisfaction the decision of the Vessel Owners' Association of St. Catharines, to send a delegation to assist the delegation of Montreal to urge upon the Government the great importance of the assumption by the Government of the debt incurred in deepening the channel of Lake St. Peter. One of the gravest hindrances to the development of our national resources and commerce has been the sectional and local jealousies which have been long allowed too free play among Canadian cities. The present action of the St. Catharines people

IS LOOKED UPON AS AN EVIDENCE

that at least Canadians are coming to regard their own interests as national rather than as sectional. The importance of making Montreal as cheap a port as is possible considering our national disadvantages is now conceded by all who are interested in obtaining for the Lawrence route that prominence as an outlet for

THE PRODUCE OF THE WEST

which nature seems to have assigned it. It is calculated that if the Montreal Harbor Board is freed from the debt that it will be possible at once to reduce the harbor fees at least fifty per cent. What influence upon this concession would have upon shippers who offered cargoes for Montreal only those acquainted with the shipping trade can truly appreciate. The delegates of the Montreal Harbor Commission, the Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange will leave here on Tuesday night for Ottawa on their mission, and it is hardly a matter for doubt that with the co-operation of the St. Catharines delegates, they will be successful.

OUR CATTLE TRADE.

SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR THE EXPORT OF CATTLE FROM THIS PORT—SHEPHERD AT THE BARRIERS.

Professor McEachran, anticipating an enormous increase in the export cattle trade of Canada, and recognizing the fact that the present facilities for shipment are strained to their utmost extent in providing for the wants of the existing trade, has taken active measures to prevent the possibility of any of the legitimate business of Montreal being diverted to American ports. In his report to the Minister of Agriculture for the past year, he commented strongly upon the want of accommodation, and observed that it was an unusual occurrence for the poor animals to remain twenty-four hours in crowded cars (at Point St. Charles).

WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER.

exposed to a broiling sun by day and a hot suffocating air at night, and while in an exhausted condition from want of rest and food, to be placed in the close between-decks of a ship in dock. As a result every day before the steamer reached the sea; and no wonder under such treatment at the start, instead of gaining weight as they should do at sea they lost weight and value.

A WITNESS reporter waited upon Professor McEachran this morning to learn what had been done in the matter, and found that negotiations with the powers that be in Montreal were satisfactorily concluded yesterday.

"I called, in the first place," said the Professor, "on Mr. Hickson, Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, and found him perfectly prepared to do everything in his power to afford increased accommodation at Point St. Charles. He pointed out that the Grand Trunk could not carry out all that was necessary without the co-operation of the Harbor Commissioners, but so far as the Grand Trunk Railway was concerned, the yards at Point St. Charles would be extended and improved.

"I then wrote to the Board of Trade calling their attention to the desirability of seeing the necessary improvements carried out, as otherwise, unless proper facilities were given, the cattle trade would be removed from Montreal to Point Levi, if not to American ports. Upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Board of Trade I sent a copy of my letter to the Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners, who immediately took the matter into consideration and the united efforts of Mr. Hickson, the Board of Trade and the Harbor Commissioners have made such arrangements as

WILL BE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

Not only will the Grand Trunk yards be enlarged and improved, but increased facilities for the removal of the stock from Point St. Charles to the wharf will be afforded to the railway company, and special yards will be laid out and

COVERED SHEDS WILL BE ERECTED

on the wharf near the Quebec Gate Barracks by the Harbor Commissioners, to protect the stock from the weather. These will contain water-troughs and feeding racks, so that the cattle can be comfortably yarded on the wharf and placed on board the steamers when they are ready to receive them.

"I understand also," continued the Professor, "that Messrs. Allan are extending their sheds and setting apart a portion of their former sheds for cattle, so that all the stock shipped by their line will be comfortably attended to when at the wharf waiting for shipment. The whole details of the improvement are not yet completed, but I have every reason to believe that they will be such as will provide every facility, and give every satisfaction to all interested."

THE RIVAL TUNNEL SCHEMES.

THE PROMOTERS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER TUNNEL COMPANY—GOES AFTER THE MONEY.

There is a good deal of talk around town about the probability of either, or both tunnel schemes being actually undertaken. "What we want is a tunnel which will not only admit of railway cars, but horses and carriages and pedestrians passing through," said one citizen whose views were asked.

"There is nothing would build up the prosperity of this city so rapidly as a tunnel which would allow American railways to run into the city and give us a choice of shipping routes," said another.

"Let them both have charters," suggested a third; "the more tunnels the better. I say give 'em both charters if they don't interfere with each other. The railway men want to get their cars into the city and don't care about the horsemen crossing the river."

The promoters of the St. Lawrence River Tunnel Company are Messrs. Thomas Gault, Manager of the Exchange Bank, Henry Hogan, Edward Beaufort, A. Levesque, and Dr. Leprohon.

The Railway men, although it is alleged they stole the scheme, seem to be the more active of the two. As far as can be learned the different railway interests to be beneficially effected by the construction of a railway tunnel are working in harmony. It is generally believed that the trip to Boston of Mr. Senechal of the Occidental and one of the proposed company who is in the interest of the Rome and Waterdown road is to arrange there with the Boston interest as to the plan of operations to be carried out.

"STAND TO YOUR CABS."

AN ORDER TO THE CARRIERS AND WHAT IT IS FOR—DECENT CARRIERS JUDGMENT—THEIR GRIEVANCE.

There have been many complaints of late that cabsmen at the street corners insult foot passengers, frequently women, and impede the roadway by their gross and impudent behavior. It is generally believed that the cabmen are to be blamed for this, and that they are to be held responsible for the nuisance and inconvenience which they create at their cabs or sit upon their driving seats. The Chief of Police was absent when a WITNESS reporter called upon him, but Deputy Chief Naegle, who was in the office, said the order was given on account of complaints, principally from McGill street and St. Catherine street, at the corner of St. Denis street. "I suppose it is very hard upon the decent cabsmen," he remarked, "but we have to do something."

The "decent" cabsmen are much more numerous than the undecent ones, and there is one stand in particular—that of Dalhousie Square—where a very decent lot of cabsmen stand, and do their duty. They are to be commended for their good behavior, and it is to be regretted that some of the cabsmen are so impudent and so impudent. "We know very well that some of the cabsmen are loafers; but they are not all like that, and it is too bad to make us all suffer for a few."

A FREE TRADE SUGGESTION.

The Corporation of Montreal own a piece of land in St. Gabriel near Grand Trunk street which is said to be admirably adapted for the site or one of the sites of the proposed abattoirs. It is near the Grand Trunk Railway and a main sewer of the city passes by the spot emptying into the river at a short distance. An abattoir or abattoirs erected here would be easily accessible from St. Gabriel, St. Ann's and St. Antoine markets, and its not being in the hands of private proprietors or speculators would be a recommendation.

Mr. W. H. Masterman, ex-Alderman, suggests that this site should be divided up into lots and leased to butchers or companies, the abattoirs to be erected to be placed under corporation inspection. It is said that all the blood and offal could be sold at a profitable figure for manure and what remained would have no perceptible effect upon the water. If a similar site were obtained in the West End the abattoir question could be settled without difficulty.

NO RIGHT TO FETTER POTTERY.

A petition to the Mayor and Corporation is in course of signature, protesting against the renewal of the C. P. Railway charter on the ground, among others, "that we have no right to bind posterity to the observance of any onerous contract," and that any company obtaining such privileges should be taxed at least as high as the average taxpayer.

TO PRODUCE HIS DIPLOMA.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday it was mentioned that the poisoned milk recently taken was being examined by an analytical chemist. Ald. Grenache said that Ald. Grenache said, and it had been in the papers, that Mr. Radford was a qualified chemist, and if he was he was determined he would do his best to remove him from his present place and give him a better one. He moved that the Sanitary Inspector be requested to submit his diploma as a chemist. He said Mr. Radford had not much to do and he ought to be made to do the work. Mr. Radford in answer to a question, said he had been President of the West of England Pharmacy Association.

CITY ITEMS.

THE HAMILTON POWDER CASE came to a close to-day. Mr. Carter Q. C., having finished his address this morning, Messrs. Cross, Kerr and McCree, Q. C., addressed the jury for the Crown and His Honor Chief Justice Dorion was addressing the jury when we went to press.

THE PROPOSED SERGE MANUFACTURE.—There was a meeting of the other day in St. Jerome about the proposed serge factory in that place. Mr. W. H. Scott explained that a capital stock of \$100,000 would be needed, of which 50,000 would have to be paid up at once.

GOSE TO FRANCE.—Mr. J. S. C. Wirtelle, M.P.P., left for France last night in connection with a bill to establish a new Credit Foncier which it is his intention to introduce at the next session of the Quebec Legislature. He goes to obtain the views of the promoters, and in addition, it is said, to feel the feeling of French capitalists with regard to the lending of money to the Provincial Government.

REP AND SAZIN.—A young man went into the store of Mr. Isaac Vineberg and offered a large quantity of rep and satin for sale. Mr. Vineberg suspected the goods to have been stolen, from the price asked, and bought them at as low rate as he could. He then notified the detectives and after some search Detectives Gullen and Lafon traced the goods to the store of Mr. H. J. Shaw, who said he had such goods stolen from him. A young man named Geo. W. Kobald, upholsterer, was then arrested, and confessed to have stolen the goods. He was locked up.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, April 17th, 10 a.m.—Gold at par.

—Greenbacks bought at 4 1/2; sold at 4; American Silver bought at 4; British Silver bought at 4 1/2. P. D. BROWN & CO. Brokers, 124 St. James street.

FINANCIAL.

As usual on Saturday there was little business to-day in money or Sterling Exchange, and rates of interest and discount were unchanged.

The Stock Market was quiet and without material change. The following are the sales: 125 Montreal at 142; 7 do (ex-div.) at 138; 3 Merchants at 96 1/2; 4 do at 96 1/2; 100 Commerce at 119 1/2; 225 City Gas at 110.

—We are in receipt of the report of the last year of the Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company. This we cannot consider anything short of a really good report, especially when the depressed state of business generally during the past year is considered. The company shows a clear profit for the year of \$47,996.90, after having struck off the sum of \$14,510.93, to cover every possible depreciation in the Company's securities to date, thereby leaving the Company's assets for the ensuing year represented at their strictly cash market value.

We have been shown the Government Superintendent's certificate of valuation, which shows that the liabilities under policies with the Sun Mutual have been certified by the Government's regular auditors, thereby making it necessary for the Company to carry a much larger fund than if valued by any of the other tables commonly used in valuing the liabilities of insurance companies in this country.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The English breadstuffs market is dull and depressed. Cargoes on passage and for shipment of both wheat and corn are neglected, and no business is doing. The Chicago market is also weak. No. 2 Wheat was quoted at the close yesterday at \$1.13 1/2; No. 1 at \$1.08 1/2; and opened this morning at \$1.11 1/2; No. 2 at \$1.07 1/2. Corn was about steady. The local grain market is inactive and unchanged. Quotations are purely nominal.

Flour.—Receipts 2,021 bbls. The market is dull and inoperative; there being little or no demand. No business was reported on Chicago to-day and in the absence of transactions prices are not notably lower. The following are the quotations: Superior Extra, \$6.10 to \$6.15; Extra Superior, \$6.00; Family, \$5.95 to \$6.05; Spring Extra, \$5.65 to \$6.00; Superfine, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Strong Bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Fine, \$5 to \$5.10; Middlings, \$4.35 to \$4.50; Poland, \$4.00; Ontario Bakers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; City Bakers, \$2.00.

GRAIN AND OATS.

Wheat.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.60 per bbl. Cornmeal, \$3 per bbl. Dairy Produce.—Butter, receipts, 63 packages. The market is well supplied and the demand is light. The highest prices offered for good Eastern Towns butter, 90 to 100 lbs, was 24c, and the general average of sales was from 22c to 23c, and even at these prices the amount of business done is small. Cheese is nominal.

HOOD PRODUCTS AND AWBIES are unchanged.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.—Oats, 700 bush; Flour, 2,021 bbls; Butter, 63 packages; Tallow, 39 bbls; Leather, 101 rolls.

MILWAUKEE, April 17, 11.45 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.04 1/2; \$1.07 1/2 July. Receipts, 11,000 bush; shipments, 58,000 bush.

LIVERPOOL, April 17, 3 p.m.—To W. J. Fairbairn, Esq.—Markets generally dull throughout the kingdom. London and many interior markets lower and tending downward. The Liverpool market is without animation, only a small business; prices entirely nominal.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

LONDON, April 17.—Foreign, 109 1/2; four-and-a-halfs, 111 1/2.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBJECT OF THE Rev. J. F. Stevenson's sermon on Sunday evening next will be "Doubts concerning the Soul."

ST. BRIGIDE'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The St. Brigide's Mutual Building Society have already declared dividends to amount of 75 per cent., and by an advertisement to be seen elsewhere they have declared an additional 10 per cent.

BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD, G. T. R., near Pointe Claire, P.Q.—Mr. G. F. Gallagher, of the late firm of Mendez & Gallagher, and the Gallagher & Co., (which is now in liquidation) has ceased all connection with the above named firm. He will for the future give all the benefit of his experience to the new firm of Gallagher & Gauthier, whose vineyards have been extended to Beaconsfield Station, G.T.R. They are now prepared to fill all orders for the celebrated Beaconsfield "Grapes" and other favorite varieties, and forward them to all parts of Canada or the United States, by post or otherwise, for spring planting. Messrs. G. & G. intend to lay out a portion of their new farm for the cultivation of small fruit, which will be cultivated on a large scale for the supply of their customers. A catalogue will be issued in a few days, and be ready for distribution on application. All orders should be addressed to Gallagher & Gauthier, Beaconsfield, P.Q., or to their office in Montreal, No. 57 St. Gabriel street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of THE MECHANIC'S BANK, a body corporate and politic, duly incorporated and having its head office in the City of Montreal.

JAMES COURT, Assignee.

A Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to all creditors until the FOURTH DAY OF MAY next, after which dividend will be paid.

HIGHEST MARKET price paid

for Second-hand Books, Old Cuts, &c., at 799 St. Paul Street, next door to St. Antoine Street.

DR. FULTON removed to 11 Victoria Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD BATTALION. Bulletin Orders, Week ending 21st April, 1880. MONDAY—The members of the Battalion will meet at Northumberland Hall, at 8 o'clock p.m. TUESDAY—The Battalion will parade at the armory, at 8 o'clock p.m. Non-Commissioned Officers' roll call five minutes earlier. Great Gun to be returned to Store after this parade. WEDNESDAY—No. 1 Company drill at Northumberland Hall. THURSDAY—No. 4 Company drill at Northumberland Hall. SATURDAY—No. 6 Company drill at Northumberland Hall. All parades, summer drill order. By order, G. R. SULLY, Capt., Adjutant 2nd Batt.

UNITED PROTESTANT WORKMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY. A Special Meeting of the above named Society will be held in Union Hall, 712 1/2 St. James Street, on MONDAY, April 19th, at 8 p.m. By order of the President, W. J. BUTTERWORTH, Sec.-Secretary.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, The Pastor, Rev. A. H. MUNRO, Will preach at 11 a.m., Rev. E. P. HAMMOND, at 7 p.m. GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING. Mr. WALTER PAUL and others will address the meeting on Thursday afternoon in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, at 4.15. ASSOCIATION HALL. THIS EVENING there will be a meeting for Singers and Young Converts in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, to be addressed by Rev. Mr. Hammond, Mr. Hagan and others. A converts are specially invited.

DRY GOODS. CHEAPER THAN EVER. The Assignee's Clearing Sale still going on. Thousands of bargains in every department. INSOLVENT ESTATE, CLAGGETT & TAIT, St. James Street.

ARGYLE LODGE, A. F. & M. No. 625, R. S. The Regular Communication of the above Lodge will be held at the Victoria Grand Hotel, Point St. Charles, on MONDAY Evening, 19th Instant, at 7.30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the R.W.M., J. MUNRO, Secretary.

ROYAL SCOTS. The Battalion will parade on WEDNESDAY NEXT the 21st inst., at 7.45 p.m., at the City Hall, Montreal. Uniforms, caps and side arms. Pipes and Drums to attend. A meeting of the S. C. Officers will be held in the Reading Room, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 8 p.m. Every S. C. Officer is expected to be present. F. L. LYDON, Lt. and Adj.

ROYAL SCOTS. Closing Social of the Season, Will be held in NORTHUMBERLAND HALL, St. James Street, on FRIDAY, the 23rd. A good programme prepared. Commence at 8 p.m. sharp. Tickets admitting ladies and gentlemen, 50c; single ticket, 25c. By order of the Committee.

FLOWERS! BOUQUETS! Cravens, Wreaths and Floral Designs of every description. Table Plants, Wedding Plants, &c., at S. S. BAIN'S, Store—1,421 St. Catherine Street, Greenhouse—124 Mountain Street.

NOTICE. ENGLISH CAMPHOR. We keep no other. A large stock of English Camphor just received. JOHN LEWIS & CO., Dispensing Chemists, Victoria Square, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 1,319 SUPERIOR COURT, Montreal, August 1st, 1880. On the 5th day of April instant, 1880, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Respondent, St. Brigide Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture, &c. E. J. LOGAN, B.S.C. Montreal, 17th April, 1880.

TO LET, Cheap, the Shop and Dwelling, No. 515 St. Joseph Street, between Guy and Richmond Streets. Apply to B. A. DYING COMPANY, 251 St. Joseph Street.

TO LET—Shop and Dwelling, No. 324 and 326 St. Antoine Street, corner St. Martin Street, at present occupied by J. E. Pattinagle, and for the past fifteen years occupied as a first class grocery. Rent moderate. Apply to G. B. FLETCHER, 148 St. James Street.

FOR SALE, a 7-octave Piano, in good order, for \$75. At 1,310 St. Catherine St.

FOR SALE, Six Horse Engine, cheap. Can be seen at 797 Ontario Street.

BOARD Vacancies, 101 Metcalfe Street.

BOARD.—Wanted, by a Married Lady and Gentleman (no children), Board in a private family, in vicinity of Beaver Hall. References required and exchanged. Address F.S.C., "Witness" Office.

ROOM.—Wanted, by lady, Furnished Room, immediately west of Beaver Street, between Dorchester and Sherbrooke Streets. Rent moderate. Address M. N., "Witness" Office.

ROOMS, Furnished, 13 Hanover Street.

ROOM.—To let, a well-furnished Room, 83 Cathedral Street.

ROOMS.—Three Unfurnished Rooms, suitable for housekeeping, 123 St. Antoine Street.

ROOMS, furnished, 478 Lagardette Street.

ROOM wanted, unfurnished, Address R.O.W., "Witness" Office.

ROOMS, with board, Also, table board, terms moderate, 43 Herriot Street.

ROOMS, furnished, 6 Beaver Hall Square.

ROOMS.—Wanted, two unfurnished Rooms, with use of kitchen; rent not to exceed \$7. Address A. G., "Witness" Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HANDSOME CRYSTAL GASA-LIFER, ROSEWOOD REVER GULF VESPAHO VONK of Boston is good instrument. Brass and Steel. Rosewood Parlor Furniture, M. Top Table to match, Carving Table, Bureau, Dining Room, Bed Room, Parlor, Chamber, and Glass Ware, M. Top Bed Room Furniture, Mattresses, all-wood Carpen, Walnut Oil Closets, Wash and Cooking ranges, Kitchen Requisites, and Furniture principally by Morris. At the residence of W. P. Yale, Esq. (who is leaving for Europe) No. 124 Drummond St. on FRIDAY NEXT, 23rd Inst. Sale at TEN o'clock. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ROSEWOOD PIANO. PORT, TAPSTRY CARPETS, GASALIFER, GILT FRAMMIRORS &c.—On THURSDAY, April 22nd inst., the Subscriber will sell at the residence, No. 755 Dorchester Street, the Handsome Crystal Gasa-Lifer, including the Boston made Rosewood Parlor Furniture, M. Top Table, Parlor Furniture, Chamber and Glass Ware, M. Top Bed Room Furniture, Mattresses, all-wood Carpen, Walnut Oil Closets, Wash and Cooking ranges, Kitchen Requisites, and Furniture principally by Morris. At the residence of W. P. Yale, Esq. (who is leaving for Europe) No. 124 Drummond St. on FRIDAY NEXT, 23rd Inst. Sale at TEN o'clock. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

NEAT FURNITURE, DRAWING ROOM SET, in Crimson Terry, good Tapestry Carpets, Curtains, Mantel Clock, very fine Steel Engraving, Carving Table, Bureau, Dining Room, Bed Room, Parlor, Chamber and Glassware, M.