DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXII. No. 23. **LAST EDITION.** MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883. **LAST EDITION.** PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths inserted, must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON.—At Lachine, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1883, the wife of C. W. Johnson, of a daughter.

DICKSON.—On the 26th Jan., at 10 Mance street, the wife of F. A. Dickson, of a son.

PETERSON.—At 154 Metcalfe street, on the 26th January, 1883, Mrs. P. A. Peterson, of a son.

WATKINS.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., at 268 St. Andre street, the wife of John Watkins, of a son.

POLLOCK.—At 375 St. Dominique street, on the 24th January, 1883, the wife of S. W. Pollock, of a son.

CAMPBELL.—In this city, at 107 Dalhousie street, on Wednesday the 24th inst., the wife of D. Campbell of a daughter.

MCKENZIE.—On the 23rd January, 1883, at No. 115 Wellington street, the wife of D. McKenzie, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MCCASKILL—ABBOTT.—On the 23rd instant, at Sutton, Vermont, U.S., by the Rev. Jonathan Woodman, D. A. McCaskill, merchant, of Montreal, son of the late Castos of the County of Victoria, N.S., to Sela Lillian Abbott, M.A., only daughter of James Abbott, Esq., Sutton, Vermont, U.S. No cards.

Cape Breton papers please copy.

STAWENSERHAES—BEAUVAIS.—At Oka, January 23rd, by the Rev. J. A. Dudon, Xavier Stawenserhaes, to Monique Beauvais, only daughter of Louis Beauvais, both of Oka.

GAGNON—LIMOGES.—On the 23rd instant, at St. Eustache, by the Rev. Mr. Guyon, Lucien Gagnon to Edesse, second daughter of Mr. Limoges, of St. Eustache.

TWITCHELL—THOMSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, 210 St. Martin street, on 26th Jan., by the Rev. J. Scringer, E. Twitchell, of Boston, to Jennie M., youngest daughter of Alex. Thomson.

DIED.

CHRISTY.—On the 27th Jan., Robert, son of Robert Christy, aged 5 years 4 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 29th inst., from his father's residence, 44 Wolfe street, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

FRUITIER.—In this city, on the 25th inst., Christine Mathieu, relict of the late Joseph Fruitier, in the 83rd year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her son's residence (Louis Fruitier), 599 St. Mary street, at 2 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, the 27th inst., to Russell Hall Church. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SAWYER.—At St. Louis de Gonzaque, P. Q., on the 18th inst., Agnes McCartour, wife of John Sawyer, in the 59th year of her age. A native of Paisley, Scotland.

MCCAIG.—On the 17th inst., in the township of Wickham, Mary Ann Bennett, beloved wife of John McCaig of the above place.

NESBITT.—At Longue Pointe, on the 26th instant, William Nesbitt, aged 33 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, 29th January, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Longue Pointe, and from thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SACHE.—On the 26th instant, at his residence, 960 Sherbrooke street, after a short illness, William Sache, stock broker, aged 58.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at 2.30 p.m., Tuesday, to the Church of St. James the Apostle, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MCLEOD.—In this city, on the 27th instant, Christina Omon, beloved wife of Angus McLeod, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 30th instant, at 3 o'clock, from her residence, 307 St. Antoine street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

GILLEAN.—In Detroit, on Sunday, 21st instant, Agnes Gillean, formerly of Montreal, late of London, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES STEEL, wholesale manufacturer of Bedding of every description, Parlor Sets, Lounges, etc. Wholesale prices strictly enforced. 74 St. Joseph street.

FRENCH MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS, suitable for presentation, &c. Very handsome designs. Watson & Pelton, 53 St. Sulpice street.

WHY go on day after day suffering with splitting headache when a bottle of Dr. Austin's Phosphatine will cure you? If you do not believe it ask your druggist for a circular, and read what those who have used it say about it. Price $1.00.

SIMPLY miraculous is all I can say of the effect of Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure in my case. An elderly lady writes this from Antigonish, N. S., who had suffered from pains in the back for twenty years.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the Ice Palace can be had at Mr. Park's studio, 195½ St. James street.

THE *Weekly Witness*, ready on Tuesday afternoon, the 30th inst., will contain the account of the winter carnival with the picture of the Ice Palace &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing four cents. Agents and others are requested to send their orders without delay to avoid disappointment.

LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH.

The deep interest and general appreciation of Mrs. McDougall's letters from Ireland suggested the idea that similar notes of a tour of observation in the Southern States would be equally interesting. Those States are still in the transition state from slavery to freedom, and their capabilities of improvement are great. Descriptions, therefore, of the condition and prospects of both races there, of the rise of manufacturing, improvement of agriculture, orange groves, health resorts, etc., cannot fail to be interesting. The letters begin with this month, the first five being from Washington, descriptive of its wonders, and a visit to the President, who asked Mrs. McDougall where she came from, and when she replied Ballymena, said his folks came from there also, and he believed that place sent out very good people. The intention is to continue the tour for three or four months, and the *New York Witness* containing the letters will be sent post-free for three months for 25 cents, or a year for $1, remitted either to the Montreal *Witness* office, or to John Dougall & Co., No. 21 Vandewater street, New York city.

WM. KING & CO., wholesale manufacturers and dealers in Furniture, 652 Craig street. Call and see their line of Bedroom Suites.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
118 St. James street (opposite the Post Office.)
Also Houses Let. Rents collected and Trust Estates carefully managed.

R. W. COWAN & CO.,
Corner of Notre Dame and Sts. Peter sts.,
Manufacturers of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FINE FURS!
Seal, Persian Lamb, Bokaran and Astrakan Sacques and Coats.
Sea Otter, South Sea Seal, Persian Lamb, Otter and Pincked Beaver Caps, &c.
Marked at Low Prices 1

CORDWOOD.

First-class	Maple, per cord	$7.50
Do.	Birch, per cord	7.00
Do.	Tamarac, per cord	6.00
Do.	Soft Maple, per cord	5.50
Do.	Hemlock, per cord	4.50
Do.	Mixed Soft Wood, per cord	4.00

Can now be had at 184 Murray street and 87 Colborne street near Ottawa street. Wood delivered to all parts of the city. Estate of late W. D. PARK.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

TIME!

It has been well said that "There is time for everything." There is a right and wrong time for many things.

A TIME TO BUY!

The right time to buy White Cottons is just now, during our Annual Sale at reduced prices. Every piece of White Cotton, also Cotton Sheetings, in our Store is reduced in price.

A TIME FOR LINENS!

Now is the time and S. Carsley's is the Store to buy all kinds of Household Linen Goods, during our Annual January Sale at reduced prices. Every piece of Linen Damask, Sheeting, Towelling, &c., is being sold at reduced rates.

TOWELS EXTRAORDINARY!
NAPKINS EXTRAORDINARY!
TABLE CLOTHS EXTRAORDINARY!
DAMASKS EXTRAORDINARY!

HOUSEHOLDERS!

Householders are reminded that the largest assortment of Linen Goods is at S. Carsley's, and just now these goods are being offered below regular prices.

TO LADIES!

Our Great Sale of Ladies' Cotton Underclothing will commence on

MONDAY, JANUARY 29TH,

When all of the following goods will be offered at SPECIAL PRICES.

CHEMISES very cheap,
S. CARSLEY'S.

LADIES' DRAWERS very cheap.
S. CARSLEY'S.

LADIES' SLIP WAISTS very cheap.
S. CARSLEY'S.

NIGHT DRESSES very cheap.
S. CARSLEY'S.

WHITE SKIRTS very cheap.
S. CARSLEY'S.

FELT SKIRTS very cheap.
S. CARSLEY'S.

QUILTED SKIRTS very cheap.
S. CARSLEY'S.

EIDER DOWN SKIRTS very cheap.
S. CARSLEY'S.

LADIES' WRAPPERS very cheap.
S. CARSLEY'S.

VISITORS RETURNING HOME

Should secure comfort by calling

S. CARSLEY'S,

393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame street,

And select a handsome Carriage Rug, now offered at very low prices.

Call at S. Carsley's and select a beautiful Colored Saxony Blanket.

Call at S. Carsley's and buy a parcel of Witney other Blankets at Annual Sale Prices.

Call at S. Carsley's and inspect the stock of Quilted Chintz Bed Covers.

Call at S. Carsley's and secure a set of Ecru or White Lace Bedspreads and Pillow Shams. Also, in handsomely Embroidered Cambric, all at Annual Sale Prices.

S. CARSLEY,

393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

MONTREAL.

DOUBLE CAP SHAPE NETS!

Single Cap Shape Nets.

DOUBLE SQUARE NETS!

Single Square Nets.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
—AT—
PALMER'S.

Y. M. C. A.
VICTORIA SQUARE.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING,
EIGHT O'CLOCK,
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

SUNDAY MORNING MEETING,
HALF-PAST NINE TO HALF-PAST TEN.

SECRETARY'S BIBLE CLASS,
3 P.M. SUNDAY.

Y. M. C. A.
GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING,
SUNDAY, at 4.15 p.m.
Addressed by Mrs. Youmans, Agent Women's Christian Temperance Union.
A. M. CRAIG, Chairman.

EVANGELISTIC MEETING
8 O'CLOCK SUNDAY NIGHT.
Strangers welcome.

FURNITURE DEALERS FROM the country will find it to their interest to buy their supplies of medium-priced Furniture from the manufacturers direct. Price lists mailed on application to
HENRY J. SHAW & CO.,
Wholesale Manufacturers,
Office—726 Craig street.

FOR PARLOR SUITES,
FANCY UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS,
&c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
—GO TO—
S. R. PARSONS'
FURNITURE ROOMS
437 and 439 Notre Dame street.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

LINENS! LINENS! LINENS

A beautiful assortment of Half-Bleached Scotch Tablings, from 25c to $1 per yard.
A beautiful assortment of Unbleached Damask Tablings, from 40c to $1 50 per yard.
A beautiful assortment of Bleached Damask Tablings from 50c to $2.50 per yard.
A beautiful assortment of Doyleys, round, oval and square, in Bleached and Half-Bleached.
A beautiful assortment of Napkins ⅝ and ¾, Bleached and Half-Bleached, from 60c to $12 per dozen.
A beautiful assortment of Damask Table Cloths, all sizes, from 5-4 to 5 yards long, and all prices, from 75c to $20.
A beautiful assortment of Towels and Towellings of all kinds, Brown and Bleached, Huckaback, Damask and Diaper.
Towels from 3c each to $7 per dozen.
Linens of all kinds, Crashes, Osnaburgs, Forfars, Tea Linens, Dowlas', Hucks', Linen Sheetings and Pillow Linens, all widths.
Best value in Linens at JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.
Five percent discount for Cash over One Dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
403 & 405 NOTRE DAME STREET, cor. St. Peter.

TOBOGGAN CUSHIONS.

Full stock of all sizes now on hand. Fine Cushion 6 ft. long, well made of heavy carpet, tufted with strings to tie on, only $1.25 each. Small sizes, 75c.
JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
The Carpet Warehouse,
459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

THE PROOF THAT HENRY J. SHAW & CO.'S wholesale prices for their furniture are low is that they are receiving orders every day from all parts of the country.
Send for their price list.

QUILTS! QUILTS! QUILTS!

ALHAMBRA QUILTS,
TERRY QUILTS,
MITCHALINE QUILTS,
HONEYCOMB QUILTS,
TOILET QUILTS,

Go to OGILVY'S for Quilts of all kinds and at all prices.

LACE CURTAINS LACE CURTAINS!

At present showing one of the best assorted stocks of Curtains, and at prices that defy competition a OGILVY'S.

LACE CURTAINS, in small designs.
LACE CURTAIN, in large designs.

LINENS! LINENS! LINENS!
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
LINEN DAMASKS!
TOWELLINGS! TOWELLINGS
ALL LINEN KITCHEN TOWELLINGS,
15 inches wide, from 5c and upward.

THE DOMINION LINEN WAREHOUSE.
JAMES A. OGILVY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
192 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

VISITORS TO THE CITY
Are invited to call and inspect our large stock of every description of Household Furniture. No old goods on hand. Everything new in design. Workman ship the very best and the prices the lowest.
HENRY J. SHAW & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers,
726 Craig street.

59 VICTORIA STREET,
NEAR SHERBROOKE STREET AND McGILL COLLEGE GROUNDS.

Stone Front Dwelling, with spacious rooms and hall. Bay window over the porch. In nice order, papered, tinted, &c.; has hot-air furnace, hot and cold water on each flat, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, fixed washtubs, &c.
A most desirable well-situated house. Peremptory sale at my room, on
THURSDAY, 1st February,
At ELEVEN o'clock.
THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

MISS PENNEY'S SCHOOL, 141 Lusignan street. A new term begins on THURSDAY, 1st February.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS.
18 Shuter street.
708 Sherbrooke street.
132 & 134 Fulford street.
The Farmer Property on McCord street.
The whole by auction at our rooms, 235 St. James street,
TUESDAY MORNING NEXT.
Catalogues with full particulars at our office.
SHAW & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.

THE FOUR COMFORTABLE FAMILY DWELLINGS, 7, 9, 11, 13 BURNSIDE PLACE. Brick Terrace directly in rear of the English Cathedral, forming corner of University street, self-contained and rented to first-class tenants. Will be sold separately at our Rooms, 235 St. James street,
MONDAY, 5th February, at 11 o'clock.
One-third cash balance at six percent. Also, immediately after, the valuable Building Lot, No. 1716 St. Catherine street west between St. Matthew and St. Mark, south side, Lot 46 by 128; Lane in rear; very desirable location. Sale at 11 o'clock.
SHAW & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.

BALMORAL ST.—No. 37, 39, Four self-contained Dwellings, two in front and two in the rear; total frontage, including passage, 55 feet, area 4 321 superficial feet. Rented to good tenants. Sale separately or *en bloc*, at our rooms, 235 St. James street, on
MONDAY, 5th Feb., at 10.30 a.m.,
by order Trustees Wesleyan Theological College, Plan at our office.
SHAW & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.

FARM STOCK
By Auction Sales of this kind will receive our careful attention during the coming season.
SHAW & GOWDEY,
235 St. James street.

"L'AURORE,"
An eight-page Weekly French Protestant Newspaper, is conducted in the same spirit as the *Witness*, is illustrated and nicely printed in large type, and it will continue to be published in 1882 at $1.00 a year. Send your subscription to
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
35 St. James st. West.
Among many encouraging testimonials we take the liberty of publishing the following from the Rev. F. Knigbson, of Stroudsburg, Pa.
"I cannot tell you how greatly pleased I am with *L'Aurore*. If I were teaching as formerly, I would adopt it as a text book. I am sure it would give an interest in learning French that nothing else does, or can."

IMPERIAL SKATES!
THE BEST SKATE NOW IN USE!
No Keys, no Screws, no Nuts to loose.
"ACMES," "BARNEY & BERRY," and all kinds of SKELETON CLUB SKATES.
A full assortment Rodger & Sons' Celebrated Pocket Cutlery and Hollow Ground Razors.
For sale by
T. COSTEN & CO.,
133 St. James st.

J. C. ALGUIRE, B.C.L.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
Notary Public, &c.
CORNWALL, ONT.

VILLA RESIDENCE for SALE.
A handsome Villa Residence, very commodious and elegantly finished, situated on one of our most fashionable streets, possessing most commanding and charming view. Only a personal inspection can adequately convey the desirability of this fine residence, which was built expressly for the use of the present proprietor, who is desirous of selling only in consequence of the premises being too large for his present requirements. Perfect title and easy terms.
H. H. GEDDES, 207 St. James street.

LYMAN'S
CHERRY
TOOTH
PASTE
CLEANSES THE TEETH,
REMOVES TARTAR,
—AND—
SWEETENS THE BREATH.

FAMILY and PASTRY FLOUR
OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, &c.,
In Barrels, Half Barrels and Bags.
OATS, BRAN, FEED, &c.
BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 and 12 Bleury street.

VARIOUS CAUSES—
Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.
For Sale by all druggists.

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THE "WITNESS" JOB OFFICE
EXECUTES
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB PRINTING
REQUIRED.
From the Mammoth POSTER to the Smallest VISITING CARD,
AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
PARTICULAR CARE BESTOWED ON
TURNING OUT WORK CORRECTLY
AND GIVING EVERY SATISFACTION.
BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK
GOT UP IN NEAT FORM,
AND SPECIAL CARE TAKEN IN REGARD TO CORRECTNESS.
WORK FROM THE COUNTRY
EXECUTED WITH ALL DESPATCH, AND
FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY ON COMPLETION
EITHER BY EXPRESS, POST, STEAMER OR OTHERWISE
AS ORDERED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
PATRONISE THE "WITNESS" JOB OFFICE.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Proprietors.

REVISED AND ENLARGED
EDITION,
DRESS AND HEALTH,
—OR—
HOW TO BE STRONG.
Every lady who values her health and that of her children should have this book.
Sent to any address by mail for 50c.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
35, 35, and 37 St. James st. West, Montreal.

GET YOUR VISITING CARDS
—AT—
T. IRELAND'S, Engraver,
118 Mansfield street.

BEST INVESTMENT IN THE CITY.
FIVE ELEGANT STONE TENEMENTS,
Nos. 30 to 48 MACKAY STREET.
Annual Rental $2,600.
NEVER WITHOUT TENANTS.
H. H. GEDDES, 207 St. James street.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 27.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, January 27.

FINANCIAL.

The money and Sterling market were as usual on Saturday dull, and rates were unchanged.

The market was active and higher for miscellaneous stocks, but inactive and if anything weaker for bank securities.

The sales were:—75 Montreal at 207; 35 at 206¾; 10 at 207; 25 Ontario at 112¾; 125 Merchants at 126½; 25 Toronto at 185¾; 100 at 186; 200 Commerce at 136; 300 City Passenger at 143½; 100 at 144; 400 Gas at 186; 25 at 186¾; 25 at 187; 300 at 188; 25 at 187½; 80 at 187¾; 25 at 187½; 25 at 187½; 100 at 187¼; 50 at 187¼; 550 North-West Land at 41s.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are quiet but steady. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat quiet but steady; do. corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, quiet but steady. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, corn, firm. Liverpool wheat, spot, steady; maize, dull. Liverpool mixed maize, 6s 6d; Liverpool peas, 7s 6d.

The Chicago wheat market is slightly cheaper to-day than at the close yesterday, at $1.01⅞ February, $1.03½ March, and $1.08 May. The receipts were 20,000 bushels, and the shipments were 4,000 bushels. Corn was about ⅞ cheaper, at 67⅛c January, 57⅝c February, 56⅜c March, and 57¾c May. The receipts were 167,000 bushels, and the shipments 4,000 bushels.

The local grain market is quiet and without change Canada Red Winter, $1.12 to $1.14; Canada White, $1.08 to $1.10; Canada Spring, $1.08½ to $1.09. Corn, 78c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 89c per bush. Oats, 35c to 36c per bush. Rye, 60c per bush. Barley, 55c to 65c per bush.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 383 barrels. The market is quiet and without change. 125 barrels Medium Bakers', $5.10; 125 at $5.05. The following are quotations:—Superior Extra, $4.95 to $5.00; Extra Superfine, $4.70 to $4.80; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, $4.65 to $4.70; Superfine, $4.40 to $4.50; Strong Bakers', $5.00 to $5.40; do. Amer., $6.25 to $6.75; Fine, $4 to $4.10; Middlings, $3.70 to $3.80; Pollards, $3.50; Ontario Bags, medium, $2.30 to $2.35; do., Spring Extra, $2.20 to $2.25; do.; Superfine, $2.10 to $2.15; City Bags, delivered, $3.10.

MEALS unchanged.—Ontario Oatmeal, $4.75 to $5.00; Cornmeal, nominally, $3.90 to $4.10.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter.—There is no change to report. The local demand continues at firm prices. The demand for export is good, but it is difficult, it is said, to get goods choice enough at the price to supply it. Quotations: Creamery, fresh made, fine flavored, extra, 26c to 27c; do., good to fine, 23c to 25c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 22½c; Morrisburg, 18c to 21c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c. (Add a couple of cents per lb. to the above prices for selections for the jobbing trade.) Cheese.—The market is quiet but firm at former quotations, namely, September and October, fine to choice fancy, 13c to 14c; August, 10½c to 11½c; common grades, 7c to 9c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—Dressed Hogs are quiet but steady at $8.45 to $8.70 for carlots, and $8.50 to $8.70 for small jobbing lots. Mess Pork, $21 to $22 for Western and Canada heavy mess; Lard, 13¼c to 14c per lb.; Hams, 15c to 17c; Bacon, 13c to 14c.

DRESSED POULTRY scarce and in demand at high prices.

EGGS are steady at 27c to 29c for fresh and at 23c to 25c for limed.

ASHES are very firm at $5.05 to $5.15 per 100 lbs. for Pots. Pearls nominal.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 1,900 bushels; Peas, 920 do.; Oats, 900 do.; Barley, 500 do.; Flour, 383 brls.; Ashes, 18 brls.; Butter, 167 packages; Pork, 83 brls.; Tallow, 4 brls.; Leather, 269 rolls.

STOCKS IN STORE.

	Jan. 27, 1883.	Jan. 20, 1883.	Feb. 1, 1882.
Wheat, bush...	207,237	244,434	96,559
Corn, bush....	10,000	10,000	59,075
Peas, bush ...	38,154	37,715	113,834
Oats, bush.....	62,527	63,395	56,120
Barley, bush...	28,072	28,472	31,934
Rye.....	6,218	6,218	36,789
Flour, brls.....	43,557	47,420	49,158
Oatmeal, brls..	367	378	617
Cornmeal, brls.	4	4	166

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1883.

TEAS.—Desirable Japans continue at prices for some time current, with fair enquiry for fine to choice. Medium and low grades in only light request. Black Teas as well as China Greens show but little of change. The question of duty on Teas and Coffees imported to United States is understood to be settled as from 1st instant as abandoned, although it is not yet so clear as desired. With us, however, there has so far been no change and duty continues to be enforced against imports from United States of 10 percent. Last session of our Legislature not putting the matter as was done on previous sessions. It is likely duty against United States will be taken off at approaching session.

SUGARS.—A further concession of ⅛th is to be reported on granulated and most kinds of refined, while for West India sugars there is but little to report in the way of business or change. Molasses—dull for most kinds. Syrups, also inactive.

COFFEES.—Quietness prevails in the prices just as for some time current.

RICE steady.

SPICES.—There is enquiry for African and E. I. Ginger, at advance. Jamaica not specially changed. Pepper still keeps up. Nutmegs, Cloves quiet and rather easier. Pimento dull.

FRUITS.—Valencia raisins hold values at about advance last noted 7½c to 8c. Malaga, fruits not much doing. Figs, Sultanas, Prunes, nuts and Almonds quiet.

FISH.—Labrador Herrings of best quality firm and scarce, $6½ to $6⅞; some inferior a shade lower. East Nova Scotia Herrings, from 6¾ to 6⅝. Green Codfish maintains previous prices for Nos. 1 and 2. Dry Codfish not active, some about being sent, it is said, to Boston from here.

OILS.—Firm for Steam Refined Seal, but not much doing or to operate with, as stock is not large. Ordinary seal oils not in active demand. Cod Oil firm. Petroleum a trifle lower.

SALT.—Coarse keeps nominally at 67c to 72c for 11's, and factory filled at previous prices, with a light business, as usual, at this season.

FUEL MARKET.

COAL.—The prevalence of cold weather during the past six or seven weeks has been very destructive on the winter supply of coal laid up by our citizens, and some of the dealers also report larger inroads than usual on stocks. The demand is active and increasing, and although prices are not yet affected by it, should the present cold spell continue much longer an advance in prices will be the probable result. The following are the rates per net ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered.

Lackawanna and Pittson, stove	$7.50	to	$0.00
" " nut	7.50	to	0.00
" " egg	7.25	to	0.00
Newcastle Smith's	6.75	to	7.00
Scotch grate	7.00	to	0.00
Lower ports grate	6.00	to	0.00
Scotch steam, per 2,240 lbs	6.50	to	7.00
Lower ports steam, per 2,240 lbs.	4.50	to	5.50
Coke per chaldron	3.50	to	0.00

FIREWOOD.—The prevailing high prices of firewood seem to have checked the consumption to some extent, and the wood trade does not seem to feel the activity prevailing in coal. The stocks of firewood, however, are not large, and some dealers still continue to charge $8 per cord for their best maple wood, while others deliver seemingly as good wood for $7.50 per cord. The following are the prices per cord delivered:—Maple, $7.00 to $8.00; Birch, $6.00 to $7.50; Beech, $6.00 to $6.50; Tamarac, $5.50 to $6.25; Hemlock, $4.50 to $5.25.

TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—Wheat, Fall, No. 2, 98c No. 3, 94c; Spring, No. 2, $1.00; No. 3, 95c; Barley, No. 1, 76c to 77c; No. 2, 71c to 72c; No. 3, Extra, 64c to 65c; No. 3, 51c to 55c; Peas, No. 2, 73c to 74c. Oats, No. 1, 40c to 41c; Flour, Superior, $4.40 to $4.45; Extra $4.30 to $4.35. Bran, $13; Cloverseed, $8.25 to $8.50; Timothy, $2.10 to $2.25; Hogs, $8.20 to $8.30; Butter, 13c to 20c. Barley (street) 60 to 74c; Spring, 97c to 99c; Fall, 96c to 98c. Market steady. Flour wanted; Choice Extra sold at $4.35, and Superior Extra worth $4.40. Wheat inactive, because scarce, but worth quotations. Oats sold at 41c. Barley sold at 77c for No. 1, at 72c for No. 2 and 65c for Extra No. 3, with No. 3 offered at 53. Peas seem easy; No. 2 offered 74c. Seeds and Hogs unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.—JAN. 27.

(Furnished by J. E. Mosher.)

Opening and closing prices, 10.10 a.m. and 3.20 p.m.

W.U.Tel	82	82	K. & Texas	32¼ 32¼
Lake Shore	110½	110¾	C. Southern	69¼ 68¾
St. Paul com.	105½	106	Rock Island	124 124
St. Paul pfd	.....	.....	Texas Pac	39⅞ 39⅞
N. W. com	132⅜	131¾	Nor. Pac	49 49
N. W. pfd	146	146	Nor. Pac. pfd	84⅜ 84½
N. Y. C	128⅝	128⅝	Den & Rio G.	46 48¼
M. Central	97⅜	97⅝	Omaha com	50¾ 50½
Erie	38¾	38¾	H. & St. J. pfd	....
Erie 2nd	.....	.....	Ill. Central	145½ 146
Ohio & Miss	.....	.....	M. O. Pac	103 102¾
L. & W	125⅞	126	Louis & N	55¼ 55⅞
D. & Hudson	107⅞	107⅞	St. Paul M&M	....
N. J. Central	71⅜	71⅝	Pac. Mail	....
Wabash	32⅝	32½	Ont. & W	....
Wabash pfd	53⅞	54	Manhattan	....
U. Pacific	98½	99⅛	C. B. & Q	....
Reading	55¼	55¼	Central Pac	....
Money	3½	2		

QUEBEC PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

QUEBEC, Jan. 26.

So far no debate of importance has taken place, as no amendment was offered to the address; but notices of returns show that the Government will be put to a strict account on more than one point. Mr. Picard has asked for returns concerning the Dominion Land and Colonization Company at the head of which is Lord Dunmore. It is to be hoped that the returns will be comprehensive. Settlers who have made the land cannot be turned out, because British peers may choose to speculate in Canadian lands. It is true that the rules of the department are lenient enough, and that care must be taken to prevent squatters from settling on the public domain for the mere purpose of seizing upon the timber, and without the intention of making any land; at the same time the Dominion Land and Colonization Company has obtained an immense tract of land, and has not fulfilled its obligations in the way of settlement. The Company is wealthy, and ought to be treated with more severity than an ordinary settler.

Mr. Irvine has asked returns as to the suits taken by Mr. Senecal's lawyer against the incorporated companies of Montreal. It is said there are 400 of these suits. Mr. Irvine stated what every lawyer knows, that the costs must average at least $100—$40,000 in all to the Province, two-thirds of which must go into the pockets of Messrs. Lacoste and Globensky. Not such bad pay for past services. Mr. Wurtele was more than usually disingenuous in answering Mr. Irvine. His reason for not having taken suits except in Montreal is worse than futile. It would have been better not to have said anything than offer so lame an excuse. Everyone understands the matter clearly. The suits were all taken in Montreal, because Mr. Senecal's lawyer required some Government pay, and Mr. Senecal was influential enough to have it given to him.

The Hon. Mr. Remillard has given notice that he will move for an address for a copy of the weekly reports which are required to be made by law, by the companies purchasing the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway from the Government of the Province, since they have acquired the road.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

CABLE

THE SS. "QUEBEC"—HEAVY PREMIUM PAID.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A premium of seventy-five percent was paid to-day on the British steamer "Quebec," Capt. Gibson, which sailed from Portland, Me., on January 1st for Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A steamer sighted in distress on January 12, in latitude 45 north, longitude 29 west, is believed to have been the overdue steamer "Quebec," from Portland for Liverpool.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—M. de Jauregulbery, Minister of Marine, has resigned.

STORMS IN EUROPE.

PESTH, Jan. 27.—Violent storms prevailed in Hungary on Friday, in the District of Oravitza most of the houses were destroyed.

THE EMPEROR AND POPE.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The letter from the Emperor to the Pope on December 22nd after a hearty return of good wishes expressed in the letter from the Pope to the Emperor declares the Pope's letter strengthened the Emperor's hope that the satisfaction felt by the Pope at the re-establishment of the Prussian legation as the Vatican will afford ground for his Holiness to reciprocate by similar advances. The Emperor believes the advance made by the Vatican in regard to the duty of giving notice of ecclesiastical appointments to the Government is even more to the interest of the Catholic Church than to the state. If the Emperor were convinced that his desire for an understanding were reciprocated he would be able to concede that the Diet should reconsider the May laws which are not permanently required for the maintenance of peaceful relations with the Vatican.

CABLE NOTES.

At a banquet in Madrid the Marquis de Sardoal, the recently appointed First Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, in replying to a toast, said:—"We believe the monarchy and democracy are compatible. The monarchy daily becomes more respected. I drink to the liberty of the press, to democracy and to King Alfonso." His remarks were greeted with cheers.

The representatives in the Spanish Cortes belonging to the autonomist party of Cuba have asked Congress for the papers and full information in relation to the gradual emancipation of slaves. They allege that the bill of 1880 was imperfectly carried out in Cuba.

The Brazilian loan of £4,000,000, at four and a half percent., put upon the market by the Messrs. Rothschild at eighty-nine, has been more than fully subscribed.

The relations between the Governor of Crete and the Greek Consul at Candia have been suspended. The Vice Consul, having insulted the Governor, has been recalled to Athens.

AMERICAN.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The despatches to *Bradstreet's* from leading centres this week reveals that doubt as to the action of Congress with respect to tariff legislation is nearly everywhere having a retarding influence upon the movements of business. Trade is also retarded in the west by storms and blockades. In the east it has been fair. Iron is quiet, with no present prospect of a revival. Petroleum is higher and firm; market active. There were 289 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week, 20 less than last week, 84 more than in the corresponding week of 1882, and 123 more than in the same week of 1881. Canada had twenty six against twenty-five last year.

MORMONS ORDERED TO LEAVE.

ROCKHILL, S.C., Jan. 27.—Two Mormon "missionaries" arrived on Thursday. A committee of young men warned them to leave the country within 24 hours, on pain of being tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail. The "missionaries" departed yesterday.

DEATH OF AN AGED MISSIONARY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Dr. William Gowleib Schauffler died yesterday, aged 85. He was a well-known missionary worker, was master of nineteen languages, and could preach extemporaneously in six.

ASTRONOMICAL.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—At a request of the Union of European astronomers, the Smithsonian Institution has been transferred to the observatory, and now becomes the centre of astronomical information for the United States.

PROHIBITION IN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 26.—The House of Delegates to-day ordered the prohibition amendment to the Constitution to its final reading by an overwhelming vote, refusing all propositions to modify it. It will pass to-morrow.

GREAT FIRE IN VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Vt. January 27.—A most disastrous fire occurred at Winooski, this morning. At about seven o'clock a railway train ran off the track, colliding with a car loaded with kerosene oil. The oil caught fire and exploded, setting on fire a store house, belonging to the Burlington Woollen Company. This was a large wooden building filled with wool and mill supplies, and was burned to the ground with the contents. The Company's loss is said to be $125,000, on which it has an insurance of about $75,000. The Burlington fire department was called upon and responded. After two hours' hard work the fire was got under control. No person was killed by the explosion.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

YONKERS, January 27.—In the run on the Yonkers

LATEST NEWS

TRANSATLANTIC.

Pelles & Co., merchants, of London, have failed; liabilities, £53,000.

There was a heavy snowstorm on Friday in the south-east of Scotland.

Gustave Dore was buried at Pere la Chaise on Thursday. Alexander Dumas delivered an oration.

Aurelin Scholl, journalist, and Dr. Fontaine fought a duel with swords in Paris on Friday. The latter was slightly wounded.

It is stated the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, Rome and St. Petersburg have agreed to accept in principle the views of Lord Granville on the Eastern question, as detailed in his circular note of the 3rd inst.

Regarding the approaching demonstration in his case, Mr. Bradlaugh writes that it is not very likely that a Liberal Government will endeavor to stop a perfectly legal demonstration and so provoke a a serious riot.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Twenty-one prisoners arraigned last Saturday on a charge of conspiracy to murder Government officers, will be examined in Dublin today. The investigation will be held in Kilmainham Court House, as the Government fears the prison van might be attacked. The Court House is guarded by military. It is reported astounding disclosures will be made as regarding the Phœnix Park murders, and the evidence will completely eclipse last Saturday's.

A Dublin despatch says there is an underground passage between Kilmainham Court House and gaol, so that no communication between the prisoners and their friends is possible during the transit from the gaol to the Court House. No doubt exists that the prisoners' friends are greatly exasperated at the information the Government has received and will avail themselves of any opportunity to take vengeance.

It is stated that, in the event of Davitt, Healy and Quinn refusing to give bail, they will probably be sentenced to solitary confinement and hard labor in Kilmainham gaol. They will certainly not be treated as first-class misdemeanants.

A London despatch says: Neither Davitt, Healy nor Quinn will give bail; they will consequently go to prison.

Police are guarding the house of the informer, Farrell, in consequence of threats of violence against his mother and sister.

A hurricane in Limerick on Thursday caused serious damage. Many houses were blown down and the shipping suffered.

A large bog near Castlerea shifted its position on Friday, causing great excitement in the town. Apprehensions are felt for the safety of a portion of Castlerea.

Two tons of guns and pistols have been removed to Limerick from Rathkeale in consequence of apprehensions of a Fenian raid.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

M. Duclerc is suffering from inflammation of the chest. The doctors hope to arrest the disease. He has undergone a cupping operation.

The streets in which the Louvre, Bourse, Bank of France, Elysee, and many other public buildings are situated, have been patrolled by detachments of infantry for several nights.

The Count de Chambord is still at Gortz.

THE NIHILISTS.

In consequence of revelations at the trial of Anarchists at Lyons, Gen. Mouravieff, public prosecutor, has temporarily quitted St. Petersburg. On his return the Government will prosecute Kobazepp, connected with the construction of the mine in Little Garden street. Other prominent Nihilists will be prosecuted at the same time.

A secret revolutionary press has been discovered in Odessa. Several Nihilists have been arrested.

M. DEGIERS.

M. DeGiers, the Russian Foreign Minister in conversation with the Emperor of Austria on Thursday, referred to nearly all the leading political questions of the day, and especially dwelt on the necessity of the Powers taking collective action in urging the Porte to carry out the promised reforms in Armenia.

AMERICAN.

Ensign Hunt has arrived at Irkutsk with his party *en route* for the United States. It is probable that further search for the Chipps party will be abandoned for the present.

It is stated that the Consolidated Linseed Oil Company, formed four years ago in Chicago and comprising fifty-five mills west of Buffalo, has decided to break up, owing to outside competition.

The House of Representatives at Washington has decided that the general debate on the Tariff Bill will close to-day at five o'clock.

The Grand Jury in Washington on Friday returned a presentment against William Dickson for corruptly endeavoring to influence jurors in the last Star Route trial.

The President returned the visit of the Marquis of Lorne on Friday afternoon.

The session of the Massachusetts Legislature thus far has proved the dullest for years, instead of the most exciting, as was expected. The Legislature's refusal to print extra copies of the Governor's message has created an extraordinary demand for the document, and it will be supplied by the Governor from a private printing press.

THE MILWAUKEE HORROR.

In the inquest of the Newhall House disaster in Milwaukee, Ben. Tice, chief clerk, stated that of the help employed at the hotel, thirty-five were saved out of forty-five. This contradicts a former statement that there were sixty-seven employees.

PEACE WANTED.

The Peruvian Assembly has passed a resolution to treat for immediate peace with or without Bolivia, provided the Republic retains its independence, and is not stripped of all resources of regeneration. Gen. Logan's recall is expected because of the letter written to Gen. Montero.

GERMANY AND AMERICAN PORK.

Mr. Sargent, the American Minister to Germany, writes from Berlin that, notwithstanding the strong feeling of opposition throughout Germany against the proposed exclusion of American pork products, there is little doubt that the decree will be issued. He has strongly opposed the measure and lost no opportunity to expose it in its true character, and show that the health of American swine is unimpaired and that American swine products are entirely wholesome. He does not think these propositions are seriously disputed. The movement is merely selfish and in disregard of the interests of the United States. The only argument which would be effective would be a fear of reprisals.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

An Enquiry was made on Friday at the Department of Justice regarding the extradition papers of Hall, the Newark, N.J., forger, about which so many conflicting reports have been made. It is now stated that the Government has not communicated with the United States Government insisting that Hall shall be extradited and tried on the charges of forging and uttering forged papers and none others. The matter has been taken under advisement by the Government.

The Government has decided on the plans for the new post-office buildings to be erected in Winnipeg. The new buildings will be three stories in height, and will fully occupy the ground allotted to it. No decision has yet been arrived at as to the style of architecture. The portable building to be used as a post-office in the *interim* will be built by Mr. Logan, who has been awarded the contract. It will be 56x150 feet in size, and a portion but one story in height. The site of the portable office has not yet been determined on. Instructions have been given to tear down the present post office early in the spring.

FIRES.

Lebanon, Ohio, January 26.—University Hall was burned last night; loss $30,000.

QUEBEC PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Quebec, January 26.

The Librarian of the Legislature reports that 360 volumes, taken out by members and others, have not been returned since last session, and that over fifty may be considered lost to the library altogether. He suggests that a deposit of four dollars be required from all persons but members taking books out, such deposit to be returned on their discontinuing to do so.

The Quebec and Montreal delegates to the late Sanitary Convention at Ottawa are to meet here on Wednesday night for the purpose of having an interview with the Premier on the question of hygiene and other statistics.

The bill to amend the Jury Law will be introduced on Monday.

Dr. Cameron has arrived, and Mr. Sawyer, who is recovering from a serious indisposition, is expected on Monday.

A large number of members, including Speaker Taillon, leave for Montreal to-night, the House having adjourned over to Monday.

The members of the press gallery have to acknowledge the most courteous and generous treatment from the Speaker, who has largely increased their accommodation this session, besides giving them every possible facility to discharge their duties with more than the usual amount of comfort.

It is said that Mr. Obalski, mining engineer for the Quebec Government, has made a favorable report upon an alleged discovery of petroleum on the farm of one Bertrand, at Pointe aux Trembles, Portneuf county.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR PRESCOTT.

Prescott, Jan. 26.—About 11 o'clock this morning a collision occurred between two freight trains bound west. No. 28 freight train left Cardinal for Prescott about 10 o'clock, followed by No. 30. The train ahead was running very slow, probably caused by excessively cold weather, and the heavy train, No. 30, coming along at a rapid rate of speed, the engine ran into the van of No. 28, splitting it right through the centre, and then into the first freight car in advance, setting them on fire. The van and freight car were completely destroyed. The engine is nearly a total wreck. The cars of both trains were all jammed together in a zigzag form across the track. Seven cars and the engine of No. 30 had to be thrown over into the ditch in order to clear the track. The line was blocked for about eight hours, causing delay to No. 2 Express going west and No. 1 going east. At the time of the pitch-in it was very foggy.

METHODIST UNION.

Brantford, Jan. 26.—The members of the three official Boards of the Methodist Church of Canada, of the city of Brantford, met in the Wellington Street Church this afternoon to consider the basis of union. After adopting resolutions approving of the principle of the union, the following resolution was unanimously carried: That this meeting of the quarterly Boards of the Methodist Church in this city, having met and examined the basis of union, approve of the same. We also beg to tender our thanks to the Union Committee for their painstaking and success in equitably adjusting the varied differences of the Methodist family in the Dominion.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—A boy named Macfariane, whilst crossing the Ottawa River, below the city, last evening, with a companion, dropped into an air hole and disappeared. Search has been made for the body, but it has not been found.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—A boy named Adams, who was struck on the head with a billiard cue by a companion named Hewitson, is in a critical condition. This morning lock-jaw took place, and the Police Magistrate is unable to take his *ante-mortem* statement.

County Attorney Fenton has received a communication from the Department of Justice, in which it is stated that no guarantee has been asked by the Canadian Government in the Hall extradition case. The extradition papers are expected here shortly.

Elora, Ont., January 26.—In Messrs. J. & F. Wissler's mill, Salem, last night, a young man named Austin Crowley tried to adjust the chopping wheel, but could not, and called on Mr. Richard Buckley, the head miller to do so. Mr. Buckley ran to stop the water wheel, when the chopping stone burst into pieces, killing Austin Crowley and dangerously injuring Mr. Buckley. About one third of the stone was lying on Mr. Buckley when found.

THE QUEBEC CARNIVAL.

Quebec, Jan. 26.—The Quebec carnival will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, as originally arranged. New vigor seems to have been infused into the arrangements to-night, and this has been added to by the City Council's vote this evening of a sum of money toward necessary expenses and by a generous cash subscription by the G. T. R., in addition to their issue of half-rate tickets. The hotels are hourly in receipt of applications for rooms. The old Russell House will be re-opened to-morrow and numbers of private rooms have been secured, so that there is ample accommodation for the visitors. The Mayor has stationed police to-night on the ferry-boats and an ice bridge is expected by the morning. The first party of Americans from Montreal, all New Yorkers, have arrived here for the Carnival. The curling competition commences on Monday at ten o'clock. The Committee will amend the programme to-morrow by substituting new attractions for the electric light exhibition at the Falls and grotto, which falls through for various reasons beyond the control of the Committee. One important item of the programme will be the sham fight on snow-shoes on the Plains of Abraham, with attack upon the citadel and the old French fort above the cliff.

RAILWAY NOTES.

New York, January 26.—Trunk lines have appointed Edgar Harriott, general inspector of freight.

Topeka, Ks., January 26.—The Lower House has passed a concurrent resolution declaring that the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railways is a violation of the law of Kansas, and directing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings and prosecute them vigorously to final judgment.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

SPEECH BY SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT IN EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, Jan. 26.—Sir Alex. T. Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, speaking here to-day, referring to the relations of the British Colonies to the Empire, said it was doubtful whether, as colonies increased in material power, they would continue to be satisfied. Their present position of separation was neither necessary nor desirable. He suggested a possibility of cementing the whole empire by a scheme of Imperial federation.

THE PLEASURES OF NICE.

The present reason at Nice is the worst on record. The hotels are not half full. The pier is unfinished, and the Casino also. The Opera House is being pulled down. What with exorbitant prices and little or no amusement, the British tourist would do well to choose some other winter resort this year. The streets and promenades are unsafe at night, and most people carry pistols. Only a few nights ago a gentleman was nearly strangled in front of the Hotel des Anglais, and robbed of £80 and his watch. Independently of the burglars and footpads at Nice, of whom I spoke lately, I am now informed that highwaymen—apparently of the species to which Gil Blas once belonged—have made their appearance in that town. A rich American family, returning to their apartments late at night, had their carriage stopped by some men who were mounted, and were robbed of their money and jewellery. The men escaped, and the next day the affrighted victims sacrificed the rent they had paid for their apartments and left the place. At Monte Carlo there are very few even decent people; the majority are five-franc players, whose anxious faces and shabby attire show the class to which they belong. Another murder this week—a gentleman robbed and thrown out of the train between Nice and Marseilles. This cannot be wondered at, when the P. L. and M. Company insist on filling up first-class express carriages with third-class passengers, as the very uncivil station-master at Tarrascon did the other day.—*London World, Jan 3rd.*

FROZEN WATER PIPES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—When I read Mr. Kalleper's letter of the 16th inst., my first idea was to treat his remarks with the contempt they deserve. After consideration, however, I have decided that it is due the public and myself to prove to Mr. Kalleper that the explanation given in my letter of 6th January is correct in every respect. It is unnecessary to repeat the facts of the case; suffice it to say that Mr. Kelleper disputes two points of my statement, and claims that I overlooked a third and important one. The latter claim I will dispose of first. As stated in mine of 15th inst., my reason for not referring to that phase of the frozen water pipe question, in which but one of the pipes were frozen, was because the evidence of such being the case would be so marked that no one short of an imbecile could fail to notice it, and any remarks about it would have been superfluous. Mr. Kelleper suggests a test that is sometimes used by plumbers and other experienced persons, but I have no hesitation in saying that not one servant in a hundred would be capable of using it with any degree of certainty. Besides, were Mr. Kalleper's idea of the expansive force of water correct, an explosion would occur before enough steam had been generated to force its way up the pipe and heat it. As a matter of fact, were a water back broken by the expansive force of water at a low temperature, it would merely split open. It, therefore, follows that if, as Mr. Kalliper claims, water, when heated at a temperature below boiling point, expands with irresistible force, water fronts would merely split open and no explosion would occur. Mr. Kalleper next takes exception to my statement that if a faucet near the water front be opened, and the pipes are frozen, all the water that is in the pipes between the faucet and point of freezing will run off, and any person would know by the stopping of the water that the pipes were frozen. (This is the proper interpretation of the sentence suggesting the use of a faucet in mine of 6th instant.) Mr. Kalleper claims that no water would run, as there would be no "vent." He seems to forget another "law of nature" when he thinks the atmosphere will support the weight of the water required to fill perhaps 75 or 100 feet of pipe. He had better read up the laws of pneumatics and hydrostatics. But it is a waste of time to enter any further on this point, and I now come to the last point. Mr. Kalleper in this certainly makes a bull worth recording. He states that the theory propounded in mine of 6th inst. is "rank heresy"! This is very rich! Had he confined himself to the discussion of such points as have already been mentioned, I should merely have considered him one of those people who like to take exception at anything that gives them a chance of airing their knowledge (?) or occupying spare time, and therefore taken no further notice of his remarks. But by this last assertion, he proved his entire ignorance of the subject he writes of, and lacks even the knowledge that "the merest tyro in the study of natural philosophy" of the present day would have. As I do not propose editing a scientific column for his edification, I will merely quote a few passages, in support of my argument from Mr. Lawson, one of the greatest authorities on boiler explosions in America, and also from the report of a special enquiry into the cause of boiler explosions made by the American Government.

Mr. Lawson states that "Any kind of water, hard or soft, from lake, river or spring, if subjected to a high degree of heat, by superficial means, which requires pressure, will burst into steam the instant the pressure is removed, and if the exploding water is met by a resisting force, as in a closed vessel, the concussive effect must be much greater than the steam pressure would have been." Mr. Lawson further states that in the case of explosions caused by the sudden release of pressure on superheated water, every drop of water in the vessel turns into steam, leaving no trace of water having been present at the time of explosion, and thus often leading experts astray as to the cause.

Again, in the report handed to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, it was stated that the first experiment was "To ascertain whether, on relieving water heated to or above the boiling point from the pressure consequent, any commotion is produced in the fluid;" and the result proved that the commotion increased in proportion to the size of the releasing plug, the larger plug producing the greater commotion. Now, here are two facts that speak for themselves. First: Mr. Lawson, in one of his experiments exploded a boiler capable of resisting a pressure of over seven hundred pounds p. sq. in., when the superficial pressure was only three hundred and fifty pounds p. sq. in., by the sudden opening of a two inch pipe. Second: The initial rupture or point of release, in the exploded water-front was not less than half an inch. Take the proportion of boiler to water-back, and of the releasing points, and apply the rule deduced from the Government experiment, and it is not difficult to draw a conclusion supporting my assertions. Perhaps Mr. Kalleper remembers and can explain by some theory of his own, an explosion that took place last winter in New York (city), and was noted by every scientist and scientific paper in America. In this case a boiler, capable of withstanding a pressure of two hundred pounds p. sq. in. and used for heating as well as power, exploded on the opening of a radiator in an upper flat, although the pressure in the boiler at the time of explosion was proved to have been less than five pounds p. sq. in. Mr. Kalleper believes that the expansive force of water is so great, that it is rank heresy to think of retaining it in a closed vessel when heated: nevertheless Mr. Lawson heated water to 440° Fah., or 228° above boiling point, and the experiment quoted above speaks of water under pressure, heated to or above boiling point. But enough has been said, I think, to prove the truth of my original statements. X. Y. Z.

Montreal, Jan. 22nd, 1883.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—In Mr. McDonald's first reply to my charges, he stoutly asserted that there was neither inaccuracy nor misrepresentation in the Directors' report verified by him, that the Company's assets are only $16,878.97, and that the shareholders will not receive therefrom even the modest dividend of two percent. In subsequent communications he endeavored to avoid the dilemma by taking refuge in quibbles and personalities, and now he has changed ground completely, and seeks to hide his discomfiture by valiantly offering to bet that I cannot prove the Company's assets to be more than $16,878.97!

I feel confident that no respectable accountant in Montreal would agree with Mr. McDonald in saying that the sum of $3,620.71, admittedly in the hands of the Directors, should be included among the debts of the Company and deducted from the assets.

As I am neither a "sporting" man, nor in the receipt of an "annual remuneration as Secretary of the Company," as Mr. McDonald seems to imply, I must decline to accept his somewhat rough-and-ready method of settling the point at issue. However, in order that the Montreal General Hospital may not suffer by my refusal, I would suggest to Mr. McDonald that he submit to Mr. Court or any other competent, reliable man, the bank book (an inspection of which was denied me at the annual meeting), and the details of the expenditure of the item "maintenance, $6,250" (also denied me on the same occasion) I have no doubt that the Hospital would thus be sure to receive from Mr. McDonald the donation he so so generously proposes.

James Dakers.

Montreal, January 24, 1883.

WHEN IS A CHINAMAN DEAD.

A recent writer in the *China Review* exemplifies the difficulties surrounding interpretation from Chinese into English, or *vice versa*, by mentioning that simple question. Was he (or she) dead? which occurs so frequently in inquests and other judicial proceedings, admits of (a positive or negative reply according to whether the European or Chinese idea as to when death occurs be followed. We believe that a man is dead when he has ceased to breathe, and when his blood no longer circulates; the Chinese consider him still alive while a trace of warmth lingers in the body. The two estimates may thus differ by several hours. Hence it was that in inquests in Hong Kong the time of death formed a stumbling-block in almost every Chinese case. The medical evidence would show that the deceased must have been dead when brought to the hospital, while the relatives would swear he was alive at the gate. Subsequent enquiry showed that the general view among the Chinese was that a person is considered to be dead when the body is cold, and not before. It does not speak very well for the Chinese scholarship of the officials of Hong Kong that it took about forty years to discover this important distinction.—*Nature.*

GALOPS RAPIDS IMPROVEMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THIS GREAT ENTERPRISE—BLASTING UNDER WATER—THE CONTRACTORS—THE "CHAIN TUG" AND DRILL BOAT.

Cardinal, Jan. 24th.

Thinking that perhaps a few facts in connection with the above may be of interest to some of the many readers of your valuable paper, we have, from observation and information kindly furnished us by some of those immediately connected with the work, gleaned a few items and would solicit a short space in your paper for the purpose of giving them to the public.

The improvement of the channel through the Galops Rapids, seven miles east of Prescott is without doubt the most important work in connection with the improvement of the St. Lawrence and the enlargement of the canals now in progress.

It is at this point that the first obstruction to the deep water channel between Kingston and Montreal is met with. At present vessels can only load to the depth of nine feet and run these rapids in safety. It is the purpose of the Government to improve the channel so that vessels of fourteen feet draught can safely pass down.

To accomplish this requires the removal of about thirty-five thousand cubic yards of rock, or in other words it consists in the drilling, blasting and removing by dredging of the *debris* a cut through a very hard grade of rock twelve hundred feet long by two hundred feet wide with an average depth of cutting of about four feet.

When it is taken into consideration that this is to be done in a current of about eight (8) miles an hour velocity, some idea of the difficulty and magnitude of the undertaking may be formed, and the obstacles to be surmounted. The contract for this work was awarded to Wm. Davis & Sons of Ottawa, who afterward sub let the work to E. E. Gilbert & Sons, of Montreal, who chartered from the Government the "Chain Tug," had her fitted up with drilling and dredging machinery of their own designing, and together with a large quantity of other plant in Sept., 1880, they commenced operations. Owing, however, to the machinery being new and requiring alterations, and the difficulty experienced in getting out side anchors, very little regular work was done that season. Work was resumed June 22nd, 1881, and blasting and dredging carried on continuously during the season and with very satisfactory results, quite a large quantity of rock being removed. Operations for the season closed Nov. 30, and the "Chain Tug" was laid up at the foot of Adams Island.

Up to this time drilling and dredging had been carried on from the chain tug. To facilitate the work, and also relieve the "Chain Tug" of her overburden of machinery the Messrs. Gilbert built in Montreal the drill boat "Torpedo." The "Torpedo" is a large scow eighty-five feet in length, twenty-two feet beam and fitted up with machinery for moving her, and appliances for running four drills. She arrived on the works about the middle of June 1882 the drills, frames &c., transferred from the "Chain Tug" and about the middle of July drilling commenced from her.

About this time Messrs. Gilberts from being sub-contractors were advanced to first contractors, Messrs. Davis & Sons retiring. Taken altogether the season of 82 was a successful one, some four thousand yards of rock was dredged and a large quantity blasted yet to be dredged. One item we give may be of interest.

The explosive used in the prosecution of this work is dynamite of a superior grade; three and one half tons of this was used during the season of 1882.

The work the past two seasons has been under the supervision of Mr. Frank Gilbert one of the junior members of the firm who has devoted his entire time and energies to this work, and it is encouraging to know that he is meeting with such good success.

Though the work is attended with a great deal of risk no accident of a serious nature has taken place during the past three seasons. This is owing, we think, in a great measure to the wisdom and foresight of the contractors who employ only efficient men and pay them accordingly. We venture to say that there are no men on public works better paid than are the men at the "Galops."

The Messrs. Gilbert are to be congratulated on their success. It is owing largely to their ingenuity in constructing machinery, and to their indomitable pluck and perseverance in overcoming difficulties, that submarine blasting, which, a few years ago, was a thing unheard of, has arrived at that state of perfection it has already attained. With the experience gained in the past and the addition of some new plant, and alterations and improvements in machinery now in use, we bespeak for them a prosperous and successful season in '83.

"Dynamite."

CANADIAN MECHANICS ABROAD.

COMPLETION OF THE HONOLULU MARINE RAILWAY—A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL—GREAT INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE—A BOON TO COMMERCE.

Less than a year ago the *Witness* reported the passage through the city of Mr. Crandall, marine engineer, and a party of skilled mechanics, on their way to the Hawaiian Islands, to build a marine railway for the Government of the Kingdom at Honolulu, the capital.

The Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, of date Jan. 2nd, contains an account of the trial of the completed railway in hauling up a steamer, remarking, "Everything worked perfectly, not a hitch anywhere, and everyone was loud in their praise of the pluck and enterprise of the originator, Hon. S. Wilder, and the contractor, Mr. Crandall, ably assisted by Mr. Tucker and a staff of thorough workmen."

The paper gives a list of vessels that were to be hauled up for repairs, after the steamer mentioned came off the ways, and announces that "Due notice of these events will be given through the newspapers, so that everyone may witness the same."

The Hon. Mr. Wilder, who is an American and is or has been a member of the Hawaiian Cabinet, has leased the railway for fifteen years at five thousand dollars per annum—a fair interest on what it cost the Government, one hundred thousand dollars—and he purposes starting a ship-building yard in connection with the works, and is about to build a large steam tug for Honolulu harbor. Mr. James Lyle, formerly superintendent of a marine railway in the Strait of Canso, Nova Scotia, has been engaged for a similar position with regard to the Honolulu marine railway, at a good salary. He was foreman of the building operations and is a thorough master of the business as well as a practical shipbuilder.

The *Advertiser* says, in concluding its report, "This marine railway is a grand success, and should be widely advertised, and made known to all the world, that Honolulu now possesses the facilities for repairing large vessels second to none in the Pacific Ocean, and at moderate cost."

The provision of such excellent facilities for the repair of shipping in the centre of the Pacific is of no small importance to the general commerce of the world, and possesses peculiar interest to Canada in view of a possible reciprocity treaty between this country and the Hawaiian kingdom. There is a strong probability of the commercial treaty between the United States and that kingdom being abrogated at an early day, chiefly through the influence of the sugar growers and refiners of the Atlantic States. There ought to be no difficulty, therefore, in Canada obtaining reciprocal trade relations with the Islands, which would prove a great boon to British Columbia, and through it to the whole Dominion.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM A STUDENT.

ARGUING FOR BODY-SNATCHING.

We have received another letter from a medical student protesting most vigorously against an editorial in the columns of a contemporary, and taking up the defence of the practice of body-snatching. In the course of it he says:

"It must be universally known that practical anatomy from its intimate connection with surgery is one of the most important studies in the medical curriculum, and that a thorough knowledge of the subject is absolutely indispensable. Government has not sought to minister to those necessities which the editor in his sublime ignorance denominates 'fancied,' and we are thrown on our own resources. The hospitals cannot supply us. There is only one resort left, and are we going to sacrifice our interests from mere terror of a government which overlooks or ignores our rights? With his usual amount of foresight, the 'editor' describes 'body-snatching' as 'an offence against the living.' To a certain extent it is, yet, I contend that it would be a hundred-fold greater offence to let loose a lot of ignorant M.D's. upon the 'living.' For, as a rule, physical ailments are considered *before* mental ones, such as grief, revulsion of feeling. This reason-exiled editor further attacks the general conduct of "meds" and though it must be admitted that there are just enough evilly disposed students to give the body corporate a bad reputation, yet I venture to say the great majority represent as much good behavior and good-breeding as any other class of people, and perhaps are possessed of more intelligence (the true criterion of worth) than many whose wealth has given a higher social position. In attending the Police Court the other day we were exercising our rights as citizens and can any rational being see the difference between attending in a body and proceeding thither individually by side streets and alleys, especially when no evil was intended, our sole purpose being to witness the trial and subscribe then and there the fine imposed on our *confrere*. "The majesty of the law must be preserved." Certainly, but if the editor can construe the high-handed manner in which the authorities acted on Tuesday into "majesty," then he is no ordinary mortal but something supernatural. Moreover legal opinion of the highest order has said the authorities over-stepped the bounds of their jurisdiction in thus inopportunely drawing batons and revolvers. The facts are, there is too much ignorance invested with power in the Montreal Court House, too many nonsensical contingencies for a proper dispensation of justice and order.

THE AUSTRALASIAN MINE.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER—HOW THE MINERS WERE CAUGHT IN THE DRIFT.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 23.

The Sydney (N.S.W.) *Herald* has the following details of the disaster at the Australasian mine on December 12th:—"The accident occurred at half-past five o'clock a.m. in the drift from No. 2 shaft, which unexpectedly broke into the old workings of No. 1 shaft. The water rushed in with great force, and in a few minutes the lower levels were flooded and the water had risen thirty feet in the shaft. The men employed at this point fled for their lives along the drift to the station, where twelve reached the cage and were hoisted to the surface. Twenty seven men in another part of the new workings were unable to reach the shaft, and their only hope was that they might be able to reach and ascend distant wings leading to the upper level. The scene at the top of the shaft was pitiful, mothers, wives, children and friends being gathered there, waiting almost without hope for news from below. The pumps, throwing 14,000 gallons per hour, were at once started, and all the miners in the district assembled to lend assistance. The body of water was so great that the pumps lowered it very slowly, and a diver was sent for to attempt to penetrate the mine to learn the fate of those below, but the project was found impracticable.

On the afternoon of the 13th the water was only breast high in the drift where the men were supposed to be, and an attempt was made to reach them by wading, but the vitiated air drove back the relief party. Several similar attempts were made during the night, and at about seven o'clock on the morning of the 14th two searchers came up the shaft cheering, and reported that near winze No. 11 they heard the words, "It's all right; we are all right." At about six o'clock in the evening word came up the shaft that the lost were found. The news spread like wildfire, and the whole neighborhood flocked to the shaft. Tanks were improvised as carriages in which to raise the men to the surface, and a half hour later John Manly was brought up alive. He had been caught by going to warn his comrades of danger when he might have escaped. Soon four others were brought up, all greatly exhausted, but they are now in a fair way to recover. The cage rose again, when the terrible truth was learned that twenty-two men remaining in the mine had perished. The whole party had been caught in the drift, the water rising so high that only by clinging to the timbers could they keep their chins above it. One by one during the 60 hours' struggle they dropped off exhausted and were drowned in the flood, the strongest only being able to hold on until relief came. The bodies were found scattered about on the floor on a drift. The victims were interred on the 16th, business being generally suspended on that day. A liberal subscription has been taken up for the families of the dead miners.

A GOOD TIME.

(The Outlook.)

Some say that this is a sadly superficial and dippant age. People no longer young complain that the old seriousness of mind is nowhere, the old doctrinal steadfastness has gone out of fashion, and the old virtues are dying away. The young folk have no spiritual modesty, no depth of experience, no self denial.

There is something in these lamentations. Where there is much noise about religion, the stream is often very shallow; and grave minds have misgivings about religious ostentation and caprice. Yet the favorable signs of the times in England far outweigh the unfavorable. So much so that the good people at Mildmay Park propose the observance of a day of special thanksgiving to God. From the reports which reach us from many quarters, it would appear that the Christian life in this country is wider and stronger now than it has been for two hundred years. There is more and on the whole better preaching than ever. There is more praise and more prayer. There is a more willing ear to hear—a more ready hand to give.

It has often been predicted that the new forms of activity which have been so greatly multiplied within the past twenty years would prove ephemeral. But facts do not bear out such anticipations. Many of the most active and conspicuously useful lay preachers of the period indicated have fallen asleep; but they, being dead, yet speak. Many have been "baptized for the dead." In some cases our "Revival Preachers," both clerical and lay, still laboring fervently, see their own sons walking in their steps. And others rise up almost every month; so that hall preaching, theatre preaching, and open-air preaching go on with undiminished vigor. Special missions in the Church of England have been singularly successful. A greater number of what are called "Christian workers" is to be found in urban churches of all denominations than at any former period. And the amateur armies among us tell in the same direction. The Blue Ribbon host demonstrate the strength of religious conviction in alliance with their principles of Total Abstinence; and the Salvation Army, though it may be very open to amendment and even to correction in its language and some of its methods, must be recognized as a wonderful organization of "rough and ready" religious zeal.

We have been assured by those who ought to know that there is much undisturbed apathy and formalism in rural parishes. But in towns and cities, where there is more concentration of sin and misery, there undoubtedly are signs of a check having been given to deteriorating influences and habits, and of a turning of the people to sober living and the fear of God.

CANADIAN SALMON.

The following is from advanced sheets of the new book, "Travels in British Columbia and Alaska," by Newton H. Chittenden: I have read, with much allowance, accounts of the multitudes of salmon sometimes seen in the smaller tributaries of the Umpqua, Columbia and Fraser Rivers, but after what I witnessed to-day, I am prepared to believe any fish story within the limits of possibilities. Arriving at Emory, five miles below Yale, two young men from San Francisco reported immense numbers of salmon at the mouth of Emory creek, a small, rapid mountain stream flowing into the Fraser just above. Going there I found it packed so full in places that I counted, while standing in one position upon the railway bridge, over 400 different salmon. Mentioning the matter to a resident, he remarked, "Oh! that's nothing. If you want to see salmon go to the next creek beyond." Reaching there, after a walk of about four miles, and taking a central position upon the bridge crossing it, I counted, without moving, over 800 salmon. This stream plunges down the mountain side with a fall of probably 150 feet within a mile and a half, being from five to fifteen yards in width. For a distance of several rods up from its mouth the salmon were crowding in from the muddy Fraser, now again rapidly rising, almost as thick as they could swim, and in their desperate efforts to ascend the successive falls above, presented a spectacle never before witnessed by the oldest settler. Mr. John Woodworth, who has lived here for twenty-four years, says he never heard of the like. The salmon are a fish of extraordinary strength and agility, and are said to jump and swim up perpendicular falls from ten to twenty feet in height. I stood upon the bank an hour and watched them in their desperate struggles to make the ascent of several of lesser size within sight. Of hundreds which made the attempt, only a few, comparatively, succeeded, but many fell back exhausted, splashing and whirling among the boulders. Many were covered with great bruises, some had lost their eyes, a few lay dead upon the shore, others were dying, and all seemed nearly worn out. Stepping close to a pool filled with them I easily caught two in my hands, which offered but little resistance. Reaching Yale I told a hotel-keeper about it, estimating the salmon at thousands. "Thousands?" he exclaimed, almost with indignation, "why, there are millions of them now running up the Fraser, within a few miles of town." Getting aboard Mr. Onderdonk's construction train I rode along the river fifteen miles to the end of the track. Millions was probably not much of an exaggeration, for, although the river was quite muddy, schools of salmon, numbering thousands each, could be seen from the platform of the cars, at short intervals, the entire distance.

KRAO, THE MISSING LINK.

(From the London Times.)

A strange, hairy little creature is now being exhibited at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, by Mr. Farini, as "the missing link." Krao is not in the ordinary acceptation of the word a monster, but a very bright looking, intelligent girl of about seven years of age. She was caught, according to the account given of her by Mr. Farini, in the forest near Laos, and brought to England by Mr. Carl Bock, a Norwegian, who, since the expedition described by him in "The Head Hunters of Borneo," has been exploring Siam and the wilder States to the north-east. Hearing in various quarters of the existence, of a race of hairy tailed men, similar in appearance to a family kept at the Court of Mandalay, he offered a reward for the capture of a specimen. A man was caught, and with him the child now exhibited, and a woman of similar appearance then allowed herself to be taken. When the little one attempted to wander, the parents recalled her with a plaintiff cry, "Krao," and the call has been adopted as her name. The father died at Laos of cholera, and the King refused to let her mother go, but Mr. Bock succeeded in getting the child to Bangkok, and obtained permission from the King of Siam to bring her to this country. The eyes of the child are large, dark and lustrous, the nose flattened, the nostrils scarcely showing, the cheeks fat and pouch-like, the lower lip only rather thicker than is usual in Europeans; but the chief peculiarity apparent is the strong and abundant hair. On the head it is black, thick and straight, and grows over the forehead down to the heavy eyebrows, and is continued in whisker-like locks down the cheeks. The rest of the face is covered with a fine, dark, downy hair, and the shoulders and arms have a covering of hairs from an inch to an inch and a half long. There is, it is said, a slight lengthening of the vertebræ, suggestive of a caudal protuberance, and there are points in the muscular conformation and otherwise which will provoke discussion. Krao has already picked up a few words of English. She is of a frank, affectionate disposition, and shows truly feminine delight in her clothes, jewellery and ribbons.

NEW GUINEA.

The Rev. Mr. McFarlane, of the London Missionary Society, has recently returned to his station in New Guinea after a visit to England, and writes to the *Nonconformist* of the progress he beholds on coming back to his work. At every station there was marked improvement, which was all the more significant, as in the absence of their missionary, the natives had been entirely left alone to follow their own impulses. They were greatly pleased at Mr. McFarlane's return, and gave every possible sign of their joy. At Murray Island they had repaired their road, cleared up their premises, and had the missionary's house in nicest order, and supplied with provisions. At Saibi and Danan new churches were erected, and neat native houses were built near the teacher's. Mr. McFarlane says: "Although these Saibains promised me some years ago to give up skull hunting and become Christians, it seems that the public renouncing of idolatry and wearing clothes only took place a few months ago. I spent a very pleasant Sabbath with them. The chapel was quite full with an attentive audience. I spoke to them of the gospel of peace and love, reminding them of the ravages which they had committed on the mainland, which is only two miles distant, and asked them to prove the sincerity of their profession by sending twenty of their sons to our industrial school, that they may learn about the Gospel, and be preparing to carry it to the towns and villages where they used to murder and plunder. I went off to the vessel, leaving them to talk over the matter and decide; to my great delight they followed me to the ship with twenty-three boys and young men from Saibi and seven from Danan. This, more than any act, shows their confidence in us." At Mabuiag, notwithstanding many obstacles, arising chiefly from the presence of foreign traders, progress was clearly discernible. The people had sent twenty-three youths to the training institution, in which over one hundred men and boys are now assembled from New Guinea and the islands of that region. Of these, eighteen are Christian young men, who have offered themselves to be trained as pioneer evangelists for New Guinea. Some of them are nearly ready for service, and it is hoped that they can be sent in safety to the lowlands along the Gulf of Papua, where there is a teeming population, but where Europeans cannot live. All this has happened in New Guinea, where ten years ago there was nothing save the grossest idolatry.

MADAGASCAR.

Now that the French are seeking to establish their claim to a protectorate over Madagascar, it is well to consider the indebtedness of the island to influences that have come from England. The Rev. Mr. Sibree, of the London Missionary Society, author of an excellent volume on Madagascar, in a communication to the *Nonconformist*, speaks of what England has done for the island politically, socially, and in matters of education. The missionaries of the London Society first reduced the language to writing, prepared books, have established some nine hundred schools, so that fifty thousand children are now in school, while sixty thousand people can now read. He says:—

"By the planting of Christianity in the island by the London Missionary Society from 1820 to 1836, by its pers

PRESS OPINIONS.

NOT THAT KIND OF PROHIBITION.

The prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Arkansas is to be submitted to the people of that State, but its object is to prohibit the payment of railway, levee and other bonds issued soon after the war. The other kind of prohibition has not got to the submission point yet.—*Philadelphia Record, Ind.*

IRELAND.

IRELAND will never achieve home rule, much less republican liberty by assassination. Republics do not sit down on dagger points, or select advisers from concealed shot-guns. The Irish-American patriots understand this perfectly well, and promptly condemn the atrocities for which a score or more of fresh arrests have been made.—*Boston Star.*

ABSTINENCE HURTS NO ONE.

A single glass may be a glass too much. It is certainly the only safe and sure course for one lacking in the least in mental stamina. And there is this to be said of it; that while indulgence ruins hundreds of thousands of human beings every year, abstinence from the use of alcohol in any form as a beverage was never known to harm anybody in person or property. —*Chicago Times.*

ECONOMICAL GOVERNORS.

This is the day of economical governors. Butler stops the newspapers, and saves the State $100 per year; Governor Pattison declines an escort, and walks to the Executive Mansion from the depot through the snow; Governor Cleveland even declines to let the New York *Sun* shine upon him, for fear the dazzle might cost something.—*Baltimore American.*

PUBLIC CREAMERIES.

The passage of Hon. S. C. Wood's Bill to establish three public creameries in Ontario was delayed by a technicality. The propriety of the establishment of such industries will hardly be questioned, for the making of good butter will be advantageous to both sellers and buyers. An advance of one cent a pound in the value means a gain of $500,000 to the Province. In the Western States the dairymen's associations have done a great work. Owing to their influence Illinois and Iowa butter and Wisconsin cheese command a higher price than the goods made within a few hours ride of New York.—*Whitby Chronicle.*

A SANITARY SUBJECT.

MUCH of the plumbing done in Toronto is very poorly done. When new houses are erected the result of bad plumbing is very unsatisfactory to the occupants, and in many cases leads to sickness and death. From a sanitary point of view it would be well for the plumbing done in Toronto to be controlled by legislative enactment. Plumbers should be required to submit themselves to an examination, and show that they are capable of carrying out their contracts in a proper manner. The best way to do would be for all plumbers to lay the plans of the plumbing to be done in new buildings before the City Commissioner—before whom the plans of all buildings should be laid—so that the sanitary necessities of the city could be supplied, and the health of the people protected from fevers caused by bad drainage and imperfect plumbing.—*Toronto Telegram.*

PENALTIES FOR ABDUCTION.

As a result of the abduction of Miss Garrison, at St. Louis, a bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature, making the offence a crime punishable by death. There is no question but the penalty for abduction, or kidnapping, should be much more severe than it is in most of the States. But the enactment of a law making it a capital offence, in a State where the criminal statutes are a dead letter, and where, owing to the action of the Chief Executive, crime is at a premium, causes a broad grin. If such a law should be passed in Missouri, experience or observation would doubtless rob it of all its terrors to the villains who might be disposed to abduct a young lady or a beautiful child. At the same time it may be well enough to pass a law imposing the severest penalties for the offence, with a hope that the future will bring to power authorities who will execute the laws.—*Cleveland Leader.*

MR. JOLY.

It has been made quite clear that if a public man desires to be well spoken of by his political opponents he must either die or retire. When Mr. Joly was leader of the Quebec Liberals he was everything that was bad. Now that he has retired from that position he is spoken of by the leading Tory organ in the highest terms, and we are assured that "he has never been looked upon, even by his Conservative opponents, as otherwise than a sterlingly upright and honorable man, both in private and public life." We believe this to be all true. But, if it be true, why has it never been said by Mr. Joly's political opponents before? There is very little justice, and no generosity, in our party fights. Nothing is too bad to say of an opponent so long as he differs from us in his opinions, whereas, if he dies, or if he come over to our side of politics, or leaves the field, instead of nothing being too bad to say of him, nothing is too good.—*Toronto Telegram.*

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

One of the cleverest public men now alive is Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of the Canadian Dominion. It is true his opportunities have been limited, but he has proved himself the possessor of true political genius. Since Disraeli and Gambetta are dead, we know of no politician, except Bismarck, who can be classed in the same high category. If Canada had been annexed to the United States twenty years ago, Sir John A. Macdonald would have had a sphere large enough for the development of his powers. He would have been the leader of a great national party, the foremost magnate of Congress, President, perhaps, during two terms. In a provincial country like Canada, with its petty interests, its narrow aims, its coarse and unevoluted party divisions, its petty and uninteresting future, there is no chance for the great intellect and puissant will of a truly gifted statesman. It is a pity that Sir John A. Macdonald was born in the nineteenth century. Had he waited until the twentieth, and until Canada had become a part of the great Continental Confederation, he might have made his name immortal. But who will remember a Canadian ruler twenty years after he is buried? —*New York Sun.*

HANDS, BUT NOT CLAWS.

The hand of the finest lady should be able to clasp with the full fervor of friendship, and pull a child out of danger; and a hand upon which no dependence could be placed in an emergency is by no means a credit to man or woman. The notion that any lady's hand should be of this kind is, in the real sense of the word, vulgar. Delicacy is delightful, but weakness must either excite pity or contempt, according as it is self-imposed or not. The Chinese mandarin allows his nails to grow till they resemble claws, priding himself upon this evidence that he never did, and is incapable of doing any manly work; and many ladies cultivate their hands to suggest the same notion. It must be remembered that the longer and more pointed the nails, the more they are suggestive of claws. This is increased by the polishing of them. Surely it cannot be in good taste to recall our animal origin at the expense of human capabilities. The Greeks who accentuated all peculiarly and distinctly human characteristics, carefully avoided pointing the nails, though no Darwin had shown them whence the nails came; they also rejected smallness of hand, such as the ideal of modern taste demands. Proportion and fitness were to them ruling principles, outside of which they found no beauty. Hands are no more beautiful for being small than eyes are for being big; but many a modern girl would ask her fairy godmother, if she had one, to give her eyes as big as saucers and hands as small as those of a doll, believing that the first cannot be too large nor the last too small. Tiny feet and hands are terms constantly used by poets and novelists in a most misleading manner. It cannot be possible that they are intended by the writers to express anything but general delicacy and refinement: but a notion is encouraged that results in the destruction of one of the most beautiful of natural objects—the human foot. This unfortunate notion, that the beauty of the foot depends upon its smallness, leads to the crippling of it till it becomes, in many cases, a bunch of crippled deformity. It is a most reprehensible practice, alike revolting to good taste and good sense, to put the foot of the growing girl into a shoe that is not only too short, crumpling the toes into a bunch, but, being pointed, turns the great toe inward, producing deformity of general shape and, in the course of time, inevitable bunions, the only wonder being that steadiness in standing or any grace of movement at all is left.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

THERE IS A PROPOSAL to establish a depot in London for the reception and sale of cast-off clothes, and for retailing them at prices within the means of the respectable poor.

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

BAPTIST.—A building site for a new church has been purchased by the congregation in Walkerton, Ont.——The Rev. T. M. Munro has accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Salisbury, N.B.——The Rev. M. P. King, late of Hammond Plains, N.B., has accepted a call to the church in St. George, N.B.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—The new Salem Primitive Methodist Church, at Minto, Ont., was opened on the 17th of December. The total cost of the building is $760, exclusive of teaming, brick, stone and lime, which were given. The indebtedness only amounted to $98, which was covered by subscriptions at the opening tea-meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—The new church at Marsh Hill, Frankford circuit, Ont., was dedicated on the 21st ult.——A new church has been completed at Mount Grove, near Arden, Ont., and will shortly be dedicated.——The new church at the Cloyne Mission, Napanee district, was opened for divine worship on Christmas night.——A new church is being erected at West Winchester, Ont., the corner stone has just been laid.

EPISCOPAL.—The Bishop of Niagara has created a second Archdeaconry in his diocese which shall comprise North Wentworth, Halton, and Wellington counties, and has appointed the Rev. Canon Dixon, B.A., of Guelph, as Archdeacon thereof, under the title of Archdeacon Guelph.——A memorial window has been placed in St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, in memory of the late Mr. Fennings Taylor, for many years first assistant Clerk of the Senate. ——A little church up in the wild bush at Mattawa, Ont., was opened on the Sunday before Christmas. It is a frame veneered with brick and cost about $1,800. It seats one hundred persons.

PRESBYTERIAN.—A new church has been opened at Edmonton, Ont.——A new manse is being built in connection with the church in Perth, Ont.——The new church in Bethesda, Ont., was opened for public worship on the 24th of December.——Members of the Presbytery of Manitoba are looking forward to the division of the Presbytery, which is much too large.——The new church in Minnedosa, Manitoba, was opened on the 24th of December.—— The Rev. Mr. Leach, of Dungannon, Ont., has received a call to the church at Point Edward, Ont.——The Rev. S. C. Gunn, of East St. Peters, P.E.I., has received a call to the church in Springsides, N.S.——The Rev. Mr. Crockett has resigned his charge of the church in Hammond, N.B., having received a call to a church in the United States. He intends leaving in March.——The Rev. Mr. Fotheringham has been inducted into the pastoral charge of the church in St. John, N.B.

AN AFRICAN SCHOOL.

The Rev. W. C. Pickersgill, a missionary of the London Society in Madagascar, gives the following graphic account of school work among the Hova children in Majanga, in the northwest part of the island. An examination of the schools, held in November, 1877, was attended by sixty children, nearly all of them Hova, thirty seven of whom owned a slate and a New Testament each, and were able to read with tolerable fluency, thirteen did a little writing, and four accomplished one or two easy sums in arithmetic.

In March, 1882, the attendance was 318; 257 had slates, 179 the New Testament, and 98 the "Pilgrim's Progress," whilst over 120 had possessed themselves of easy primers on geography and grammar, and 47 were using the Tonic Sol-fa tune-book. All these materials were bought by the scholars themselves or by their parents. The number who passed in reading at this examination was 166; 127 were accepted in writing, 150 in arithmetic, 38 in grammar, 44 in geography, and 119 in Scripture History.

But oh! what a toil that school used to be in its early days, with the blazing tropical afternoon sun pouring into the crowded building; when all the restless classes sat bathed in perspiration, and the children bumped against each other in fits of drowsiness; and when the half-stifled teacher used to make the girls put flowers in their hair to correct the odors of porous Africa which hung heavily in the sultry atmosphere!

On the day the school was handed over to my superintendence the sixty scholars who appeared at the first examination were reinforced by 120 new ones, every mother's little nigger of them just out of slavery, as black as crows, as untamed as the forest lemurs, and very much more unclothed. Another of the Government scribes was appointed as regular schoolmaster in place of the ecclesiastical aide-de-camp, whose military and secretarial duties did not allow of his devoting much time to the children, the Governor and officers of the garrison undertaking to pay a salary of eighteen shillings a month, as well as free the new teacher from all other service. This arrangement was a very satisfactory one to all concerned in it, excepting, perhaps, the schoolmaster's wife, who very much wanted a little more money to carry on her housekeeping with. However, the four-and-sixpence per week was supplemented by the proceeds from a retail trade in calico and soap, and the prosperity of the school kept everybody in good spirits.

It was a sight to see these young Africans going into the mill. They squirmed, and wriggled, and blubbered, and howled, and laughed, and fought, and danced, and played truant beyond all the power of words to describe. Two of them had to be put in chains for stabbing their companions with knives; and the thieving of pencils, slates and lesson books was vigorous enough to have kept a bench of magistrates in constant employment. For more than a week the school-hours were entirely taken up by calling the roll and getting the items of dark humanity to answer correctly to their names.

But, after a time, rude chaos gave way to something like order. The children awakened to an understanding of what was required of them, and many of those who but a few months before had ranked with their master's cattle began to be cleanly in their habits and smart at their lessons, taking a good deal of self conceit out of the Hova people by going rapidly ahead in the classes, and making the Hindi traders feel the indignity of seeing their own sons left in ignorance. Contrasted with this lively crowd, the handful of Islam children, squatting on the sand under a rickety shed, seemed to feel themselves dolefully circumstanced, and might frequently be seen coming round to hear the others sing. Indeed the singing had attractions for nearly everybody in town and it was not despised by visitors from Europe. Officers of the English Navy used to delight the hearts of the scholars by dropping in to listen, and, on one occasion, the performers had a whole British admiral to take an interest in them, who was specially charmed by the way in which they fired off a rollicking school song to a stirring old English tune. Next day a troop of them met His Excellency on their way down the street, as they went home chattering and romping and swinging their slates, and were stopped in a body and asked to sing. The response was an outburst of African grins; the English having no meaning to them. But the Navy was equal to the occasion, as it has always been. A stave of the tune required converted the grins into smiling intelligence. Out burst the swinging song again, amid peals of merry laughter, and there stood the good old admiral as happy as any of his dark orchestra, conducting the loud chorus with his walking-stick.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

RELIGIOUS liberty is not yet quite perfect in Spain. A colporteur has just been sent to prison and condemned to pay a fine, because he would not uncover his head on the passage of a priest with the *viaticum*.

THE WALDENSIANS are also colonizing. In Uruguay, S. A., they have the colony of *La Paz*. They, as the Pilgrim Fathers, bring their faith with them, and it is surely no idle dream that sees the old light which so long shined in European darkness until the shadows began to flee, sending a brilliant ray of gospel hope through the thick darkness of the South American people. God grant it! Amen!

LATELY the Synod of the Waldensian Church has, through the Evangelical Alliance and the Presbyterian Council, been brought into correspondence with the English-speaking Christian community, and in the great missionary enterprises of the Nineteenth Century is preparing to take a part. This year the Waldensian Synod decided to send its first missionary forth outside the native Italian field. On the Zambesi, in South Africa, a French Protestant mission is at work under M. Coillard. Seeing, as all laborers see, fields white unto harvest, he asked the Waldensian Church for men, and a man was found from among them.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.—Another successful journey has been made across the central belt of Africa. Lieutenant Wissman started with Dr. Pogge, from St. Paul de Loanda, in January, 1881, and having been warned off the territories of Muata Yanvo, took a circuitous route to the northeast, and visited an unexplored region between Kassai and the upper waters of the Congo. This was the region which, it may be remembered, Mr. Arthington desired the American Board should occupy. The last letter from the travellers, in which they announced that they were to take different routes, was dated November 28, 1881. A telegram from Zanzibar, sent on the 20th of November last, announced the arrival of Lieutenant Wissman. His report will be looked for with much interest.

THE VAUDOIS MISSIONARIES in the Transvaal say their Magwamba converts are characterized by a strong desire to win their heathen neighbors for Christianity. Four of them have gone as missionaries to tribes near Delaga Bay, where they were welcomed by one of the chiefs as follows: "Know," said he, "that I am happy to see you and to learn that you will teach the Word of God to my people. I know how they say everywhere that missionaries are the friends, the fathers of the black man." Then, calling together his subjects, he said: "Listen, my children! You must learn to keep the Lord's day. You must learn from these missionaries; and, if you are too idle, I, who am older than any of you, will so learn as to make you ashamed."

THE FIELD.—Must our ears continue to be dinned, when contributions are asked for Foreign Missions, with the reply "We have heathen enough at home; let us convert them first before we go to the heathen abroad." "That plea," says Phillips Brooks, "we all know, and I think it sounds more cheap and more shameful every year. What can be more shameful than to make the imperfection of our Christianity at home an excuse for our not doing work abroad? It is as shameless as it is shameful. It pleads for exemption and indulgence on the ground of its own neglect and sin. It is like the murderer of his father asking the judge to have pity on his orphanhood. Even the men who make such a plea feel, I think, how unheroic it is." The whole world is the field of the Church.

AFRICA.—Bishop Cheetham stated at the last anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society that in his fourteen parishes of Sierra Leone the entire ministry, with the exception of the bishop, was composed of black men, and that the same was true of all school teachers in his diocese. The further cheering fact was stated that these African pastors are so well sustained by their people "that there is no such clerical poverty or destitution in Sierra Leone as, it is to be feared prevails to a considerable extent in England." Each year has been marked by continuous progress in the amount contributed by the people. "Any one visiting Sierra Leone," the Bishop adds, "would find a land as thoroughly Christian as our own, whether that be saying much or little. He would find a land of churches, schools, and chapels, a land of liberty and freedom."

THERE HAS BEEN great rejoicing in Basutoland over the arrival of the complete Basuto Bible. The translation has been in progress many years. The Gospels of Mark and John were first printed. Next the four Gospels and the Acts were bound up together, to which, in process of time, the Epistles and Apocalypse were added. Then books of the Old Testament were brought as rapidly as possible, and now the whole Bible is printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society. When Mr. Mabille left Basutoland to supervise the printing, Simeon, an aged native catechist, prayed that God would grant him this grace that he should not die till he had seen with his own eyes the complete Bible. This grace was granted him, and, as he and his good old wife clasped the whole Bible, for the first time, they exclaimed "We owe all to this book," and gave a large thank-offering to be used in starting a new out station, to be called "The Bible Out-Station."

CHINA.—China is steadily and surely being brought under the power of the Gospel. One of the English Baptist missionaries in the Province of Shantung speaks of the noticeable extension which has quietly but steadily taken place in the last six months, making it possible for him to use these significant words: "The number of converts, learners, adherents and stations, has itself made it impossible that we, either foreigners or foreign paid men, could visit and control these stations, and so it had to be moved on to the shoulders of the influential native members, and those who had gifts for evangelization. The result is that, independent of the foreign missions, there are numbers of voluntary evangelists whose services are in continual demand among the new learners. They invite them once to the various villages, they provide for them while with them, and the men come back when they see it; and so the work goes on until these become regular stations under pastor, elder, and deacon." What better thing could be said!

CANADIAN NEWS.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

BLUENOSES ABROAD.—There are three Nova Scotians in the Connecticut Legislature—F. Ratchford Starr, owner of the famous "Echo Farm" in that State; Alex. Troup, principal owner and managing editor of the New Haven *Evening Union*, and Arthur W. Eaton, President of a manufacturing concern in East Hartford.

A NEW STATION.—It is expected that work on a new passenger station, estimated to cost $150,000, will shortly begin at the St. John terminus of the Intercolonial Railway.

A STRANGE PLAYTHING.—Minnie, infant daughter of Mr. W. H. Hartt, of St. Andrew's, N.B., was lately playing with a loaded pistol, when it went off and the contents passed through her thigh, inflicting an ugly but possibly not dangerous wound.

GOING AWAY.—A party of fourteen grown persons and four children, mostly farmers and farmers' sons, lately left the neighborhood of Windsor, N.S., for California.

SHIPPING.—Yarmouth county, N.S., begins the year with 228 vessels on its shipping register, aggregating over 124,000 tons, and classified as follows: Three steamers, 55 ships, 54 barks, 12 brigs, 104 schooners. Hants county has 249 vessels registered, making nearly 103,000 tons, classified as follows: 36 ships, 106 barks, 9 barkentines, 20 brigs, 65 schooners, 4 steamers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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

The Matron of the Protestant Orphan Asylum thankfully acknowledges the following donations: $5 from "thank offering;" $3.50 from Mr. Smith's class; $3.10 from Miss Johnson's class, and a quantity of toys and books from Mr. Dick's class, of the First Baptist Church.

The Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $100 from William Notman, Esq.; $100 a bequest of the late William Christie, Esq., per Messrs. W. A. Bates and William Strachan, executors of the estate; $67.31 proceeds of a juvenile bazaar in aid of the Children's Ward of the Hospital, Bonhard House, Argyle Avenue, Saturday afternoon, January 20th, 1883, and $14 from Miss Green's class of the First Baptist Church Sunday school, in aid of the female wards of the Hospital, collected by the Misses Hill and Claxton.

The Treasurer of the Home for Friendless Women acknowledges with thanks, from the ladies of Emmanuel Church, $60; W. Brough, Esq., Franklin, $20; J. R. Ward, Esq., $10; Mrs. H. A. Holden, $3; A friend, $2; Mrs. Bagg, $2; Miss Hall, $2; Evans Brothers, $2; Mr. John Ogilvie, $2; Mrs. Millar, $1; Mrs. Joyce, $1; Misses Symers & Smith, $1; Mrs. Judge, $1; Mrs. Baldwin, $1; Mrs. Bland, $1; Miss Cowle, $1; Mrs. Jack, $1; W. L. Holden, $1; Mrs. Peterson, $1; Cash, 50c.; A friend 50c.; A friend 25c.

The Lady Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations for the benefit of the institution:—Toys, Picture books, etc. from the infant class First Baptist Church, per J. R. Dick, Esq.; six night shirts from the Ladies' Reading and Sewing Society, Lachine; 1 brl. apples from H. Montague Allan, Esq.; bedding from S. R. Parsons, Esq.; old linen from Miss Hill; books, etc., from Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Kerry; *Graphics* from Henry R. Gray, Esq.; 1 parcel books from Mrs. Robert Gault; 7 bags potatoes, 1 bag turnips and 2 bags carrots from Messrs. Dawes & Co., Lachine. The Steward also acknowledges the receipt of six bottles of cod liver oil emulsion from H. R. Gray, Esq., and a lot of plasters from Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co. for Dispensary Department.

The Committee of the Hervey Institute gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following Christmas donations:—Turkeys from Mrs. Angus, Buchanan, D. Morrice, Crathern, P. S. Ross, Arnton, J. H. Molson, Wallis, Moss, Roddick, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Stephenson and Miss Stirling. Geese from Mrs. Angus, Buchanan, Caverhill, Crathern, Arnton, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Stephenson, Miss Stirling and Mr. and Mrs. A. McIntyre. Roast beef from Mrs. Angus, Christie, Botterell and Mr. Leroux. Lamb from A Friend and Miss Sanderson. Eggs, flour, currants, suet, butter from Mrs. Wright. A bag of flour from A Friend, ham and sausages from Mr. Masterman; oranges from Mrs. P. S. Ross, Warden, Jacques, Roddick, Stephenson and Mr. and Mrs. A. McIntyre; a barrel of apples from Mrs. Botterell; a basket of apples from Mrs. J. H. Molson and Mr. and Mrs. A. McIntyre; seventy cornucopias filled with sweets for tree from Mr. Tester; two bottles of confectionery from Mr. Bryson; candles from Mr. Scott, Mrs. Jacques, Mr. Tait and Mrs. Roddick; a frosted cake from Mr. Archibald; sweet sandwiches from the ladies of St. Paul's Church; buns from Mrs. Scott and Mr. Rough and St. Matthew's Church; tea from Mr. Semple and Messrs. Ross & Co.; dolls from Mrs. Mooney; toys from Mr. Cushing; fifteen books from Mrs. Hill; two dozen dolls from A Friend; Mrs. Mooney dishes; Mrs. Jas. Stephenson, buttons and elastic.

Advertisements.

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There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

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BOWMANVILLE, ONT., December 5, 1882.

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston.

DEAR SIRS,—We suppose it is no new thing for you to receive congratulations on the success of your valuable Cough Remedy, **DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**, but perhaps at this time a word or two from us will not move out of place. Although the Balsam has not been advertised to any extent in this locality, our sale of it is very large, and the demand is increasing, which is due to the universal satisfaction which it gives our customers. We have never had a single complaint, and husbands tell us their wives will not keep house without it. We would like you to do a little more advertising in this County, for we believe were your Balsam better known its sale would be increased tenfold.

Yours truly,

STOTT & JURY,

"The Druggists."

EMPIRE
HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.
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Empire Horse and Cattle Food Company, Limited.

From the original recipe of Mr. THORLEY, of London, Eng.

This food was invented in the year 1856, by Mr. Joseph Thorley. Its manifold merits are now well known in Europe, and only require an impartial trial to make it become so in Canada.

The Food is strongly recommended as a preventive against Cattle Plague, and nearly all other diseases affecting horses, cattle, and other live stock, including poultry. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers

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Manufacturers and others requiring these Cuts will consult their own interests by sending their orders to us.

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TO THE GENTLE READER.

Appreciating the immense power of the press for good or evil, an attempt was made eleven years ago in this chief city of America to establish a *cheap religious temperance daily newspaper*. It had the whole influence of the Tweed Ring—then in its glory—against it. The influence of the Church of Rome prevented newsmen and newsboys from selling it. The liquor sellers and their customers were against it, and the Associated Press would not furnish it news on any terms. With such difficulties it struggled on at very great loss, but was getting to be successful when four terrible panic years interfered with it, and near the close of that trying time, all resources being exhausted, it had to suspend. That was a day of anguish to be remembered for a lifetime, when the DAILY WITNESS was dropped, after seven years of effort, sacrifice, and prayer, and after having been aided by a great number of friends.

But prayer is often answered with crossed hands, as was that of Joseph to Jacob. If the Lord did not see meet to establish a daily WITNESS for CHRIST in this city at that time, He has greatly prospered the WEEKLY WITNESS. This was begun nearly eleven years ago, and owing to its adaptation to the wants of the family, it has risen to the very unusual circulation of over one hundred thousand copies, of which many copies serve two or more families, so that at a moderate calculation it has half a million of readers weekly. The responsibility of ministering to such a number (equal to 5,000 congregations of 500 each) is too great for any human beings, and Divine direction and support have to be continually implored. The specialties of the WITNESS are and have all along been as follows

1. In religion it is on the same evangelical but undenominational platform with the Evangelical Alliance and Y.M.C.A., and gives special prominence to Christian missions, home and foreign.
2. In Temperance it accords with the National Temperance Society in advocating Total Abstinence for the individual and Prohibition for the State.
3. In the treatment of so-called inferior races it agrees with the American Missionary Association.
4. In Politics it owes allegiance to no party but independently advocates Purity of Elections, Civil Service Reform, Tariff Reform, Gold Standard for the Currency, a National Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths, uniform National Marriage and Divorce Laws, Postal Telegraphy, Post Office Savings Banks, and other good objects.

The WITNESS has copious selections from the best Editorials of the large political Dailies; a good Farm and Garden Department, a Temperance Department, and a Literary Department. The weekly Sabbath-school lesson is by the Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, and ranks with the very best. It gives weekly information from leaders of Independent Catholic movement, and it has an exceedingly precious Home Department filled with letters on domestic and social questions from ladies all over the Union, and a column of letters from children. This column is a great favorite with the young people.

A specialty of the WITNESS is the space and care given to furnishing the news and prices current of the week. And all this for one dollar a year, or on trial for three months for 25 cents. Specimen copies sent on application. Please give it a trial.

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Prices BELOW COST during this month only.

The balance of Christmas and New Year's Goods at HALF PRICES,

Solid Silver Watches, hunting, full jewelled and warranted, $7.50.
Silver-plated Cruets, $2.75. Butter Knives, 75c.
Gold Diamond Rings, $8.50, Solid Silver Thimbles, 40c.
Solid Gold Watches, $10. Solid Gold Watches, hunters, strong cases, full jewelled, $17.50.,

All Goods can be seen in windows marked in plain figures. Small deposits taken to secure goods.

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The Company now offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line at prices ranging from
$2.50 PER ACRE UPWARDS,
with conditions requiring cultivation.

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The Company also offer lands, **Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation.**

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Purchasers may pay 1-6 in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments with interest at SIX PERCENT per annum in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a deed of conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

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For Prices and Conditions of Sale, and all information with respect to the purchase of the Railway Company's Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, 22nd January, 1883.

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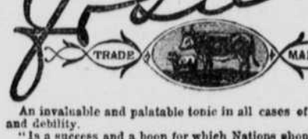
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.



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SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

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AMBER QUEEN (good keeper),
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We are now entering in our second year in the manufacture of Fishing Reels and Rod Fittings, and beg to introduce our new **SPINNING CHECK REEL**, warranted to stand any climate. We beg to call attention to our **SALMON and TROUT REELS**. It will certainly be to the interest of every dealer to see our patterns before placing their Spring orders. General Brass Finishers.

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ST. JAMES STREET.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, the Stock, Fixtures and Business of the well-known Confectionery Store and Lunch Room of the late Mr. C. M. Putney, 40 Victoria square; a good dwelling connected with the store. Address M. A. P., 40 Victoria square.

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RECTORY SCHOOL, Frelighsburgh, Que.—A few boys under 15 proffered special advantages and privileges in Rector's family. Address REV. J. BURROWS DAVIDSON, M.A.

WEST END PRIVATE School, 190 Mount

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

HOCKEY MATCH,

QUEBEC HOCKEY CLUB VS. VICTORIA HOCKEY CLUB.

SATURDAY, 27th Jan., at 8 p.m.

Subscribers must present their ordinary tickets.
Extra tickets, 50c each.
Shareholders', spectators' and strangers' tickets will be suspended.
The Band of the Victoria Rifles will be present.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES' BAND

WILL PLAY AT

THE VICTORIA SKATING RINK

SATURDAY, 27th JANUARY,

From 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 8 to 10.30 p.m.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

MRS. YOUMANS,

Ex-President of the Woman's Temperance Union, of Ontario, will address the

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING

In the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, at FOUR o'clock. The public are invited.

Y. M. C. A.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION,

The services in the above language will be continued during the winter at SEVEN o'clock SUNDAY in the Y.M.C.A. Noon Prayer Meeting Room.

ZION CHURCH.

REV. A. J. BRAY PASTOR.

Will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Subject of evening discourse. "Christianity and To-day; or Have We a Religion?" At them, "O Hear, Hear our Prayer."—Haydn. Trio, "Protect us Through the Coming Night"—Curschmann.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,

(CONGREGATIONAL.)

The Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, Pastor.

Will preach at both Services.

Subject for Evening Sermon:—

"The Empty House."

Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE,

MONTREAL.

The Rev. PRINCIPAL MACVICAR

Will deliver the first of a Series of COLLEGE SERMONS in the

DAVID MORRICE HALL,

TO-MORROW AT 4.15 P.M.

All are invited.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.

Missionary Services will be held in the St. Lawrence Schoolhouse, corner Dorchester and Charles Bornmore streets, and Mission House, 608 Wellington street, Point St. Charles, on JAN. 28th. The Rev. D. W. WISE, of Lachute, and the Pastor, the Rev. S. KNOWLES, will preach at St. Lawrence Schoolhouse, 11 a.m. the Rev. S. Knowles, and at 7 p.m. the Rev. D. W. Wise. Point St. Charles, 11 a.m. the Rev. D. W. Wise, and at 7 p.m. the Rev. S. Knowles. On MONDAY, Jan. 29th, a Missionary Meeting will be held in the St. Lawrence Schoolhouse at 8 p.m. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. D. W. Wise, Mr. S. Dickson, Mr. W. McMahon and others.

PRINCE OF WALES SKATING RINK.

Volunteers' Race of One Hour will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst.,

when good prizes will be given. Several entries already made for the above race.

Admission, 15c. Ladies, 10c.

J. STENHOUSE, Proprietor.

Band every Saturday evening.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY NOTICE.—Liquidation Appropriation Meeting will be held in Grace School House, MONDAY, 29th January, at 9 p.m.

W. WAYNE, Sec.-Treas.

PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.

A meeting of the Non-Com. Officers will be held in the Sergeants Mess Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock. Every non-com. officer is particularly requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought up.

WILL. BRUCE, Sec.-Treas. Sergt. Mess.

QUEBEC CARNIVAL,

29th, 30th and 31st January, 1883.

MONDAY, January 29th—Morning—Grand curling bonspiel at the Quebec Skating Rink; visiting the Citadel, which will be open every day during the Carnival from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Afternoon—Inauguration of the slide on the Glacis from the fortifications at 2 o'clock; drive to the Falls of Montmorency; inauguration of the ice cave cut out of the cone; illumination of the Falls during the evening by electric light and sliding on the cone.

TUESDAY, 30th—Morning—Visiting a lumber camp on Lake St. Joseph; visiting Laval University, Louise Embankment and other places of interest in and around the city, including the collection of fish intended for the London Exhibition; continuation of the curling bonspiel at the Quebec Skating Rink.
Afternoon—Sliding on the Glacis; trip across the St. Lawrence in a canoe or steamboat.
Evening—Races and games at the Quebec Skating Rink with a vocal lancers on skates; Dufferin Terrace illuminated by electricity.

WEDNESDAY, 31st—Morning—Shamfight on snowshoes on the Plains of Abraham; conclusion of the curling bonspiel.
Afternoon—Snow-shoe races on the Thistle Lacrosse Grounds.
Evening—Hockey match; torchlight procession by all the snow-shoe clubs round the Fortifications, &c.

All railways entering Quebec have agreed to issue single fare rates during the Carnival, and some have even issued cheaper excursion tickets.

All further information required can be had by applying to the Secretaries, E. Campbell or E. Pacaud.

AN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES (By Amateurs).

Is now on view at the

GALLERY OF THE ART ASSOCIATION,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Admission—Non-members, 25c; Members and their families, free.

S. ENGLISH, Secretary.

TEA MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society, in the Lecture-room of St. James Street Church,

TUESDAY EVENING, February 6th, 1883.

A good Programme, including an address by the Rev. JOHN POTTS, D.D.,

"From Montreal to Winnipeg."

Tea from 6.30 to 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.

THE MONTREAL INVESTMENT AND BUILDING COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 229 St. James street on THURSDAY, the Eighth Day of February, 1883, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally, the meeting then to be adjourned to Saturday, the 10th February, at Noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 30th instant, inclusive, until after the meeting.

W. A. MERRY, Secretary.

Montreal, January 27th, 1883.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Jan. 20th, 1883, and the corresponding week of last year:

Jan., 1883.		Jan., 1882.	
DAILY.		DAILY.	
Monday	13,384	Monday	12,305
Tuesday	13,401	Tuesday	12,336
Wednesday	13,409	Wednesday	12,392
Thursday	13,471	Thursday	12,375
Friday	13,451	Friday	12,427
Saturday	13,878	Saturday	12,703
Total	80,994	Total	74,088
Weekly	35,441	Weekly	30,600
Messenger, fortnight	2,500	Messenger, fortnight	9,000
Aurore	1,501	Aurore	1,385

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3; Weekly Witness, $1.00; Northern Messenger, 10 copies to one address, $2.50; 25, $6; 50 $11.50; 100, $22; Aurore, $1. Weekly Messenger, 50c. 5 copies to one address, $2.

These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL of York, Ontario, have voted, thirty to nine, in favor of the retention of toll-gates. It is remarkable to find a body representing intelligent people clinging to such an antiquated nuisance.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa gives, among dates of despatching certain foreign mails, Hawaiian Islands, 9th, and Sandwich Islands, 10th of February. These names happen to attach to one group. Which is the proper date for the mail?

MRS. YOUMANS visits Montreal as representative of the Women's Temperance Unions of Ontario. There are three such organizations in this Province. She is full of an earnest Christian spirit, and will, doubtless, find many ladies in Montreal full of the same spirit and ready for the great and good work that is nearest their own doors.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE plays mischief with United States diplomacy in South American hubs of revolution. This was the inflating force that rent the fair reputation of Mr. Blaine and flung ridicule upon his instrument, the former Minister to Peru. Now Mr. Logan's notion that the arbitrament of the Western Hemispere is incarnated in his person is likely to lead to his recall from the southern continent.

THE SNOW KING appears to be laboring under the mistake that the Carnival is to continue throughout next week, judging from the way he has set to work to re-clothe the city before it had greatly soiled the garments he so recently bestowed. He has behaved so well, however, that we do not feel like finding fault with him. It is much more hospitable to bar the exit of visitors than to incommode their entrance, and perhaps he could not do better than to see that their last recollection of this winter city should be one of pure white and unsullied splendor.

THE ANNIVERSARIES this year have not been altogether a success. Among the reasons assigned for this are the distance of the Methodist Church from the people, and the attractions of the Carnival. Both reasons have some force, but the complete success of the first and last of the meetings is an evidence that the backing of highly vital organizations, and a little energy in promoting the meetings are what is chiefly needed. In old times when these meetings were a great annual occasion much trouble was taken to get interesting speakers from abroad whose celebrity and whose unheard voices would create expectancy, but now there seems to be what we fancy is a very unnecessary fear that our home speakers, who are certainly such as no city need feel ashamed of, might feel hurt by such a proceeding.

THE NEW GOVERNOR of New York has apparently determined that he will, as far as is possible, put an end to the present enormous expenditure upon the Capitol at Albany. That famous building, commenced some eight or nine years ago, and which has cost somewhere between ten and twenty times as much as it was estimated to cost, is yet far from being finished, and if it was left in the hands of those who at present manipulate the spending of the money upon it, there would be but little likelihood of it ever being finished. The House lately passed an appropriation bill, voting another quarter of a million, which sum, it is now promised, will bring it to completion. The conduct of the House in passing such bills without a single murmur is worthy of the highest praise "from the contractors." The Governor has, however, decided that this last bill shall be vetoed, and that he will see that the building is completed on business principles. Mr. Cleveland is a man of promise, he is looked upon by the Democrats as the man who is to be the next President, and if he can succeed in his task of putting an end to corruption at Albany he will deserve all the honor of the highest office, and moreover he will be the best man for the position.

MR. MOODY IN LONDON.

As Mr. Moody passed through London on his way to Ireland the Evangelistic Committee of that city held a consultation with him with reference to the projected twelve months, campaign in the capital. Mr. Moody said that his recent experiences in the provinces led him to think that he could accomplish more by brief visits to country towns which he had not yet visited than by spending a year in London. For, he said, the Christians in most of the places where he had been had prepared the ground so effectually by united prayer and effort that there was little left for him to do but to go in and reap and he could thus accomplish more in ten days than he could otherwise have done in a "campaign," as he calls it, of many weeks. He also urged the scarcity in London of suitable buildings of a neutral kind. The unanimous opinion of the committee, however, was that there should be no giving up of the London "Campaign," and great enthusiasm of faith was manifested with regard to the preparations, Mr. Samuel Morley saying that they had plenty of time to get the necessary buildings, and he felt sure that whatever money was needed would be forthcoming. If Mr. Moody agrees work may be expected to commence in October next. Meantime the Evangelists have gone to Ireland and as a sample of the earnest work which has been done in preparation for their coming, we may mention that a gentleman presented a copy of Mr. Moody's book entitled, "Power from on High," to each of the six hundred and seventy-five Presbyterian ministers in Ireland, with a request that each recipient should unite in the prayer that both giver and receiver might be filled with the Holy Spirit, and should after reading lend the book to Sabbath school teachers and other Christian workers.

WEAK GOVERNMENT AND CRIME.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in its *resume* of the memorable events which occurred in the United States during 1882, says: "Never "before has there been such disregard for "human life, so many persons killed, so "many hanged, or so many lynched. It is "noticeable also that crime is on the "increase, as during the last week more "persons died from personal violence than "during any four previous weeks of the "year." Nearly fifteen hundred persons were murdered during the year just ended in the United States, being more than two hundred in excess of those reported during the previous year, and should not the wave of crime, which seems to be sweeping over the country, be speedily stayed, a greatly increased criminal calendar will disgrace the records of the present year, and may spread to Canada. In Chicago alone fifty-three murderers escaped the gallows and only one was hanged in due course of law: this fact alone will in some measure account for the great increase of murders. In the meantime the hangman was not idle, as one hundred and twenty-one persons were legally hanged, and one hundred and seventeen persons were hurried into eternity by Judge Lynch. Of those who were executed by law, seven negroes and four Indians and half-breeds were not murderers. Among the persons lynched thirty-six negroes and twenty-seven white persons were not charged with murder, but were supposed to be guilty of other crimes, chiefly cattle stealing, rape and incendiarism. In the Northern States forty-two criminals, including Guiteau, were legally hanged, and fifty others were lynched, but in the Southern States seventy-nine persons were legally hanged and sixty-seven lynched. The semi-civilized Western and South-western States are most given to lynching. The victims of this savage process in Texas numbered sixteen, in Colorado fourteen, New Mexico and Louisiana, nine each: Kentucky eight, Arizona, California and Alabama, six each, but in none of the North-eastern States was this method invoked. In the Southern States the gallows is much more frequently used than in the North, but there seems to be a decided preference for punishing the colored population in this way, as during the year, fifty-six negroes were legally hanged and forty-eight lynched in the Southern States.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

With the change in the leadership of the Liberal party of the Province of Quebec has come a change in the policy of the party. It could not be otherwise. The change from a leader like Mr. Joly to one like Mr. Mercier necessarily involved a change in policy. The aims of the two men were altogether different. Mr. Joly has always fought with all his ardor, but with scrupulous honesty and high chivalry, for embodiment of certain principles in the policy of the administration of affairs in the Province. For this purpose he was anxious to assume the reins of Government. Mr. Mercier, on the other hand, is more anxious to assume the reins of power than to embody any particular principles in the policy of the Government. In order to gain office he was willing to enter a coalition with the men whom he and his party have always and with reason denounced as dishonest and corrupt. Mr. Joly cared nothing for the success of party without the success of his principles. Mr. Mercier apparently cares little for any particular principles, but much for the success of his party. Mr. Mercier cares more apparently for party success than for personal success, for he has time and again refrained from accepting office which might have come to him without his party. He is, therefore, in a political sense of the word a good party man. His aims being so different from Mr. Joly's, of course his policy must be radically different. To secure the success of party is a very much easier thing than to secure the success of principles. For this infinitely lower sort of success only the easier sort of work of trimming your sails to catch the popular breeze, come from where it may, is necessary. A sharp, shrewd sense of the direction of the strong currents of popular opinion of the more ephemeral sort is about all that is needed. There never was a time when a mere politician in the cold shades of Opposition had a better chance to sail into power by courting such breezes than at present. In consequence of a long term of corrupt, wasteful and extravagant administration of its affairs, the Province is in financial difficulties of a pretty serious character. Not serious for its creditors, for the people are quite able to pay its debts, and they are not of the repudiating class, but serious for the people in view of that alternative. The Province has run through nearly all its most valuable assets, its timber limits, its Crown lands, its mining rights, etc., it has run in addition to this into debt, and now its revenue is not nearly equal to its expenditure, and unless new revenue resources are found, or great curtailment in the expenditure is made, there is nothing in sight but an annual recurrence of deficits. This is the position of affairs. The question with both parties is, how is this financial position to be righted; how are the revenue and the expenditure to be equalized? Mr. Joly always contended for extreme economy in the administration of affairs, and during his short term of office, by cutting down the salaries of the whole public service from the ministers to the coal heavers, he showed what he was prepared to do had he been given time. Mr. Chapleau's policy was to increase the revenue by taxing business men, selling timber limits as rapidly as possible, for what they would bring regardless of their growing value; in fact, to raise money by borrowing or by any means in order to meet current expenses. Notwithstanding his willingness to sell or borrow, he failed to bring the revenue up to the expenditure, and after one last great effort to throw what remained of the crown lands to the railways, he resigned office leaving the province momentarily bankrupt. After me the deluge—for the province; for myself and Senecal, the Dominion Treasury, was his cry. His successor, Mr. Mousseau, has apparently, after being told that there was no chance of more money being obtained from the Dominion Treasury, really determined to pursue to some extent Mr. Joly's policy of economizing. This will set against him the whole civil service and every political hanger-on throughout the country, as well as all their political relatives. Mr. Mercier then resolves to take up Mr. Chapleau's cast-off policy. He knows that if anything can be got out of the Dominion Treasury that that would be the most popular policy in Quebec. He therefore declares in favor of "better "terms" for Quebec, which means more money from the general taxes for the purpose of squandering in Quebec. He is not disturbed in the least, but rather delights in the prospect of the trouble it will give Sir John Macdonald to either resist the demands of the dominant Quebec party at Ottawa for money for their Province or else to reconcile the Ontario and other members to the scheme. If Sir John makes a redistribution of Dominion money, the effect will be to enlarge Ontario's already large balance in the bank, and make her position more than ever a contrast to that of Quebec. Mr. Mercier's policy is the best that could be devised to secure the success which he desires, especially in view of the alternative-direct taxation, which would ruin for a long time the party that attempted to inaugurate it. It is the worst one possible, however, for the Province, as it cannot but encourage, perhaps increase, the impetus with which Quebec is rushing toward the final catastrophe, and it could not be a worse one for the Dominion, as the demand for better terms must strain the interprovincial partnership more than anything else could. We trust the Liberal members will give their support to Mr. Mousseau so long as he struggles to keep the right but difficult path.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AUTHOR OF STEPPING HEAVENWARD.

The Life and Letters of Elizabeth Prentiss (Randolph & Co., New York,) is a volume in which many in Canada and England as well as in the United States will be much interested. In one of her last letters Mrs. Prentiss, who died in 1878, remarked, "Much of my experience of life has cost me a great price and I wish to use it for strengthening and comforting other souls," and it is with the design of carrying out this wish that her husband, Dr. Prentiss, an eminent New York minister, has prepared this volume. Much of it is in the nature of an autobiography. Her letters, which with extracts from her journals form the larger portion of its contents, begin when she was in her twentieth year and continue almost to her last hours. It is not generally known that the author of "The Flower of the Family," "Stepping Heavenward," and other extremely popular stories was the daughter of the sainted Edward Payson of Portland, whose name is one of the most beloved and honored in the annals of American piety. Dr. Payson belonged, says Dr. Prentiss, "to a class of men who seem to be chosen of Heaven to illustrate the sublime possibilities of Christian attainment—men of seraphic fervor of devotion, and whose one overmastering passion is to win souls for Christ, and to become wholly like Him themselves." His name was so often given to children at their baptism that those who bore it were at one time to be numbered by hundreds if not thousands. "I once saw the deaths of three little Edward Paysons in one paper," wrote Mrs. Prentiss in 1852. It was not wonderful that the daughter of such a man should make great attainments in personal piety and should employ her pen to urge upon others to seek the same blessings. Mrs. Prentiss was all her life a great sufferer, having a feeble constitution which constantly exposed her to severe attacks of disease, although those who witnessed her vigorous, happy, active life as the wife of a popular minister and the mother of a large family probably little dreamed of the amount of suffering she endured. Dr. Vincent who preached a memorial discourse said that two ideas pervaded her whole theory of religious experience. One was that whenever God has special work for His children to do He always fits them for it by suffering, which suffering she keenly felt to be necessary to perfection of character and of work; and the other was that there is a class of Christians who are not found fitted for this preparation—who escape much conflict and suffering, but never attain the highest enjoyments or fight the decisive battles of time. Along with these ideas went the thought that one who passed through the furnace with Christ, "was to emerge from the fiery baptism not merely to be gazed at, but to go to his brethren and tell with power the 'form of the Fourth.'" "Stepping Heavenward," the most widely circulated of Mrs. Prentiss' books was written in 1867-8. She revised the manuscript in her country home at Dorset, and it is very interesting to know that she read her work to Miss Lyman and Miss Warner for the benefit of their suggestions. The latter lady writes:

Early in August we were joined by Miss Hannah Lyman, of Vassar College, a mutual friend and a most delightful addition to our little party. We knew Mrs. Prentiss spent a part of every day in writing, but she said nothing of the nature of her work. Do you remember coming into the parlor one morning where Miss Lyman and I were sitting by ourselves, and telling us that she was writing a story, but had become so discouraged she threatened to throw it aside as not worth finishing? "I like it myself," you added, "it really seems to me one of the best things she has ever written, and I am trying to get her to read it to you and see what you think of it."

Of course both Miss Lyman and myself were eager to hear it, and promised to tell her frankly how we liked it. The next morning she came to our room with a little green box in her hand, saying with her merry laugh, "Now, you've got to do penance for your sins, you two wicked women," and sitting down by the window while we took our sewing she began to read to us in manuscript the work which was destined to touch and strengthen so many hearts—which, to use the words of another, has become a part of the soul-history of many thousands of Christian women—young and old—at home and abroad."

It was a rare treat to listen to it with comments from her interspersed. Now and then as we queried if something was not improbable or unnatural, she would give us bits of history from her own experience or that of her friends, going to show that stranger things had occurred in real life. I need not say we insisted on its being finished, feeling sure it would do great good.

I was much surprised by her singleness of purpose, her one great desire so evidently being that her writings should help others to know and to love Christ and His truth, that she thought little or nothing of her own reputation. In those days she always spoke of it as her "Katy book" no other title having been given to it. But one morning she came to the breakfast table with her face all lighted up. "I've got a name for my book" she exclaimed; "it came to me while I was lying awake last night. You know Wordsworth's "Stepping Westward." I am going to call it "Stepping Heavenward"—don't you like it? I do.

A few months latter Mrs. Prentiss writes to a friend: "Do you know that there are twelve cases of typhoid fever at Vassar? and that Miss Lyman is not as well as she was? I feel greatly concerned about her, not to say troubled. I don't suppose I shall ever hear her pray. But I shall hear her and help her praise." Again she says, "I have enjoyed Miss Lyman wonderfully, wonderfully, but want to get nearer to her. I see she is one who does not find it easy to express her deepest and most sacred feelings," and again speaking of a visit to Miss Lyman at Vassar, she says: "I did not know she was so fond of flowers; she buys them and keeps loads of them about her parlors, library and bedroom." "Stepping Heavenward" was received as no other book had been since the days of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It passed through numerous English editions and was translated into French and German and was read with equal delight, Dr. Prentiss says, by persons not only of all classes, but of all creeds also: by Calvinists, Armenians, High Churchmen, Evangelists, Unitarians and Roman Catholics. Later books were not so successful, though they, perhaps, contained equally valuable teaching. Their titles were "Urbane and His Friends," and "The Home at Greylock." Earlier in her career she had written for children the "Susy" books, "Henry and Bessy," "Little Lou," "The Little Preacher," and some shorter sketches. During the latter years of her life Mrs. Prentiss became a very successful conductor of Bible Readings, and she writes to a friend, "What an improvement on the old fashion of *reading* the Bible is the present *search* of the Word! It is as you say fascinating work," and again, "Since I began to *study* the Bible, it often seems like a new book." Her last Bible Reading given five days before her death, was on the subject of bearing witness for Christ, and a lady who was present says:

In the course of her talk she alluded to the trials of life and the shortness of them at the longest. We are all passing away one after another, and we should not allow ourselves to be troubled lest when our time comes we may be afraid to die. Dying grace is not usually given until it is needed. Death to the disciple of Jesus is only stepping from one room to another and far better room of our Father's house. And how little all the sorrows of the way will seem to us when we get to our home above! I suppose St. Paul, amidst the bliss of heaven, fairly laughs at the thought of what he suffered for Christ in this brief moment of time. And, as she said this, she gently waved her hand in the way of emphasis. No one of us who saw it will soon forget that little gesture.

The Life forms a volume of nearly 600 pages, and is interesting and helpful throughout, though we are not disposed to acquiesce in all the views expressed.

(Dawson Bros., $2.25).

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING LAST NIGHT—ELOQUENT ADDRESSES.

The anniversary meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance was held last evening in the St. James Street Methodist Church. A large congregation was present. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson presided, and among those present were the Rev. Dr. Potts, pastor of the church, Rev. Thomas Gales, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Hon. James Ferrier, Rev. A. B. Cruchet, Rev. James Fleck, Rev. G. H. Wells, Very Rev. Dean Baldwin, Mr. T. S. Brown, President of the Quebec Branch, Rev. J. H. Dixon, Rev. Jas. McCaul, Rev. C. Heine, Rev. W. Wade, Rev. John Borland, Rev. D. V. Lucas, Messrs J. S. Hall, J. R. Dougall, and a number of others.

The proceedings were opened by the congregation joining in singing the temperance hymn: "Brightly Beams our Father's Mercy," after which the Rev. James Fleck offered prayer.

The chairman then briefly addressed the meeting. He was glad and proud to be in the position of chairman at the meeting. He was earnestly in sympathy with the work and workers, and felt convinced that the cause of temperance would be successful.

The Rev. GEORGE H. WELLS then came to the front and in the course of an earnest practical address said that he was glad to be present this evening. As they would see by the programme a lady was to address the meeting, and he was glad that although women had a great deal to do with the origin of evil, they were now, if he might use the expression, working in a "manly" way in the great cause of temperance and bringing their earnest and persuasive powers to the good work. He then referred briefly to the legislative enactments in connection with the liquor traffic. A great many people were lesgued against all efforts in the direction of repressive liquor laws. They were always ready to propheay all sorts of evil results for temperance legislation. What is the use they say of making laws which cannot be enforced and the only effect of which is to make the community lawless. But he would ask these prophets of evil did they ever see a law that could be enforced to the very letter. Has the law ever wholly prevented the commission of murder or theft; has it kept the Sabbath holy; has it banished licentiousness and all other crimes. No one would for a moment contend that it had. No one uses such arguments or expects them to be regarded as arguments excepting against the cause of temperance. Another objection equally fallacious was that the more effort there was made to repress the traffic the stronger it grew as a mighty river overflowed and destroyed every dam by which it was attempted to stop its course. He had no confidence in such objections as were raised against the enforcement of prohibitory laws. Among the encouraging features of the work was an awakening of the public mind. There were many encouraging signs of increasing public interest in the temperance cause. People were beginning to realize that the liquor traffic must be put down at any cost, that indeed it was a matter of life and death. As an indication of this, he was glad to see that in the Queen's last speech from the throne that she congratulated her ministers upon the fact that the revenue derived from strong drink showed signs of diminution. Even in Montreal during the festivity of the Carnival week he had seen most encouraging signs of progress in the cause. Our American cousins had doubtless enjoyed to the full the many attractions offered to them. But he thought none of them had seen anything more wonderful than those little ice houses in which Johnston's Fluid Beef was sold. He thought that the visitors would go back and say that Canada was not a land flowing with milk and honey, but with fluid beef. He hoped that i would in future become fashionable to treat one's friends to fluid beef, and he looked upon it as a sign of promise that such a thing should be. In conclusion, he said there was no occasion for discouragement. They should not listen to the croakers and prophets of ill omen, but hold up their heads confidently, believing that this fair country of ours would soon be saved from the demon of strong drink.

A temperance song and chorus, "Behold the day of promise comes" was then sung by a choir consisting of members of the Cathedral Band of Hope, after which the Rev. Dr. Clarke presented the annual statement in behalf of the alliance. He said that he was glad that the most practical portion of the programme had fallen to his lot. A most successful business meeting of the Alliance had been held in the earlier part of the day, at which much earnest religious feeling was displayed, and the prospects for the present year were, he thought, most cheering. In connection with the past year's work he had to report, first, extension. A year ago there was only one corporate society in the work, namely, the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance. Now there were in addition ten county alliances assisting the parent society. This fact itself meant a great deal. There was also noticeable immense progress in the matter of union in effort among the workers. The Secretary had been in consultation with the Bishop of Montreal, the Archbishop of Quebec and others of the Catholic clergy. The communion had been profitable and had also borne results. The Catholic clergy were found to be quite as earnest, and, if he might be allowed to say so, quite as radical as their Protestant co-laborers. The union was of great and promising strength. The year was also good with reference to popular education. It was well known that the late Joseph Mackay left a legacy of four hundred dollars to the Quebec branch, which was set apart for the special work of procuring and circulating temperance literature. A large number of books and papers had been distributed up and down the land and were doing their work and a great work it was. The President was well known to be a young and vigorous man and had advocated and was working hard to secure the foundation of a fund to be used as prizes for temperance essays in the divinity and medical colleges and public and normal schools. The year had been eventful in the matter of legislation. The alliance had also done a little missionary work and had presented to the Government a representation of its views on temperance laws. He then referred to the Scott Act decision which established that enactment as law, and said he regarded it as an immense advance in the right direction. Mrs. Youman's presence here he hoped would result in the establishment of a Women's Temperance Christian Union, and for this purpose there would be a meeting held to-morrow evening in the Stanley Street Presbyterian Church when the proposal would be discussed. As regarded the financial story of the year it had not been completely satisfactory. The funds received amounted only to $2,372, and at the very least $5,000 should have been placed in the hands of the executive. This, however, might be atoned for in the future. Altogether the year just ended had been a bright one in the history of temperance work, and the Alliance was now in a position to go on vigorously with the crusade.

While the collection was being taken up, the Rev. Thomas Gales announced that Mrs. Youmans would address the Sabbath afternoon temperance meeting on Sunday afternoon.

The Rev. Mr. Lucas also announced that she would speak at the Point St. Charles Methodist Church on Sunday evening.

The choir then sang a temperance song and chorus, "The Little Bow of Blue," after which Mrs. Youmans addressed the meeting. She said that while listening to the beautiful little song which had just been sung by the choir her heart had been deeply touched. The little knot of blue ribbon was a veritable bow of promise and would ere long disperse the dark cloud which an accursed legalized liquor traffic had thrown over this fair Dominion. Her heart was cheered and encouraged by the present state of the work, and they had all every cause to be grateful and thank God for his past mercies. To her fellow-women—for among them more particularly her work lay and to them she would especially speak, she said that the women of Ontario were as one in the cause and were doing grand work. Their motto was, "For our God, for our home and our native land," and under this device all the work of the Women's Society was done. The principal work was not so much a direct attempt to control the liquor traffic as to prevent the use of liquor. Prevention is better than cure, and with this object in view they had labored with success among the children, and had saved many a little one from the evils of liquor and tobacco, for the suppression of the use of the latter was also a portion of their work. They had adopted in Ontario a platform of purity for purity, and honor for honor, and the young ladies demanded total abstinence or no husbands. Referring again to the "little bow of blue," the symbol of the good work, she said that it had its origin in the Scripture, as had everything else connected with the cause. God commanded the Israelites to take a ribbon of blue and fasten in the borders of their garments as a sign and a token of obedience to him. They were to look upon this "and remember his commandments to do them." This was the origin of their badge. The Bible also advocates all the other things which they were laboring for. It commanded total abstinence, when it said, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color to the cup." They were not even to look at it, let alone touch or taste it. It also advocates a prohibitory law. "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink," and condemned the liquor-seller in the words, "Woe unto him that buildeth a town with blood." Some of the previous speakers had spoken of the share which the women were beginning to take in the work. It was the sphere of woman to save their sons and their daughters from the toils of intemperance and bring them up pure and unspotted to help on the good work. It was woman's work to go into the family circle and by precept and example inculcate a horror of the odious traffic which had slain so many of Canada's sons and daughters. The women could be a great power in temperance. She was glad to have been reminded by the Rev. Mr. Wells of the Queen's noble expression concerning the diminution of the revenue from the liquor traffic. It brought to her mind another Queen, the Queen of Madagascar, who was also doing grand work to reclaim her dominions from the thraldom of drink. She had made laws, and had taken strong measures to enforce them. The man who broke her liquor laws was not condemned as he was in Ontario to $20 fine or two months imprisonment, but he was fined ten oxen and ten dollars. An ox in Madagascar was worth $50, so that he who sold liquor against the Queen's commands was fined in reality $510. If this fine was not paid he was sent to prison to work it out at the rate of ten cents a day. If we had some such law here there would speedily be no necessity to enforce it. In conclusion she asked the ladies present to meet her at the Stanley Street Church this evening. The meeting, she said would be a non-committal one simply for the purpose of asking and answering questions and discussing the general features of the work.

The Rev. THOMAS GALES then announced that Mrs. Youmans would address a public meeting in Emmanuel Church on Monday evening at eight o'clock when he hoped there would be a large attendance.

Mr. T. S. BROWN, the re-elected President of the Alliance, then spoke briefly concerning the work of the Alliance. He had not sought re-election, but the honor had been forced upon him and he would do his best to be worthy of it. He then went on to say that there were all sorts of laws and enactments for improving the breed and condition of four footed animals, but the most valuable of all animals, man, was often forgotten. It was calculated that half the ills to which man is heir are hereditary, and it might be added that they were mainly the results of our forefathers' indulgence in strong drink. To thoroughly cope with the evil, they should commence with the children, and educate them in temperance principles. To this end the thought had struck him some time ago that it would be a good idea to offer prizes in the schools and colleges for essays on temperance. He had at once endeavored to raise a fund for this purpose by writing to sixty gentlemen of means in Montreal explaining his scheme, and asking them to subscribe $5 each toward the fund. He had so far received replies from only seven of them, but he was not discouraged, and would soon try the rest of the sixty once more. He thought temperance principles should form part of the public system of education.

The choir then sang "Vote it Down," after which the Rev. Dr. POTTS, pastor of the church, delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he referred to the many promising signs of awakening interest in the temperance cause. They should aim at not half measures. Total and entire prohibition was what they wanted. If they did not get all they asked for they should remember the proverb, "Half a loaf is better than no bread," and be content. They could all, however, practice personal and family prohibition by preventing the liquor from passing their lips or their thresholds.

The choir then sang the hymn "Yield Not to Temptation," after which the proceedings closed by the Rev. Mr. McCaul pronouncing the benediction.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

BALL AT THE WINDSOR—FASHIONABLE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Vanity reached its climax last night in the grand ball at the Windsor which in many respects was one of the most agreeable and successful entertainments of its kind ever given in Montreal. It suffices to say that representatives, not only of our English but of our leading French families were present and seldom has the onlooker an opportunity of seeing so much of Canadian beauty and fashion as was congregated under the beautiful frescoed ceiling of the large dining room where so many festive gatherings have taken place. Toward nine o'clock, the hour announced for the opening of the dance, sleigh after sleigh deposited its fair freight at the ladies' entrance, on Dorchester street. The gentlemen's cloak room was on the entrance leading to the vestibule, and that of the ladies' was the first on the corridor along the Dorchester street entrance. The room, exceedingly small, was soon inconveniently crowded, and it was some time before the ladies could deposit their wraps and join their escorts, who were obliged to wait in the cold passage in unpleasant proximity to the entrance door, which, being constantly opened, let in blasts that chilled the impatient escorts and gave the ladies an Arctic shudder when they emerged from the heated, crowded apartment assigned to their use. It would have been less aggravating if even the small room had been situated in a warmer locality, and for the accommodation of so many several cloak rooms at least should have been assigned. The guests proceeded along the Peel street corridor to the grand staircase around which a large throng had congregated to see the guests on their way to the ball-room. The grained staircase was profusely, but tastefully decorated with laurel and smilax trimmed round the pillars interpersed with graceful pampas plumes, while from the lofty ceiling were suspended two large horns or cornucopiæ, made of choice and brilliantly colored begonias, periwinkles and other flowers. The drawing-room corridors, were filled with guests of the Windsor, who also crowded on the staircase. Several sergeants of the Sixth Fusiliers on duty, and their manly soldierly appearance, as they did duty as a guard of honor, was a novel feature to the American visitors. To the right was stationed the band of the 65th Battalion, which, under the baton of Capt. Lavigne, played many choice selections during the evening. The large dining hall, for the nonce turned into a ball room with its polished dancing floor laid for the purpose, was at length reached, and from the entrance presented a brilliantly imposing appearance, with its lofty ceiling, from which hung the tastefully festooned chandeliers, the centre one bearing a large basket of Calla lilies and other choice exotics, while around the room were gracefully twining wreaths of evergreens lending additional charm to the animated scene. The gentlemen of the committee, in blue rosettes, met their guests, who received supper tickets in exchange for their entrance cards. On the neatly printed programme were twenty dances, set to well selected music, which were interspersed by promenades to clarionet solos, marches and operatic music. The music in the ball room alternated with the strains of the Sixty Fifth's band in the alcove of the corridor. To facilitate dancing and the work of the floor committee, the spacious room was divided into sections indicated by large red letters on the walls.

The executive committee consisted of Lieut.-Col. Hutton, Chairman; Mr. Hector Prevost, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. C. D. Monk, Hon. Secretary; Messrs. C. F. Sise, G. W. Hamilton, Richard White, H. V. Meredith, R. D McGibbon (Vice-Chairman General Carnival Committee), W. Gaherty, C. L. Bosse, Lieut.-Col. Gardner, Selkirk Cross, H. Joseph, George Mackinnon, F. Cushing, Chas. Coursol, Hugh Graham, John S. Hale, jr., J. S. McLennan, Fred. Colson.

The Floor Committee were Messrs. H. V. Meredith, Colin Campbell, J. W. Nelles, C

Mrs. George Parent, elegant Hilaria toilet of white brocaded satin, trimmed with a profusion of exquisite duchesse lace and a cluster of Marechal Neil roses, white Bernhardt gloves and diamond jewellery. Miss Walker (Toronto) cream brocaded satin princess, with Spanish lace and flowers, trimmings gold ornaments and Gowan coronet. Madame Thibaudeau, pink faille, embroidered with Cashmere beads, trimmed with Brussels lace; ornaments, diamonds and topaze. Miss Proctor, old brocaded satin, princess dress, with lace trimmings; gold and diamond ornaments. Mrs. R. R. Stevenson, bodice and train of white moire over petticoat front of pale blue satin covered with white lace flowers, looped with shaded roses, drapery of white satin embroidered with roses pale blue feather and pearls in hair; ornaments pearls. Miss Darling, white gros grain silk; Limerick lace, watteau plait brocade, silk train Limerick lace front.

THE SNOW-SHOE CONCERT.

The Snow-shoe Carnival Concert in the Queen's Hall last evening was, as everybody anticipated, a grand success. The house was full in all its parts and the audience seemed to be imbued with the joyous spirit of the festive season. Every piece was rendered without a flaw, and almost every one was encored. The different choruses given by Le Canadien, the St. George, Montreal and Emerald Snow-Shoe Clubs constituted strains of masculine melody, pure and inspiriting, the happy influence of which lingers long. The performance upon the piano, of "L'Imperatrice Polka de Concert," by Miss A. Lefebvre, of New York, was greeted with floral tributes as well as an encore. Miss V. Mount's singing received tekens of warm appreciation also, and songs by Mr. W. L. Maltby, Mr. M. G. Cote and Mr. W. P. Beauchamp evoked storms of applause for their music and rounds of merriment for their comicality. Variations in concert upon violin and piano by Mr. and Mrs. Martel were highly delightsome, and the audience eagerly insisted upon their being doubled. The Harmony Band, with its recognized skill, played very acceptable selections during the evening. The audience were favored with a treat not in the bill in the form of remarkably skilful feats upon a bicycle by an American visitor.

THE TEMPORALITIES CASE.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

We have been requested to publish the following extracts from the judgment of the Court of Appeals in addition to the summary which has already appeared. The title of the case was: The minister and trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, (defendants in the Court below), appellants, and the Board of Temporalities, &c., (plaintiffs below), respondents.

The Board for the management of the Temporalities Fund sued for the recovery of the amount of a mortgage. The appellants admitted the debt, but pleaded that the people who called upon them to pay were not entitled to collect the money. The defence raised, in short, in another form, the question of the constitutionality of the Quebec Acts, which was settled by the decision of the Privy Council in the Dobie case, the present action having been taken out before that case went to England. The Court below maintained the action before the appeal to England in the Dobie case. After the decision of the Privy Council in that case, the Dominion Parliament passed an Act, 45 Vic., cap. 124, which confirmed and ratified all acts and doings of the Board since the Act 38 Vic., cap. 64, was passed by the Quebec Legislature.

The Hon. Mr. Justice RAMSAY dissenting said: This action was brought for the recovery of a mortgage debt of $1,000 and $120 interest. The respondents acted under the authority of a statute of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, which purported to authorize the formation of the Board, respondents, in a different manner from that settled by the original Act of Incorporation. The object of this amendment was to enable a new body, to be called "The Presbyterian Church in Canada," being a union of certain Presbyterian churches, under certain conditions, to take possession of the property formerly belonging to a body known as the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. The appellant pleaded that the plaintiff respondent was not the party to whom he was indebted, that the Act of the Province of Quebec in question, 38 Vic., chap. 62, was beyond the powers of a local Legislature, and that, therefore, the Board respondent was not organized by law and could not recover.

Having reviewed the facts of the case, the learned Judge referred to another question which had arisen. On the 17th May, 1882, more than a year after the rendering of the judgment in the Court below, Parliament passed an act containing this provision:—

"1. Notwithstanding anything in the said Act o' the late Province of Canada, relating to the said Temporalities Fund, or amendments thereto, all the acts and doings of the said Board and of the acting members thereof, from and since the passing of the said Act of the Province of Quebec, thirty-eighth Victoria, chapter sixty-four, had thereunder, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the present acting members of the said Board are hereby authorized to hold office and administer the said fund according to the terms of this act, until replaced by others elected hereunder."

His HONOR then discussed very comprehensively the law regarding the giving of retroactive effect to legislation in Roman, French and English law. He was in favor of revising the judgment with costs. He said he intended his dissent to take the form of a protest as regarded the condemning of the party who, by the Court's own admission had been in the right all the time to pay his own costs.

Sir A. A. DORION, Chief-Justice in rendering the judgment of the Court said that in 1875 two Acts were passed in Ontario and Quebec to alter and amend the Act which incorporated the respondents. The present board were elected under these Acts. There was no other board existing under the original Act. Therefore the respondents were the only parties in possession of the property. The right of the Local Legislatures to amend the original Act was challenged, but was maintained both in Ontario and Quebec. The Privy Council reversed that decision, and declared that the Local Legislatures had no right to pass those Acts. Since then an Act had been passed by the Dominion Parliament confirming the authority of the Board, and ratifying their acts under the Quebec Act. Two questions now arose: first, had the Dominion Legislature a right, constitutionally, to declare that this action was properly brought? And, secondly, if they have such right, have they, in fact, so declared? It was a question of interpretation of the statute. Everywhere there is a supreme power which decides what is constitutional and what is not. In England it is the Imperial Parliament which is supreme. When it has once decided in clear and emphatic terms, no Court of Justice can touch the decision. In the United States the Supreme Court is the supreme power. Although the Supreme Court might give a bad judgment,—one that everybody would admit to be bad, and which might have been rendered by a majority of one—yet there is the limit of the Constitution, and what the majority holds is constitutional. The Court has not to decide whether this is a moral law or not, but only whether the Dominion Parliament had a right to pass it or not. It was not enough to say that it trenches on private rights. The recent legislation on the Irish question trenches upon the rights of individuals. So our bankrupt laws trench upon the rights of creditors. We had an instance in the case of L'Union St. Jacques where parties who had a right to a fixed allowance were deprived of that right by the Legislature. The case went to England, and the Privy Council held that these parties could be deprived of their stipulated allowance by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec. That was no doubt an act of the most arbitrary kind. There was a still more extraordinary case a good many years ago. Mr. Donegani came to this country with a son, who was at the time a few months old, having been born abroad. He acquired considerable property, and died without making a will. The son thought that he was entitled to all his father's property. The children of a younger brother, who were born in this country, came forward and claimed the whole estate. Very reluctantly the courts held that under the then existing law respecting aliens, an alien was not entitled to take the property, and it must all go to the nephews. The case went to the Privy Council, and there the judgment was confirmed because the son was an alien. Twice the Privy Council maintained that the nephews were entitled to the property. And then, in 1849 or 1850, after twenty years of litigation, the Legislature of the late Province of Canada passed an act relieving this young man from the disabilities of an alien, and gave him the property which would have been his by inheritance if he had been born six months later. All the costs were allowed out of the estate. In the present case the law is not so carefully worded as it might have been; but the Court had to interpret it. His Honor read the Act, and expressed the belief that it covered the present case. There was a question as to costs. Under the circumstances, the judgment would be maintained with costs of the lower court, but each party would pay their own costs in appeal.

Mr. Hutchieson moved for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

At a later sitting the Court refused to grant leave to appeal, the amount involved being less than £500, and no future rights being involved.

CITY ITEMS.

A service on behalf of missions will be held in St. Stephen's Church on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The Lord Bishop, Canon Carmichael, Rev. J. S. Stone and Thos. White Esq., will take parts.

Arrangements have been made for holding a series of Sabbath afternoon services in the David Morrice Hall for the benefit of students and others at a quarter past four. The first of the series will be given to morrow when Principal MacVicar will preside.

Dr. H. R. Sutherland delivered a very interesting lecture last night in the Church of the Messiah on "Life Without Air." Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., occupied the chair. The lecturer discussed the researches of Pasteur and others in relation to disease, germs and their practical bearing on every day life, and was illustrated with microscopic specimens of bacilli and bacterii.

Messrs. Judah & Co., acting as attorneys for the heirs of the Pinsonneault estate have entered an action on their behalf in the Superior court *en nullite d'obligation* against Madame A. Aubert, of Gaspe, for $24,000. The executor of the estate who held it in trust for the heirs who were at the time of the testator's death minors, by permission of the courts appropriated 24,000 dollars from the funds of the estate for the liquidation of a mortgage and the action is to recover this amount.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Montreal Veterinary Medical Association was held in the lecture room of the college on Thursday evening, Jan. 25th, at half past seven, the President, Mr. Baker, V. S., in the chair. Mr. Hoar, of Brandon, was proposed for membership. Cases were reported by Mr. Kingman on "Mammitis," and by Mr. Pilon on "Emphysema." At the next meeting, Feb. 8th, Mr. Daubigny, V. S., will read a paper on "The duties of meat inspectors at the abattoirs." Mr. Bell will read a paper on "Navicular Disease."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY AND NEXT WEEK.

THE REV. W. T. HERRIDGE will conduct Divine Service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, on Sunday, at 2.30 p.m.

ST. LOUIS OF MILE-END.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m., in Mile-End School-house, Junction Carriere and Rabain sts.

MRS. YOUMANS will speak in the Point St. Charles Methodist Church, on Sunday next, at 7 p.m., on the subject of "Temperance."

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE MONTREAL.—The first of a series of College Sermons will be delivered to-morrow, in the David Morrice Hall, by Rev. Principal MacVicar, at 4.15 p.m. The public are invited.

ERSKINE (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. J. S. Black, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

CRESCENT STREET (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, pastor, will preach in the morning and in the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Service to-morrow at 11 a.m., conducted by the Rev. Professor Scrimger, and at 7 p.m. by Mr. J. P. Grant. All are cordially invited.

CALVARY CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 302 Guy st.—Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Cobourg, will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Seats always free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors sts.—The Rev. S. F. Massett, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m., Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Visitors welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Morning service at 1 o'clock. Preacher, the Very Rev. Dean Baldwin Afternoon, 4.15, Litany. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. I. A. Newham, B.A. Seats at evening service wholly free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Monique streets.—The Rev. Dr. Jenkins will conduct the service in the morning at 11 a.m. and Rev. W. R. Cruikshanks, B.A., the evening service at 7 o'clock. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ST. MARK'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of William and Dalhousie street.—The Rev. John Nichols, pastor.—Services on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Mountain and Osborne streets.—The Rev. W. N. Clarke, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All are invited and made welcome.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, east-end St. James street.—The Rev. Robt. Campbell, M.A., the pastor, will conduct Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Subject of the evening discourse, "Marriage of Divine Appointment." Strangers invited and shown to seats.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Near the Windsor Hotel.—Free Seats.—Public worship on the Lord's Day at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. James McGaul, pastor. Sabbath-school, Pastor's Bible-Class, and Gaelic Service at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Stradgers made welcome.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, Cornsol street.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Bible-Class and Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Weekly service on Thursday at 7.45 p.m., followed by the meeting of the Association. Band of Hope Meeting on Friday at 8 p.m.

Rev. J. H. DIXON, Rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, Congregation street, Point St. Charles.—The pastor, the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are invited. Mr. A. Lee will conduct service on Sabbath, at 7 p.m., in the Victoria Mission.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Weber Music Hall, 228 St. James st.—Meeting for Communion and study of the Scriptures at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7 p.m. by Wm. W. Roberteon. Subject, "Professor Scrimger on Personal Independence and Doubts." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Corner of Beaver Hall and Belmont and Palace streets. Morning service at 11. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m. Evening at 7. Week Day Service on Wednesday at 8p.m. Subject, "The Prayer of Wisdom." The Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., pastor, will officiate.

OTTAWA STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Wm. Galbraith, LL.B., pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m. Revival Services every night during the week at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited Strangers conducted to seats. Missionary Sermons on 4th February.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine st., West.—Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, B.C.L.—Services to-morrow (Sabbath), at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach in the morning and in the evening. Morning subject, "The House of My Glory. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. All are invited. Service on Wednesday at 8 o'clock p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, Corner of Seigneurs and St. Joseph sts.—The Rev. J. W. Sparling, M.A., B.D., will preach in this church to-morrow (Sabbath) at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Pastor's Bible-Class at 2.45 p.m. A cordial invitation extended to all. Strangers provided with seats.

TAYLOR (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, Champlain street, a few doors below St. Catherine street.—The Rev John J. Casey, pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. All invited. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in the forenoon.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets.—Pastor, the Rev. G. H. Wells. will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning, and evening. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at p.m. Mission Chapel, Inspector street, The Rev. Mr. McFadyen, pastor. Hours of service, preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL), Beaver Hall Hill.

The Right Rev. Bishop Usher, M.D., Rector.
Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.
Bishop Usher will preach at both services.
Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m.
Strangers provided with seats.

EAST-END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Plessis and Lagauchetiere streets.—The Rev. J. B. Saunders, pastor, will preach in this church to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-School and Bible-Classes at 2.30 p.m. Prayer-meeting Monday and Preaching on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young People's Meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. All are invited. Strangers shown to seats gladly

KNOX CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN), corner Dorchester and Mansfield sts.—The Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Service on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Strangers cordially welcomed to any of services. Bible-Class (conducted by the Rev. Prof. Campbell) and the Sabbath-school at 3 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. G. Pursey, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Concert of Young Ladies' Association Friday at 8 p.m. The public are cordially invited. Strangers shown to seats.

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. John Potts, D.D., will preach in this church to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible Classes at 9.30 a.m. and at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting in the lecture-room on Monday at 8 o'clock, and preaching on Wednesday at the same hour. Visitors to the city accommodated with seats in this church.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Rev. E. A. Stafford, B.A., pastor, will preach in this church to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

All are invited.

Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-Class at 3 o'clock.

Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ZION CHURCH, (Late Wesley), St. Catherine st.—The pastor, Rev. A. J. Bray. Service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject of evening discourse, "Christianity and To-day; or Have We a Religion?" Anthem, "O Hear, Hear Our Prayer."—Hayden. Trio, "Protect us Through the Comin; Night."—Carschmann. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH, opposite Viger Square, St. Denis st.—Sexagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. W. L. Mills, Rector. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rector. Meeting of Young Men's Association Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid Meeting at 2 p.m. and service in the chapel, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Strangers provided with seats.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—Sexagesima Sunday—Divine Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Holy Communion after evening service. Preacher for the morning, the Rev. Canon Carmichael, M.A. Preacher for the evening, the Rev. J. O. Baylis, B.D. Sunday-school and Ladies' Bible Class at 3 p.m. Rev. Canon Carmichael class for men and young men at 4.15 punctually. Divine service on Wednesday evening, at 8 p.m., third sermon on the "Books of the Bib'e," by the Rev. J. O. Baylis.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Inspector, corner of College street.—Sexagesima Sunday.—Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The service in the evening will be missionary Service, at which His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. Canon Carmichael, the Rev. J. S. Stone, and Thomas White, Esq., will take part. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible Class for men and women, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service, quarter to 8 o'clock, followed by weekly meeting of Church Association.

ARCHDEACON EVANS, RECTOR.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 191 Metcalfe street:

Sunday, Bible Class for young women, 3:30 p.m. Service of song, 3 o'clock.

Thursday, Union Prayer Meeting, open to all ladies 10:30 a.m. Business meeting, for members only, 11 a.m.

Friday, Young Women's Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.

Special Prayer Meeting on behalf of Seamen, first Thursday of each month, 10 a.m.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following meetings are held every week:—Daily prayer-meeting from 12 to 1; Bible Class Tuesday evening, from 8 to 9; Boys' Prayer-meeting, on Friday evening from 8 to 9; Young Men's Prayer-meeting, on Saturday evening, from 8 to 9; Young Men's Bible Class, on Sunday afternoon, from 3 to 4. Religious Temperance meeting Sunday afternoon from 4:15 to 5:15, to which strangers in the city are specially invited. Evangelistic Meeting on Sunday evening at 8:30.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—Missionary Sermons will be preached in the St. Lawrence School-house and Mission House, 608 Wellington street, Point St. Charles, on Jan. 28th, by the Rev. D. W. Wise, of Lachute, and the pastor, the Rev. S. Knowles. St. Lawrence School-house, 11 a.m., the Rev. S. Knowles, and 7 p.m., the Rev. D. W. Wise. Point St. Charles, 11 a.m., the Rev. D. W. Wise, and 7 p.m., the Rev. S. Knowles. A Missionary Meeting will be held in the St. Lawrence School-house, Jan 29th, at 8 p.m., when addresses will be delivered by the Rev. D. W. Wise and others.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

SERVICE RELIGIEUX EN FRANCAIS tous les dimanches a 3h. p.m., et tous le jeudis, a 8h p.m., au No. 167½ rue Chatham. Invitation cordiale a tous.

M. SADLER, pasteur.

EGLISE BAPTISTE, au coin des rues Dorchester et Hanover.—Service a 3 heures de l'après-midi. Réunion de prières le mercredi soir, à 7.30h.

Rév. T. LAPLEUR, pasteur, 9d, rue Ste-Famille.

EGLISE ST. JEAN (Russell Hall.)—Rév. C. A. Doudiet preche le dimanche, le matin à 11h. le soir à 7h. L'Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique a 3h. Tous les jeunes gens de l'eglise sont invités à y assister. Assemblée de prières chaque jeudi à 7.30 p.m.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (anglicane), rue Chatham, faubourg St. Joseph—Services, le dimanche, à 11a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche, à 3h p.m. Service le mercredi, à 7.30h p.m. et réunion de prières le samedi, à 8h p.m. Tous les bancs sont libres.

Rév. J. J. ROY, pasteur, 690 rue St. Joseph.

EGLISE DU SAUVEUR, rue Canning (entre les rues St. Joseph et St. Antoine).—Service en français tous les dimanches, à 11h et a 7h. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique d'adultes a 3h. Assemblée de prieres chaque jeudi a 7½h. Invitation cordiale a tous. Demeure du pasteur, 342, rue St. Antoine. A. B. CHOUINARD, pasteur.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elisabeth (vis-à-vis le Champ de Mars).—Le dimanche, assemblee—expérience a 10h a.m.; prédication a 11h a.m. et 7h p.m. Ecole biblique a 3h p.m. Assemblée de consécration le lundi soir. Réunion de prières le mercredi soir. Les réunions de la semaine comment cent a 7½h du soir. Les bancs sont libres. Tous sont cordialement invités.

Rev. LOUIS N. BEAUDRY, pasteur.

SPECIAL NOTICES

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (½ lb. and lb.) by grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION UNION.—A meeting of the members of this Association will (D.V.) be held on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 p.m. in the rooms of the Y.W.C.A., 101 Metcalfe street. Mrs. P. D. Browne, of San Francisco, will preside. All ladies interested are invited to attend.

I. RENAUD, Gen. Sec.

Wanted.

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

WANTED, Dressmaking—Stylish Suits, $2. Ladies' taught Cutting and Fitting. Mrs. ALEXANDRE, 373 St. Dominique street.

WANTED, a Partner, with capital, to extend an old established manufacturing business, one of the best in the Dominion. Address PARTNER, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a small Furnished House or Flat from the 1st of February until 1st of May, west of Bleury street. Address J. P. W., Ottawa Buildings.

WANTED, April or May, a Detached Double House, with some ground. Rent and taxes not to exceed $800. Address J.M., "Witness" office.

Situations Vacant.

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

STRONG BOY WANTED. Apply at this Office.

WANTED, immediately, Lady Shorthand writer; knowledge of type writer preferred. Must be well educated. Address P. O. Box 2047.

WANTED—Vacancy for Junior Clerk in Wholesale House. Apply, in applicant's handwriting, to box 1795 Post Office.

WANTED, for an office, a respectable Youth, who writes a good hand and is correct at figures. Address FRANCO, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a Stationer's Assistant; must understand the business. P. O. box 1206, city.

WANTED, Farmer.—Wanted, a Farmer to work on a farm in the North-West Territory. Must be a married man (without family preferred) Proprietor to supply house and provisions and live with farmer. Liberal salary to suitable person. Engagement for term of years. Apply, by letter or in person, to R.M., Office 3, Western Chambers, 22 St. John street, Montreal.

WANTED, a young man with some knowledge of Book-keeping. Address in own handwriting 5 Lemoine street.

WANTED, a Strong Youth, immediately, at 148 St. James st.

WANTED, Sewing-machine Operators on binding and bands. Victoria Wool Hat Co., 8 St. Rose street.

WANTED, Soft Hat Trimmers. Victoria Wool Hat Co., 8 St. Rose street.

WANTED, a Plain Cook, willing to Wash and Iron. 68 St. Famille street,

WANTED, Milliners, good hands; good wages. THOMAS BYFIELD & CO., 452 St. Paul street.

WANTED immediately, one or good Machinists. W. M. MOONEY & CO., Canada Horse Nail Works, 129 Mill street.

WANTED, a Nurse to take charge of one Child; must be well recommended. Apply at 85 Aylmer street.

WANTED, a strong Boy. Apply to J. G. KENNEDY, 31 St. Lawrence st

WANTED, by the Cornwall Manufacturing Co., an Assistant Book-keeper; references required. Apply to JAMES P. WATSON, Secretary. Cornwall, Jan. 25th, 1883.

WANTED, general Servant and Nurse willing to go to the country. Apply 97 Drummond street.

WANTED, Girl as Nurse and Housemaid. References required. Apply 17 Lincoln Avenue.

WANTED, general Servant. 41 City Councillor street.

WANTED, General Servant. 67 Drummond street.

WANTED, a Boy. Apply 1305 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, a Nurse (one who can do plain sewing preferred) to take charge of upper flat and two children Apply between 10 and 4. No. 30 McGill College avenue.

WANTED, a Nurse Girl. 1390 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, immediately, smart English and French Advertisement Canvassers, for this city. Apply, C. C., "Daily Witness" Office.

WANTED, a thoroughly reliable and experienced Nurse. Apply 28 Prince Arthur street.

WANTED, Electrotyper and Stereotyper Fair wages and constant employment will be given to a competent, steady man. Address or apply to J. DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Office.

Employment Wanted.

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

SITUATION WANTED as TRAVELLER by a gene al merchant's son, aged 22, strictly temperate, well acquainted with north and east of Kingston, and a little acquainted west of Toronto. Address Box 79, Jerichc, Ont.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Plain Cook or General Servant, in a small family. Good references: no washing. Apply, 5 Ander son street.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, by good Cooks and Housemaids. Apply to Mrs. MALLETT, 45 St. Antoine street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A gentleman thoroughly acquainted with Banking and Accounts is open for an engagement in a Joint Stock Company, Business Firm, or Chartered or Private Bank, as Manager, Secretary, Treasurer, or Accountant; no objection to the country. Address, with full particulars, B. E. A., P.O. Box 1966, Montreal.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Housemaid. Apply 47 St. David lane.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Grocer's Clerk, by a Presbytelan, who would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address GROCER'S CLERK, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT. Wanted, by a young Man, Protes ant, a situation in a gentleman's house; willing to go messages and make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address G.S., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, by a lady shorthand writer. Address V., Room 8, 162 St. James st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Work wanted, by the day or week; good reference. Mrs. CALL, rear No. 10 (Door No. 5) Evans' Block, St Monique st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as foreman in a mechanical wood-pulp mill by an experienced man. Address JOHN FORD, Portneuf, P. Q.

Board and Rooms.

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

ROOM.—A young man can obtain a comfortable Room and Board in a private family in the West End at a reasonable rate; 15 minutes' walk from Victoria square. Address VICTORIA SQUARE, "Witness" Office.

ROOMS.—Furnished Rooms, en suite or single. 1373 St. Catherine street.

ROOMS.—To Let, Rooms, furnished. Use of hot and cold baths. 1596 St. Catherine street.

ROOMS to let, with or without board, at moderate prices, with best accommodations. Apply at 1296 St. Catherine street.

ROOMS, furnished, for gentlemen. 57 Aylmer street.

ROOMS, with Board. 111 Union Avenue.

ROOMS, with Board. 15 Brunswick street.

ROOMS.—To rent, unfurnished, Two handsome Rooms, well heated with water; use of kitchen if required. Osborne a rest. Address OSBORNE, "Witness" Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

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

LOST, Keys; $1.00 reward at Bodega Wine Co.

LOST, on the 25th, between St. Maurice and McGill streets, a valuable brooch. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 58 St. Maurice street.

FOUND, on the street, on the 26th inst., a Parcel containing money. Owner can have it by proving property, at 106 St. Joseph st.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

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

BOARD Wanted, with use of Parlor, at once, for gentleman and wife; state terms; private family preferred. Address AT ONCE, "Witness" Office.

Auction Sales.

W. H. ARNTON.

73 MANSFIELD STREET.

Best location in the city for a business man. Solid, well-built comfortable Stone House. First-class Entrance and every modern convenience. Contains Basement and Dining-room, Kitchen and Pantries, wide Hall, Parlors and Pantry, eight Bedrooms, Bath and W.C. Lot 26x107. Lane in rear. Solid Stone Outbuildings. $4,000 to remain till January, 1889, at 6 percent; balance cash.

Proprietor in the West. House must be sold. Sale at my Rooms,

WEDNESDAY, 31st Jan., at 11 o'clock.

WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer

A. Bourbonnaiere.

33 ST. URBAIN STREET.

THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY,

I will sell all the Furniture contained in this Dwelling, comprising a splendid Upright Piano, Green Rep Black Walnut Parlor Set, Oil Paintings, Centre Table, Curtains, Carpets, Sideboard, Dining Table, Oilcloth, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery and Silverware, Hall and Kitchen Stoves, Bedroom Sets, Bed and Bedding, Chairs, 300 Volumes, &c., &c. Sale at 10 a.m.

A. BOURBONNIERE, Auctioneer.

Noon Advertisements.

GRAND DISPLAY OF LACE!

ON HAND, A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE LACES, COMPRISING ALL THE NOVELTIES SUCH AS USED FOR NECKWEAR AND THE TRIMMING OF DINNER and EVENING DRESSES.

NEW STYLES in COLLARS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, FICHUS AND SCARFS.

THE NEW NOVELTIES IN LISSE FRILLINGS, FOR NECK AND SLEEVE WEAR.

NEW BALAYEUSE, IN CREAM, BLACK AND WHITE.

WM. McDUNNOUGH (Successor to J. Parkin), Dealer in Laces and Fancy Dry Goods, 225 ST. JAMES ST.

CANDLES! CANDLES!

FIELD'S LONDON-MADE CANDLES,

Consisting of Real Wax, Sperm, Cable, Ocokerit, Club Sperm, Cleopatra Needles and Colored Transparent Candles.

Mortar Night Lights, Tapers, Gas Lighters and Wax Vestas.

Also, a large assortment of

Candle Ornaments, Candle Shades and Metal Holders.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT R. SHARPLEY & SONS', 282 and 284 Notre Dame st.

BANNER SCREEN STANDS! A large assortment of all sizes, just opened. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame st.

THE PERFECTED COD LIVER OIL.

The *Lancet* writes: "The Perfected Cod Liver Oil is as nearly tasteless as cod liver oil can be." "Many to whom the taste has hitherto been an obstacle, will doubtless be able to take it." It is the purest oil in existence, and can be taken with pleasure when all other oils are nauseating. For sale by

RICHARD BIRKS, Corner of McGill and Recollet streets.

OH, MY

34 DEGREES BELOW ZERO!

The Golden Peckington is the best WHITE GRAPE for general use. Very large in Bunch and Berry, bunches frequently weighing 1 lb. It withstood 34 degrees below zero last winter without protection, showing no injury.

Amber Queen, a new Grape of exquisite flavor, hardy, holds persistently to the bunch, no pulp, is tender to the centre with very few small seeds, and with proper care will keep all winter.

August Grant has a decided Hamburg flavor, fine flavor, hardy, resembles BLACK HAMBURG in bunch and berry, is always ripe in AUGUST, and never fails of a crop.

Nurseries - - - Fonthill, Ont.

Send for circulars and prices to

STONE & WELLINGTON, Montreal.

J. W. BEALL, 64 Cortlandt Street, Manager Branch Office.

PIANO, $20. A Small, Square Piano, cheap for cash, at 1312 St. Catherine street.

ORGAN, $60. A New, 5 octave Bell Organ, 6 stops, in handsome Ash and Walnut Case. C. W. LINDSAY, 1312 St. Catherine st., Montreal.

PIANO, $135. A 7 octave Square Piano, all in perfect order, with full Iron Plate. C. W. LINDSAY, 1312 St. Catherine st., Montreal.

PIANO, $50. A 6 octave Upright Piano in good order. C. W. LINDSAY, 1312 St. Catherine st., Montreal.

ORGAN, $75. A Fine Toned Smith Organ, 7 stops, 6 octaves, nearly new, a good bargain, C. W. LINDSAY, 1312 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

PIANO, $135. A 7 octave Square Piano, all in perfect order, with full Iron Plate. C. W. LINDSAY, 1312 St. Catherine st., Montreal.

WANTED, the THREE GRACES The 2nd companion of the Ice Palace, and a greater marvel in cotton than that is in ice to be seen at FOOTNER'S, 1382 St. Catherine street, William Tell surrounded by all the arms of the cantoons of Switzerland, and embossed flowers and vases, described in the books of the 1st World Exhibition of 1851 at London. Sold then for £60, present price $350.

PERSONAL.—Would the visitor from Toronto interested in the sale of

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

BY THE REV. E. P. ROE.

(Author of "Without A Home," "Barrier's Burned Away," &c.)

CHAPTER XIII.—(*Continued*).

Edith soon appeared, dressed with the taste and style of a Fifth Avenue belle of the more sensible sort, and Gus was comforted. Her picturesque natural beauty in the garden was quite lost on him, but now that he saw the familiar touches of the artifical in her general aspect, she seemed to him the peerless Edith of old. And yet his nice eye noted that even a month of absence from the fashionable centre, had left her ignorant of some of the shadings off of one mode into another, and the thought passed over the polished surface of his mind (all Gus' thoughts were on the surface, there being no other accommodation for them) "why, a year in this out of the world life, and she would be only a country girl."

But all detracting thoughts of each other, all mean, vile, and deadly purposes, were hidden under smiling exteriors. Mrs. Allen was the gracious, elegant matron who would not for the world let her daughters soil their hands, but schemed to marry one to a weak apology for a man, and another to a villain out and out, and the fashionable world would cordially approve and sustain Mrs Allen's tactics if she succeeded.

Laura brightened up more than she had since her father's death. Anything that gave hope of return to the city, and the possibility of again meeting and withering Mr. Goulden with her scorn, was welcome.

And Edith, while she half despised Gus, found it very pleasant to meet those of her old set again, and repeat a bit of the past. The young crave companionship, and in spite of all his weakness, she half liked Elliot. With youth's hopefulness she believed that he might become a man if he only would. At any rate, she half-consciously formed the reckless purpose to shut her eyes to all presentiment of coming trouble and enjoy the evening to the utmost.

Hannibal was enjoined to get up as fine a supper as possible, regardless of cost, Mrs. Allen's maid to assist.

In the long purple twilight, Edith and Zell, on the arms of their pseudo lovers, strolled up and down the paths of the little garden and dooryard. As Edith and Gus were passing along the walk that skirted the road, she heard the heavy rumble of a waggon that she knew to be Arden Lacey's. She did not look up or recognize him, but appeared so intent on what Gus was saying, as to be oblivious to all else, and yet through her long lashes, she glanced toward him in a rapid flash, as he sat in his rough working garb on the old board where she, on the rainy night of her advent to Pushton, had clung to his arm in the jolting waggon. Momentary as the glance was, the pained, startled expression on his face as he bent his eyes full upon her, caught her attention and remained with her.

His manner and appearance secured the attention of Gus also, and with a contemptuous laugh, he said loud enough for Arden to hear partially,—

"That native comes from pretty far back, I imagine. He looks as if he never saw a lady and gentleman before. The idea of living like such a cabbbage head as that."

If Gus had not been with Edith, his good clothes and good looks would have been spoiled within the next five minutes.

Edith glanced the other way and pointed to her strawberry bed as if not noticing his remark or its object, saying,—

"If you will come and see us a year from next June, I can give you a dainty treat from these plants.'

"You will not be here next June," said Gus tenderly. "Do you imagine we can spare you from New York? The city has seemed dull since robbed of the light of your bright eyes."

Edith rather liked sugar plums of such make, even from Gus, and she, as it were, held out her hand again by the rather sentimental remark,—

"Absent ones are soon forgotten."

Gus, from much experience knew how to flirt beautifully, and so with some aptness and show of feeling, replied,—

"From my thoughts you are never absent."

Edith gave him a quick questioning look. What did he mean? He had avoided everything tending to commit him to a penniless girl after her father's death. Was this mere flirtation? Or had he, in absence, learned his need of her for happiness, and was now willing to marry her even though poor.

"If he is man enough to do this, he is capable of doing more," she thought quickly, and circumstances pleaded for him. She felt so troubled about the future, so helpless and lonely, and he seemed so inseparably associated with her old bright life, that she was tempted to lean on such a swaying reed as she knew Gus to be. She did not reply, but he could see the color deepen in her cheeks even in the fading twilight, her bosom rose and fell more quickly, and her hand rested upon his arm with a more confiding pressure. What more could he ask? and he exulted.

But before he could speak again they were summoned to supper. Van Dam touched Gus' elbow as they passed in and whispered,—

"Don't be precipitate. Say nothing definite to-night. I gather from Zell that a little more of their country purgatory will render them wholly desperate."

Edith noticed the momentary detention and whispering, and the thought there was some understanding between the two occurred to her. For some undefined reason she was always inclined to be suspicious and on the alert when Mr. Van Dam was present. And yet it was but a passing thought, soon forgotten in the enjoyment of the evening, after so long and dull an experience. Zell was radiant, and there was a glimmer of color in Laura's pale cheeks.

After supper they sat down to cards. The decanter was placed on the side table, and heavy inroads were made on Mrs. Allen's limited stock of wine, for the gentlemen, feeling that they were off on a lark, were little inclined to self-control. They also insisted on the ladies drinking healths with them, which foolish Zell, and more foolish Mrs. Allen were too ready to do, and for the first time since their coming, the little cottage resounded with laughter that was too loud and frequent to be inspired by happiness only.

If guardian angels watched there, as we believe they do everywhere, they might well veil their faces in sadness and shame.

But the face of poor innocent Hannibal shone with delight, and nodding his head toward Mrs. Allen's maid with the complacency of a prophet who saw his predictions fulfilled he said:

"I told you my young ladies wasn't gwine to stay long in Bushtown," (as Hannibal persisted in calling the place).

To Arden Lacey, the sight of Edith listening with glowing cheeks and intent manner to a stranger with her hand within his arm—a stranger too that seemed the embodiment of that conventionality of the world which he despised and hated, was a vision that pierced like a sword. And then Gus' contemptuous words, Edith's non-recognition, though he tried to believe she had not seen him, was like vitriol to a wound. At first there was a mad impulse of anger toward Elliot, and, as we have intimated, only Edith's presence prevented Arden from demanding an instant apology. He knew enough of his fiery nature to feel that he must get away as fast as possible, or he might forever disgrace himself in Edith's eyes.

As he rode home his mind was in a sad chaos. He was conscious that his airy castles were falling about him with a crash, which though unheard by all the world, shook his soul to the centre.

Too utterly miserable to face his mother, loathing the thought of food, he put up his horses and rushed out into the night.

In his first impulse he vowed never to look toward Edith again, but before two hours of fruitless wandering had passed, a fascination drew his feet toward Edith's cottage only to hear that detested voice again, only to hear even Edith's laugh ring out too loud and reckless to come from the lips of the exquisite ideal of his dreams. Though the others had spoken in thunder tones, he had ears for these two voices only. He rushed away from the spot, as one might from some torturing vision, exclaiming,—

"The real world is a worse mockery than the one of my dreams. Would to heaven I had never been born!"

CHAPTER XIV.

WE CAN'T WORK.

The gentleman agreed to meet the ladies the next day at church. Mrs. Allen insisted upon it, as she wished to shew the natives of Pushton that they were visited by people of style from the city. As yet, they had not received many calls, and those venturing had come in a reconnoitering kind of way. She knew so little of solid country people as to suppose that two young men, like Gus Elliot and Van Dam would make a favorable impression. The latter with a shrug and grimace at Zell, which she, poor child, thought funny, promised to do so, and then they took leave with great cordiality.

So they were ready to hand the Allens out of their carriage the next morning, and were with the ladies, who were dressed even more elaborately than on the previous Sabbath, shown to a prominent pew, the centre of many admiring eyes, as they supposed. But where one admired ten criticised. The summer hotel at Pushton had brought New York too near and made it too familiar for Mrs. Allen's tactics. Visits to town were easily made and frequent, and by brief diversions of their attention from the service, the good church people soon satisfied themselves that the young men belonged to the bold fast type, an impression strengthened by the parties themselves, who had devotion only for Zell and Edith, and a bold stare for any pretty girl that caught their eyes.

After church they parted with the understanding that the gentlemen should come out toward night and spend the evening.

Mr. Van Dam and Gus Elliot dined at the village hotel, having ordered the best dinner that the landlord was capable of serving, and a couple of bottles of wine. Over this they became so exhilarated as to attract a good deal of attention. A village tavern is always haunted by idle clerks, and a motley crowd of gossips, on the Sabbath, and to these the irruption of two young bloods from the city, was a slight break in the monotony of their slow shuffling jog toward perdition; and when the fine gentlemen began to get drunk and noisy it was really quite interesting. A group gathered around the bar, and through the open door could see into the dining-room. Soon with unsteady step Van Dam and Elliot joined them, the latter brandishing an empty bottle, and calling in a thick loud voice,—

"Here landlord (hic) open a bottle (hic) of wine for these poor (hic) suckers. (hic) I don't suppose (hic) they ever tasted (hic) anything better than corn whiskey, (hic). But I'll moisten (hic) their gullets to-day (hic) with a gentleman's drink."

The crowd was mean enough, as the loafers about a tavern usually are to give a faint cheer in the prospect of a treat even though accompanied with words synonymous with a kick. But one big raw-boned fellow who looked equal to any amount of corn whiskey or anything else, could not swallow Gus's insolence, and stepped up saying,—

"Look here capen, I'm ready enough to drink with a chap when he asks me like a gentleman but I feel more like puttin' a head on you than drinkin' with yer."

Gus had the false courage of wine and prided himself on his boxing. In the headlong fury of drunkenness he flung the bottle at the man's head, just grazing it, and sprang toward him, but stumbled and fell. The man, with a certain rude sense of chivalry, waited for him to get up, but the mean loafers who had cheered were about to manifest their change of sentiment toward Gus, by kicking him in his prostrate condition. Van Dam, who also had drunk too much to be his cool careful self, now drew a pistol, and with a savage volley of oaths swore he would shoot the first man who touched his friend. Then helping Gus up, he carried him off to a private room, and with the skill of an old experienced hand, set about righting himself and Elliot up so that they might be in a presentable condition for their visit at the Allens.

By five o'clock Gus had so far recovered as to venture to drive to the Allens and the fresh air restored him rapidly. Before leaving, the landlord said to Van Dam,—

"You had better stay out there all night. From what I hear, the boys are going to lay for you when you come home to-night. I don't want any rows connected with my house. I'd rather you wouldn't come back."

Van Dam muttered an oath, and told the driver to go on.

As a matter of course they were received very cordially. Gus was quite himself again. He only seemed a little more inclined to be sentimental and in higher spirits than usual.

They walked again in the twilight through the garden and under the budding trees of the orchard. Gus assumed a caressing tone and manner, which Edith half received and half resented. She felt that she did not know her own mind, and did not understand him altogether, and so she took a diplomatic middle course that would leave her free to go forward or retreat. Zell under the influence of Mr. Van Dam's flattering manner, walked in a beautiful but lurid dream. At last they all gathered in the parlor and chatted and laughed over old times.

On this Sabbath evening one of the officers of the church seeing that the Allens had twice worshipped with them, felt that perhaps he ought to call and give some encouragement. As he came up the path he was surprised at the confused sound of voices. With his hand on the door-bell he paused, and through an opening between the curtains saw the young men of whose bar-room performance he had happened to hear. Not caring to meet any of their ilk, he went silently away shaking his head with ill-omened significance. Of course the good man told his wife what sort of company their new neighbors kept, and whom did'nt she tell?

The evening grew late but no carriage came from the village.

"It's very strange," said Van Dam.

"If it don't come you must stay all night," said Mrs. Allen graciously. "We can make you quite comfortable even if we have a little house."

Mr. Van Dam, and Gus also, were profuse in their thanks. Edith bit her lip with vexation. She felt that gentleman who to the world would seem so intimate with the family, in reality held no relation and that she and Zell were being placed in a false position. But no scruples of prudence occurred to thoughtless Zell. With an arch look toward her lover she said,—

"I think it threatens rain so of course you cannot go."

"Let us go out and see," he said.

In the darkness of the porch he put his arm around and drew the unresisting girl to him, but he did not say like a true man,

"Zell, be my wife."

But poor Zell thought that was what all his attention and show of affection meant.

Edith and Gus joined them, and the latter thought also to put his regard in the form of caressing action, rather than in honest outspoken words but she turned and said a little sharply,—

"You have no right."

"Give me the right then," he whispered.

"Whether I shall ever do that I cannot say. It depends somewhat on yourself. But I cannot now and here."

The warning hand of Van Dam was reached through the darkness and touched Gus' arm.

The next morning they walked back to the village, were driven two or three miles to the nearest railway station, and took the train to the city, having promised to come again soon.

The week following their departure was an eventful one to the inmates of the little cottage and all unknown the most unfavorable influences were at work against them. The Sunday hangers-on of a tavern have their points of contact with the better classes, and gossip is a commodity always in demand whatever brings it to market. Therefore the scenes in the dining and bar-rooms in which Mrs. Allen's "friends" had played so prominent a part were soon portrayed in hovel and mansion alike with such exaggerations and distortions as a story inevitably suffers as passed along. The part acted by the young men was certainly bad enough but rumor made it much worse. Then this stream of gossip was met by another coming from the wife of the good man who had called with the best intentions Sunday evening, but pained at the nature of the Allens' associations had gone lamenting to his wife, and she had gone lamenting to the majority of the elder ladies of the church. These two streams uniting, quite a tidal wave of "I want to knows," and "painful surprises," swept over Pushton, and the Allens suffered wofully through their friends. They had already received some reconnoitering calls, and a few from people who wanted to be neighborly. But the truth was the people of Pushton had been somewhat perplexed. They did not know where to put the Allens. The fact that Mr. Allen had been a rich merchant, and lived on Fifth Avenue, counted for something. But then even the natives of Pushton knew that all kinds of people lived on Fifth Avenue, as else where, and that some of the most disreputable were the richest. A clearer credential than that was therefore needed. Then again there was another puzzle. The fact that Mr Allen had failed, and that they lived in a little house indicated poverty. But their style of dressing and ordering from the store also suggested considerable property left. The humbler portion of the community doubted whether they were the style of people for them to call on, and the rumor of Rose Lacey's treatment getting abroad in spite of Arden's injunction to the contrary, confirmed these doubts, and alienated this class. The more wealthy and fashionably inclined, doubted the grounds for their calling, having by no means made up their minds whether they could take the Allens into their exclusive circle. So thus far Mrs. Allen and her daughters had given audience to a sort of middle class of skirmishers and scouts representing no one in particular save themselves, who from a penchant in that direction went out and obtained information, so that the more solid ranks behind would know what to do. In addition as we have intimated, there were a few good kindly people who said,—

"These strangers have come to live among us, and we must give them a neighborly welcome."

But there was something in their homely honest heartiness that did not suit Mrs. Allen's artificial taste, and she rather snubbed them.

"Heaven deliver us soon from Pushton," she said, "if the best people have no more air of quality than these outlandish tribes. They all look and act as if they had come out of the ark."

If the Allens had frankly and patiently accepted their poverty and misfortunes, and by close economy and some form of labor had sought to maintain an honest independence, they would soon through this latter class, have become en rapport with, not the wealthy and fashionable, but the finest people of the community; people having the refinement, intelligence, and heart to make the best friends we can possess. It might take some little time. It ought to. Social recognition and esteem should be earned. Unless strangers bring clear letters of credit, or established reputation, they must expect to be put on probation. But if they adopt a course of simple sincerity and dignity, and especially one of great prudence, they are sure to find the right sort of friends' and win the social position to which they are justly entitled. But let the finger of scandal and doubt be pointed toward them, and all having sons and daughters will stand aloof on the ground of self-protection, if nothing else. The tint of scandal, like the taint of leprosy, causes a general shrinking away.

The finger of doubt and scandal in Pushton was now most decidedly pointed toward the Allens. It was reported around,—

"Their father was a Wall Street gambler who lost all in a big speculation and died suddenly or committed suicide. They belonged to the ultra fast fashionable set in New York, and the events of the past Sabbath show that they are not the persons for self-respecting people to associate with."

Some of the rather dissipated clerks and semi-loafers of the village were inclined to make the acquaintance of such stylish handsome girls, but the Allens received the least advance from them with ineffable scorn.

Thus within the short space of a month Mrs. Allen had, by her policy, contrived to isolate her family as completely as if they had a pestilence.

Even Mrs. Lacey and Rose were inclined to pass from indignation to contempt; for Mr. Lacey was present at the scene in the bar-room and reported that the "two young bucks were friends of their new neighbors, the Allens, and had staid there all Sunday-night because they daran't go back to town."

"Well," said Rose "with all their airs, I haven't got to keeping company with that style of men yet."

"Cease to call yourself my sister if you ever do knowingly," said Arden sternly. "I don't believe Edith Allen knows the character of these men. They would not report it themselves and who is to do it?"

"Perhaps you had better," said Rose maliciously.

Arden's only answer was a dark frowning look. A severe conflict was progressing in his mind. One impulse was to regard Edith as unworthy of another thought. But his heart pleaded for her, and the thought that she was different from the rest, and capable of developing a character as beautiful as her person, grew stronger as he dwelt upon it.

(*To be Continued.*)

MIRRORS OF CHRIST.

"But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory even by the Spirit of the Lord."—2 Cor. iii. 18.

The idea which Paul here announces is, that they who are much in Christ's presence become mirrors of Him, reflecting more and more permanently His image until they themselves perfectly resemble Him. This assertion rests upon a well-known law of our nature. Our duty, then, if we would be transformed into the image of Christ, is plain.

We must associate with Him, we must make Him our most constant companion; we must not reflect Him in an occasional, intermittent way, but steadily and continually. We must live with Him.

We must be careful to turn fully round to Christ, so as to give a full and fair reflection of Him. We must not turn only half round, so as still to let other images fall on us. We must stand in His presence with open unveiled face. We may wear a veil in the world, refusing to reflect it, but when we return to the Lord we must uncover our face. A covered mirror reflects nothing; perfect beauty may stand before it, but the napkin shows no sign, offers no response.

It reduces itself to this:—Be much in the presence of Christ; be so honestly enamored of Him that you will find Him everywhere, and that your thoughts will fall back to Him as often as the engagements of life permit.

Here is something we can do for Christ: we can reflect Him; and by reflecting Him we shall certainly extend the knowledge of Him. Many who do not look at Him look at you. —*Y. M. C. A. Monthly Notes (England.)*

THE MINISTRY OF SONG.

BY F. R. HAVERGAL.

In God's great field of labor,
All work is not the same;
He hath a service for each one
Who loves His holy name.
And you to whom the secrets
Of all sweet sounds are known,
Rise up! for He hath called you
To a mission of your own.
And rightly to fulfil it,
His grace can make you strong,
Who to your charge hath given
The Ministry of Song.

Sing to the little children,
And they will listen well;
Sing grand and holy music,
For they can feel its spell,
Tell them the tale of Jephthah;
Then sing them what he said—
"Deeper and deeper still," and watch
How the little cheek grows red,
And the little breath comes quicker;
They will ne'er forget the tale,
Which the song has fastened surely,
As with a golden nail.

I remember, late one evening,
How the music stopped, for, hark!
Charlie's nursery-door was open,
He was calling in the dark—
"Oh! no; I am not frightened,
I do not want a light;
But I cannot sleep for thinking
Of the song you sang last night,
Something about a 'valley,'
And 'make rough places plain,'
And 'Comfort ye'—so beautiful!
Oh! sing it me again."

UNCLE TOBY'S FAITH AND HIS REWARD.

A TRUE STORY.

The following incident was told me as a remarkable example of faith, and God's answer after many days.

In Mr. B——'s congregation was an old helpless negro, called Uncle Toby by every one who knew him. He had been a slave on a rice plantation in the far South, and had endured cruel treatment from his hard master.

After several attempts, he succeeded in escaping to the North, and, settling in one of our large cities, soon married, and made for himself a comfortable home. But when Mr. B—— knew him he was confined to his bed by a fall, which had permanently injured his spine, and often caused him acute suffering. Yet never did his pastor hear a word of complaint. Frequently Mr. B——would run in just for a few moments, meeting always the same cheerful greeting, he said to him one day, "Uncle Toby, you seem so peaceful, so happy. Do you never feel discontented with your lot?"

"Not, often sah, for when I counts my marcies, 'pears like I couldn't be so ongrateful."

"But see how long you have been a sufferer here."

"Yet, sah, s'pose I had no home; no ole woman to make me so comfortable; no good minister coming in to read an' pray wid me. S'pose I was still a poor ole slave, dying all alone down in dem rice swamps, wouldn't dat be woss? But, tank de Lord, dem days is ober. An', now dat I knows an' lubs his holy Son, I's free indeed."

"I wish I could acquire your cheerful spirit," sighed his pastor. "Your life is a perpetual sermon to me. I so often get discouraged, and feel that my work is all for naught."

"Don't de good Lord promise to hear our prayers, an' gib us what we wants, if it's fer his glory?"

"Surely it's for his glory that souls should be converted; yet I don't see such results from my labor as I have hoped and prayed for."

"Bress yer, sah! He don't say when yer's gwine to see it. But he don't make promises, den break dem, like poor, weak, human critturs."

"Has he always answered your prayers? Have you really no great want ungratified?" eagerly questioned Mr. B——

The old man turned his face to the wall for a few moments, then looking up at his pastor, while great tears rolled down his dark, furrowed cheeks, he replied sadly, "Is dar any one widout dar cross? I's got eight sons, an' none ob dem is Christians, though I's been praying fer dem dese thirty years. De Lord has not answered me yet, but, sah, I believe he will. I may not lib to see it here, yet I knows I'll meet dem all up der."

Mr. B—— was so impressed with his perfect confidence that he took the names of his sons and their place of residence.

And Uncle Toby did die with his prayer unanswered. But before the year was out three of his sons became converted, and joined Mr. B——'s church, in which they proved useful, consistent members. Some time after he heard of the conversion of all the others except one, who seemed to have gone utterly to the bad. "Would he alone be lost?" Mr. B—— often asked himself, as he met his brothers, and recalled their father's words.

Years passed by, and Mr. B——lost all trace of the prodigal son. But one day he quietly presented himself at the pastor's study, and told him who he was, and the wild life he had led. He also said that for a long time his conscience had troubled him. He had heard Mr. B——preach, and he thought, from his sermon, Mr. B——would be able to tell him if his sins were too great for forgiveness.

When that man left Mr. B——'s study it was with the conviction that God's hand had guided him, and compelled his conscience to give him no peace till his father's prayers were answered.—*By M. A. Roe, in American Messenger.*

LOANING INSTEAD OF GIVING.

"They that would help the oppressed and toiling men of their time must go down into the conflicts of their time;" they must see how goes the fight, not from a distance, but from its very midst; thus only can we help people to help themselves. Theories are good things in their way, but facts are better. When we say that the best way to help the poor is not by gifts, but by loans, we state a fact now well tested and proved. The system of loan relief teaches independence and self-respect; every honest man or woman will be glad to receive such help, and dishonest and shiftless people will learn better ways if you insist upon putting the help you give in ferm of a loan, to be repaid as soon as possible.

To carry out such a plan you must first have money to lend. Fifteen or twenty dollars will start a loan relief fund, and one hundred dollars will be sufficient, if properly administered, to do very extensive work. We limit our loans to five dollars, as this has been found sufficient to help over a very hard place which is all we seek to do; often one dollar, or even less will be enough for such a purpose. The first question we ask is, "What security can you give?" It is not usually difficult for those who come to borrow to find some responsible person who will go security for them, but if they cannot do so we will take bank books, tools, or any articles representing the amount of the sum borrowed: but some security we must have. Next: "What time shall we give you to pay in?" We usually limit to six months, and we urge all borrowers to begin to pay in small instalments as soon as possible, that they may not feel the debt a great burden. The loan having been arranged, the borrower and his security (if it be personal) sign a paper, legally prepared, recording the transaction, and when any part of the money is returned the treasurer's receipt is given. A woman came to us last week who had been obliged to pawn her wedding-ring for two dollars; we got it from the pawnbroker, and having found its value to be four dollars lent her that sum. Some charitable persons may say, "Why did you not give it back to her?" She would have pawned it again, and probably lost it at last.

A Loan Relief Society started a year ago with twenty-five dollars, which has been increased during the last six months to eighty-five dollars; out of this sum it has lent seventy-six dollars, with the loss of five dollars lent at its beginning without proper security. This money has to be looked after; people need to be reminded that it is time to pay, or to have their time extended; sometimes, if they are accustomed to have money given them, they will think it hard that you, who have so much, will not forgive at least a part of the debt. You must explain that it is not your money, but belongs to the church or the society of which you are only the treasurer; therefore you cannot alter the agreement.

As soon as it is known that you will lend money all sorts of people will come to you, for sums reaching to hundreds of dollars. Stand firmly by your five dollars; these are not the kind of people you want to help; and those to whom you do give this little aid will pay you after awhile if you firmly insist on carrying out your rules. Try it.—*Christian Union.*

CHRIST THE FOUNTAIN.

"If any man thirst, let him come to me and drink." This was an astonishing announcement. If Plato had uttered it from his Academy, it would have savored of boastful presumption. Yet, a Galilean peasant, whose whole "school" of followers scarcely went beyond a dozen fishermen and publicans, make this proclamation to all human kind: if any one is thirsty for pure happiness, I will satisfy him; if any one is suffering from a sense of guilt, I will relieve him; if any one is heart-broken, I will comfort him. There is no alternative. Either this carpenter's son from Galilee is an insane impostor or else he is a being clothed with divine power. No madman ever talked for three years without uttering one foolish syllable; no impostor ever pushed himself before the public eye for three years without doing one selfish act. Jesus of Nazareth, then, was what he claimed to be—the Son of God.

He does not draw from others his supplies for human needs; he invites everybody to to come and draw from him. He is not a reservoir filled up from some other sources and liable to be exhausted; he is an original, self-supplied Fountain-head. Never had the face of humanity been more parched and dusty and barren than was that Oriental world when Jesus burst up through it like an artesian well. Even Judaism had become like a desert, and lo! there breaks forth this gushing fountain of crystal waters. He is more than a teacher, giving instruction on all profound and practical questions. He is more than a miracle worker, giving sight to the blind, ears to the deaf, and healing to the diseased. His supreme gift to man is himself. From himself flows forth the recovering influence; from the inexhaustible depths of his own being, as "very God of very God," a whole thirsty race may draw refreshment. "The water that I give shall be in you a well of water springing up into everlasting life." It is not simply profound truths that Jesus offers, or a system of doctrine, or a beautiful model of right living. He offers himself as the satisfier: drink me, take me into your souls, and ye will never die of thirst.

Yet tens of thousands around us are perishing—not from the want of the life-giving water, but because their foolish, depraved hearts, do not thirst for it. A lady who visited one of the tropical islands, for health, wrote home to her friends: "This is a lovely spot. I have every kindness, and abundance of food and fruits, and luxuries: but I have no appetite. If I could only get an appetite, I would soon recover." Alas! within a month she was gone. She died not from want of food, but from want of hunger; not for lack of refreshing drinks, but from the lack of thirst for them. So it is the worst symptom of sin in the human soul that it kills the appetite for holiness. It craves other sources of enjoyment than Christ offers. Drugged with the devil's treacherous draughts, it cries constantly for more, and yet refuses to touch the water of life everlasting. Blessed are they that thirst after purity and pardon and peace and power: for in Christ may be filled.—*By Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D in the N. Y. Independent.*

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

HOW CAN IT BE IMPROVED?

First, by making selections for public worship that both adults and children will be interested in.

Choristers seldom give the children a thought while deciding upon the tunes to be sung, and ministers but little in choosing their hymns. Congregational singing without the voices of the young is apt to be dry and dragging. Utilize the young blood and the fresh voices of your congregations. Children do not take an interest in tunes of a stately character; they are pleased with motion. "Coronation" is full of motion—bold and march-like. "Dennis" is simple, sweet and flowing. "Nearer My God to Thee," is emotional, earnest and easily learned, while "Old Hundred" is too stately and grand for the young to comprehend.

In most churches hymn and tune books are used, and where such is the case the minister selects both the hymns and tunes as they are on the same pages, consequently he assumes all the responsibility. He should be familiar with most of the tunes in the book so as to be able to select those relished by all, or he should consult with the chorister in the matter.

It is an excellent plan to sing occasionally a piece that is sung in the Sabbath-school. It will please both the pupils and teachers.

Second, by not being so fastidious as to reject hymns and tunes which are popular and useful, merely because they have not been handed down from generation to generation, or have not been composed by some foreigner with a long handle to his name. Utilize tunes that are popular and useful, no matter who composed them, or whether they originally appeared in the orthodox, red-edged morocco-bound hymn and tune book, or in a paper covered pamphlet of revival melodies. If the piece has intrinsic merit, never mind its outward surroundings. Fashion has crept even into our congregational singing, and there is much danger of its being largely controlled by by a few book-makers or select committees who seem to hold to the opinion that the average chorister is not capable of selecting his tunes, hence, they select for them. I believe the plan of supplying the pews with the hymn books only, and for the benefit of those who can read music, a small companion book of tunes only, would be an improvement on the present plan. For it would be more flexible. Each chorister could select the best tune for his congregation, and the music would not be a detriment to a large portion of worshippers, as it is under the present plan.

It would be much less expensive as comparatively few tune books would be needed.

Third, by being contented to sing a less number of tunes. It is folly to suppose the congregation generally are familiar with a hundred or more tunes. From forty to sixty are sufficient. If new ones are learned let it be at the social meetings or at times appointed expressly for the purpose. If they are sung in Church by the choir and a few persons of the congregation, those who can not join get into the habit of listening, which is sure to work harm, while if the tunes are all familiar and pleasant, the good habit of always joining is confirmed.

Fourth, by promoting a genuine sympathy between the choir and congregation. This can be done by encouraging it to prepare good opening voluntaries. To do this it must have a comfortable place in which to practise, and a good selection of anthems, anthem books, etc., etc. The expense will be considerable, but it will pay to incur it. A choir would much prefer practising "set pieces" to psalmody, and will readily fall into the habit of singing familiar tunes with the congregation. Compel them to sing over again and again the same old anthems, and they will hunger for new and artistic hymn-tunes. Voluntaries are the *esprit de corps* of the choir.—*By T. Martin Town, in Church and Home.*

GOD'S PLANS.

BY MRS. E. C. ELLSWORTH.

"Make room for the Lord, Mary. Don't crowd him out with your plans," and the peaceful face of Robert Marks spoke of the near presence of the Master.

"But Charles had such a good place, with every prospect of promotion," pleaded the ambitious mother. "How can you consent that he should leave Ashton & Co., and enter upon an uncertain future just because the boy thinks he should like to be a minister?"

"But if the Lord calls him to the work, we have no right to interfere," replied the father seriously.

"Have you no claim upon the wages of your only son when out of employment yourself?" asked the wife bitterly. Several of his best years must be given for the preparation, a sacrifice which will be felt by us in our present circumstances, I'm thinking. Then what will he have in future but a life of toil and the small compensation paid a country minister; for not one in ten who studies for the ministry is successful enough to draw a large salary?"

"Well, wife, if Jesus needs our boy we shall do well to trust our earthly interests in his hands. But as Charlie will not leave his present employment without our consent, considering this a test that he is called of God, with you rests the responsibility, for I shall not dare to stand in his way."

Mrs. Marks did not wish to assume such a responsibility, and the position did not please her. She thought of the time when, with a heart overflowing with gratitude for the gift of a child, she laid her first-born in the arms of Jesus, asking for his blessing upon her infant son.

She thought also of the many times she had prayed for his conversion, and of her joy when he came with the glad news of sins forgiven, expressing a desire to live for the glory of God. She could not forget that hour of keen anguish when death stood ready to claim her beloved child, and with a heart broken with sorrow she vowed to set aside every earthly consideration if her son could be spared to her. This remembrance so wrought upon her that she could not sleep. Again and again she lived over those hours of agony, following her only child down to the very gates of death, and then receiving him anew from God as a precious jewel to be kept for the Master's use.

Mrs. Marks could not forget the vow made to God in this hour of distress; but supposing she held her son lightly as regards earthly interests, she was astonished to find bitter opposition within her heart, now God called for a fulfilment of this vow.

A few years earlier she would have looked forward to such a desire on the part of her son with complacency; but now her husband's failing health and want of employment made such a request a severe trial to her faith.

God only knows how weak we are, and what painful removings will make our faith strong and effectual in its grasp upon his never-failing promise.

Bitter was the struggle, but Mrs. Marks arose from a sleepless couch to inform her son she would place no obstacle in his path if he wished to enter the Christian ministry. He had her free and full consent to enter upon his studies whenever the way was clear for him to do so.

"Thank God," was the reply; and then she learned that the night had been spent in prayer by her son, asking only that God's will might be known by the morning decision.

"I have no fears for the future," said he. "If God calls me to the work, he will provide for all my needs." Charlie's confidence was not misplaced. Friends were raised up who gave the needed assistance in obtaining an education.

The mother's faith was strengthened when constant employment brought again comfort to the family independent of Charlie's wages.

She made room for God to walk between her and all earthly plans, and he proved a helper even in secular interests; for to-day Charlie preaches the gospel, and by it he not only lives himself, but finds a home for a widowed mother and two dependent sisters.—*American Messenger.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BEARING ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS.

It was the afternoon of a sunny day, and little Lottie, after vainly trying to study indoors, brought out book and slate, and seated herself on the doorstep of her mother's cottage, hoping to find some freshness there.

"Well!" exclaimed her brother Willie as he leaned against the wall laughing, "you look as forlorn as a sparrow in winter, your hair stands up like feathers. I have finished my tasks, they are easy enough, and I see yours are not even begun. Do you think sums are to be done by staring?" and he laughed again.

The perplexed look on Lottie's face deepened into sadness, but she did not raise her head. Willie was clever, and learned things quickly while she often could not understand what she had to do.

It was very hot, the slate—an old one—was very greasy, and the crack seemed to come in the most awkward part and confuse all the figures. Big tears gathered in Lottie's eyes, and she tried to wipe them away without attracting Willie's notice.

"Crying again!" he exclaimed. "No wonder the boys mock me for having such a stupid sister."

"I am not stupid at everything, Willie," said the little girl gently, "and I think if you would help me a little I could do better."

Just then a boy's voice was heard calling "Willie, where are you? Come and have a game with us."

Off ran Willie; for the village boys met together to play at this hour, and he did not wish to miss the fun.

He had a merry time, and was just turning homeward when Peter proposed a race.

As he was nearing the bottom of the hill Willie's foot slipped, he fell, and Peter on top, of him.

Of course he struggled up quickly enough, dusted his knees and elbows and was starting afresh when he gave an exclamation of dismay. He had split his jacket right across the shoulders. This was a misfortune indeed. Willie was always neat in his dress, and was particularly proud of his nice jacket. Now he had spoilt it entirely. And how could he go to school in rags?

Lottie was still sitting on the doorstep when Willie returned. The sum was done, but she knew it was wrong. Her spelling was learned but she feared that a scolding for her bad arithmetic would send it quite out of her head. She looked up as she heard Willie's step, and was amazed to see him come slowly along, with a face as woe-begone as her own.

Now Lottie, with few opportunities for learning about good things, had one great treasure, a little brown book, which she dearly loved. In this book were some words written to people who did not know what they ought to do, in order to please and obey the Lord Jesus, who died to save us from our sins. These were the words: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

Lottie often thought about them, because, being a quiet, gentle child, she noticed people in trouble, and was able to help and comfort them sometimes. This made her glad, for she said to herself, "Although I am so stupid, yet in this way I can keep the commandment of Jesus. He said, 'If ye love me, keep my commandments,' and I do love him."

In a moment she ran up to Willie and asked what had happened

At first he would not tell her, but a stray sunbeam dancing down quickly showed the mischief.

Lottie got him to take his jacket off, and then examined it carefully.

"I can mend it, Willie," she said brightly. "It will take a long time, but I am almost sure that I can manage so that the slit will hardly show."

And with a bright heart Lottie took up her brother's burden. The torn jacket was a heavy trouble to him, though some boys would have cared little for it.

"Mother will not be home till late," she said. "Do not sit up for me. I shall have to work slowly if it is to be neat."

So by-and-by Willie went to bed, while Lottie darned steadily on. Her eyes winked and blinked, her needle once or twice pricked her fingers, but at last the task was done, and the jacket almost as good as ever, was hung by Willie's bedside.

Willie awoke with his little sister's words ringing in his ears: "I am not stupid at every thing."

His eyes fell on the beautifully mended jacket, and again the soft voice sounded: "I think if you would help me a little I could do better."

"Ah how kindly she has helped me," thought the boy, "I wonder what put it into her head."

But it was the voice of God in Lottie's heart that had made her act thus, and at last Willie heard it also.

"Here, dear Lottie," he said, as they greeted each other in the morning, "bring me that sum and I will explain it. Perhaps I can make it clear to you."

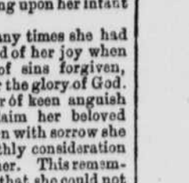
Thus that day Lottie walked to school with a face as bright as that of Willie.

It is a wonderful thing that the more of other people's burdens we carry, the less we have of our own.—*Child's Companion.*

PUZZLES.

CXIII.

DIAGONAL.



1, triumph; 2, to banish; 3, uneasiness; 4, corrupt; 5, noticed; 6, to foresee; 7, variety; 8, accidental; 9, an eating house; 10, victorious.

The diagonal means a trial.

CXIV.

SYNCOPATIONS.

(One letter.)

Take one letter from withdrawn and leave ruled; from belonging to the people and leave a tree; without doubt, unpleasant; a convenient place, a city of France; a vehicle, a hunt.

(Three letters.)

Take three letters from stealing and leave murmuring; a satisfactory remark, a remark; merriment, subsequent; reaped, hurried; fit, a monastery

CXV.

ANAGRAMS OF GIRLS' NAMES.

1, the car lot: 2, he is a belt; 3, a in the car; 4, o c l learn; 5, a sale bil; 6, J. pine shoe; 7, ravgamer; 8, drug tree; 9, I hate rent.

CXVI.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. You may go and play in the ——; there will be no —— there.
2. The enraged Irishmen made a —— at the Chinaman's strange ——.
3. Sheep enjoy a —— for their ——.
4. If I had thought you —— so much for that —— tree, I would not have cut it down.
5. Be sure and —— well the —— before putting in the fruit.
6. A fine —— is —— for a penny.

Fill above blanks with two words containing the same letters, but in different order.

CXVII.

BIBLE ACROSTIC.

One of the seven churches of Asia.
The land of gold.
A province where Paul preached.
A relative of Abraham.
A city built by Nimrod

ART CRITICISM.

A good story is told of a Kensington man, known as an oratorical artist, who indulged his taste for severe criticism on some sketches ("pot-boilers" as they are technically styled), which a Dusseldorf man of high repute as an artist, had left for sale with a dealer. These remarks were repeated to the artist; and the dealer suggested that Mr. So and So would do better "to paint more and talk less." "No, no," replied the artist, "better talk more and paint less." This is often true with critics. In the following cursory remarks on art criticism, evoked by the works of our amateur artists, now on exhibition, it is pleasant to note a kindly spirit shown, even in the notices of the press if it be not very correct or appreciative but *de gustibus non disputandum est.* However, art is worthy of careful study, and criticism should only be attempted by qualified experts, otherwise amateurs may be misled. Art, according to Herbert Spencer, is an educator of the perceptive and reflective qualities of the brain, of primary importance in the training of youth. The instincts of mankind confirm this theory, and the course which nations and peoples are taking to use art education, not only as a civilizer, but as an aid to technical skill in manufactures, proves the broad basis on which art education stands. The amateur evolves toward the artist, and the Art Gallery is a natural sequence, the one acting and re-acting on the other, thus ever raising under proper education the standard of the people. Whilst acknowledging the importance of art amateurs it would be unwise to flatter them too much, as they, like musicians, are self-appreciative, not easily depressed, and superior to any adverse criticism. Each one clings tenaciously to his own pet ideal baby. Critics also must be asked to show their testimonials, and prove their qualification as experts, unless they take the stand of Oscar Wilde as "shilling critics." The vision of each is diverse and often misleading. No two persons see alike, and each one swears by his own spectacles. The English eye accustomed to a murky sky prefers the "opal tints. "Fortuni" shows what primary colors can do as representing light itself. Again critics should know something of *technique* else how is their qualification to be tested. It is not necessarily required for a critic to take the highest rank in art but Ruskin and Hamerton would not presume to offer an opinion without having shown their testimonials. A work of art is subject to the ordinary rule of "points of view and varies according to your stand-point." To be worthy of acceptance it should transmit to the beholder a ready and pleasant inspiration of the painter's idea, rising in excellence as the notion is ennobling and humanizing. *Technique* is truly but a valuable accessory. This is illustrated by the works of the brilliant but now past Doré, in his "Don Quixote," "Italy" or in the loftier inspirations of "The Return of the Ark," the "Christ Leaving the Pretorium" or the "Christian Vision,' whilst critics may be allowed to boggle over the perspective of some man's big toe or to gloat over the horrible or lascivious pictures so much admired in the French *salons.* To come home. Our amateurs have abundance of talent but want training. Let them in their beautiful Canadian home and under the bright sky study closely, cultivate individuality and work and they will eventually bring the critics up to their own higher level and afford all much pleasure. For their present exhibit they deserve much credit, and it is to be desired that the "Art Gallery" directors should cultivate the amateurs and afford them an opportunity for training through the teachers they propose to bring here, a home where they may may study and an annual exhibition and conversazione. This course is thrown out as a suggestion and would assuredly make the Art Gallery what it should be, the *Alma Mater* of Art, and thus worthy of even more friendly support than it at present enjoys.

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EAST—Portland, Boston, Sherbrooke, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 6 a.m., Quebec mixed, 10 p.m., Island Pond and way stations, 12 noon, St. Hyacinthe, 8.50 a.m.

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Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Lachine, 7, 7.55, 9.00 a.m., 12 noon, 3.30, 5, 6.15 p.m.

EAST—Portland, Boston, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 10 p.m. Island Pond, Three Rivers, and Richmond 3.15 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5 p.m. Quebec, mixed, 7 a.m.

SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland and St. Albans, 7.15 a.m. and 3.20 p.m. Via Springfield, 9.00 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Boston, via C.V.R.R., 7.15, 9 a.m., 3.20 and 6.30 p.m. New York via Rouse's Point, 7.15 a.m., 3.20 p.m.

Hemmingford, 4 p.m. Rouse's Point, Waterloo, Granby and Magog at 3.20 p.m.

Boston and Portland, via S.E.R.R., 9 a.m. Boston and New England Points, 6.30 p.m.

Suburban Train Service between Montreal and St. Lambert:

For St. Henri, Pt. St. Charles and St. Lambert, 5.45, 7.00 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 12.10 noon, (2 p.m. Saturday only), 5.00 and 6.15 p.m.

Leave St. Lambert, for Pt. St. Charles, St. Henri and Montreal at 6.15, 7.50, 10.20, a.m., 1.00 p.m., (2.40 p.m. Saturday only), 5.35 and 8.50 p.m.

Trains Arrive at Dalhousie Square as follows: Ottawa, 1.05 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 9.58 p.m., and Mixed, 7 p.m. Brockville, Perth and Ottawa, 1.05 p.m., Pembroke and Ottawa, 9.58 p.m. St. Jerome at 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. St. Lin at 9.30 a.m. St. Eustache, 9.30 a.m.

Trains Leave Dalhousie Square as follows: Ottawa at 9.30 a.m., 4.20 p.m. and 6.05 p.m. Mixed at 3.50 a.m. Ottawa and Pembroke at 9.30 a.m. Ottawa, Perth and Brockville, 6.05 p.m. St. Jerome at 12 noon and 5 p.m. St. Lin at 5 p.m. St. Eustache, 5 p.m.

North Shore Railway, Hochelaga Depot.

For Quebec, 3, and 10 p.m. For Joliette, 5.15 p.m. From Quebec, 6.30, a.m. 4.00 p.m. From Joliette 8.50 a.m.

Montreal and Sorel Railway.

Arrive from Sorel at 10.45 a.m.

Leave Bonaventure Depot, at 5 p.m

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

BRILLIANT IDEA.

Nervous old lady: "Oh, carpenter—yes—while you were at dinner?—ah!—covered the face of the hammer, as I found the noise of it this morning disturbed me very much. You will find it much pleasanter yourself, I am sure."—*Punch.*

HUNTING THE RHINOCEROS.

BY JIMMY BROWN.

We ought always to be useful, and do good to everybody. I used to think that we ought always to improve our minds, and I think so some now, though I have got into dreadful difficulties all through improving my mind. But I am not going to be discouraged. I tried to be useful the other day, and do good to the heathen in distant lands, and you wouldn't believe what trouble it made. There are some people who would never do good again if they had got into the trouble that I got into; but the proverb says that if at first you don't succeed, cry, cry again; and there was lots of crying, I can tell you, over our rhinoceros, that we thought was going to do so much good.

It all happened because Aunt Eliza was staying at our house. She had a Sunday-school one afternoon, and Tom McGinnis and I were the scholars, and she told us about a boy that got up a panorama about the "Pilgrim's Progress" all by himself, and let people see it for ten cents apiece, and made ten dollars, and sent it to the missionaries, and they took it and educated more a hundred little heathens with it, and how nice it would be if you dear boys would go and do likewise and now we'll sing "Hold the Fort."

Well, Tom and I thought about it, and we said we'd get up a menagerie, and we'd take turns playing animals, and we'd let folks see it for ten cents apiece, and make a lot of money, and do ever so much good.

We got a book full of pictures of animals, and we made skins out of cloth to go all over us, so that we'd look just like animals when we had them on. We had a lion's and a tiger's and a bear's and a rhinoceros's skin, besides a whole lot of others. As fast as we got the skins made, we hung them up in a corner of the barn where nobody would see them. The way we made them was to show the pictures to mother and to Aunt Eliza, and they did the cutting out and the sewing, and Sue she painted the stripes on the tiger, and the fancy touches on the other animals.

Our rhinoceros was the best animal we had. The rhinoceros is a lovely animal when he's alive. He is almost as big as an elephant, and he has a skin that is so thick that you can't shoot a bullet through it unless you hit it in a place that is a little softer than the other places. He has a horn on the end of his nose, and he can toss a tiger with it till the tiger feels sick, and says he won't play any more. The rhinoceros lives in Africa, and he would toss most all the natives if it wasn't that they fasten an India-rubber ball on the end of his horn, so that when he tries to toss anybody, the horn doesn't hurt, and after a while the rhinoceros gets discouraged, and says, 'Oh, well, what's the good anyhow?" and goes away into the forest. At least this is what Mr. Travers says, but I don't believe it; for the rhinoceros wouldn't stand still and let the natives put an India-rubber ball on his horn, and they wouldn't want to waste India-rubber balls that way when they could play lawn tennis with them.

Last Saturday afternoon we had our first grand consolidated exhibition of the greatest menagerie on earth. We had two rows of chairs in the back yard, and all our folks and all Tom's folks came, and we took in a dollar and sixty cents at the door, which was the back gate.

I was a bear, first of all, and growled so natural that everybody said it was really frightful. Then it was Tom's turn to be an animal, and he was to be the raging rhinoceros of Central Africa. I helped dress him in the barn, and when he was dressed he looked beautiful.

The rhinoceros's skin went all over him, and was tied together so that he couldn't get out of it without help. His horn was made of wool painted white, and his eyes were two agates. Of course he couldn't see through them, but they looked natural, and as I was to lead him, he didn't need to see.

I had just got him outside the barn, and had begun to say, "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the raging rhinoceros," when he gave the most awful yell you ever heard, and got up on his hind legs, and began to rush around as if he was crazy. He rushed against Aunt Eliza and upset her all over the McGinnis girls, and then he banged up against the water barrel and upset that, and then he fell into the lot-bed, and broke all the glass. You never saw such an awful sight. The rhinoceros kept yelling all the time, only nobody could understand what he said, and pulling at his head with his fore paws, and jumping up and down, and smashing everything in his way, and I went after him just as if I was a Central African hunting a rhinoceros.

I was almost frightened, and as for the folks, they ran into the house, all except Aunt Eliza, who had to be carried in. I kept as close behind the rhinoceros as I could, begging him to be quiet, and tell me what was the matter. After a while he lay down on the ground, and I cut the strings of his skin, so that he could get his head out and talk.

He said he was most dead. The wasps had built a nest in one of his hind legs as it was hanging in the barn, and they had stung him until they got tired. He said he'd never have anything more to do with the menagerie, and went home with his mother, and my mother said I must give him all the money because he had suffered so much.

But, as I said, I won't be discouraged, and will try to do good, and be useful to others the next time I see a fair chance.—*Harper's Young People.*

SPEECH IS SILVER, SILENCE IS GOLD.

An Indian merchant took an elephant to a fair. No sooner had he arrived than he noticed a European, who, without saying a word, walked round and round the elephant, examining it attentively on all sides. The merchant addressed several questions to him without eliciting a reply. An intending purchaser appeared on the scene, and the merchant turned eagerly to the European and whispered in his ear, "Don't say a word till I have sold the elephant, and I will make you a handsome present." The stranger nodded assent and remained mute as before. When the bargain was concluded and the money paid, the merchant handed over ten percent of the purchase-money, and said to the mysterious personage, "Now you can speak; I want you to explain how you came to notice the blemish in the left leg of my elephant, which I thought I had managed entirely to conceal?" "A blemish!" replied the silent one. "I discovered nothing: it is the first time I ever saw an elephant in my life, and I examined it out of cheesecuriosity."

AN AUSTIN MERCHANT says that Colonel Harris Cheever, a member of the Legislature, is the champion impolite man of Texas. "What did he do that was so impolite?" we asked. "I met him on the avenue," replied the merchant, "and he did not lift his hat to me, and it is the same hat I sold him on credit during the session of the Legislature.—*Texas Siftings.*

KEEPING GROCERY.

In a town up the Hudson two farmers had an itching last spring to go into trade, and after canvassing the subject for a spell, they put in $1,000 each and opened a grocery. Trade was dull, both had large families, and they finally concluded to dissolve partnership. In this frame of mind they consulted a lawyer, who asked:

"What is the value of the stock on hand?"

"About $1,200."

"And how much do you owe?"

"About $400."

"Very well. I see my way clear, Mr. Smith, you will draw out the good will for your share, and I'll throw in a barrel of molasses for your family. Mr. Brown, you take all accounts, and I'll throw in a keg of pickles."

"And what's to become of the store?"

"Oh, you'll assign all the goods to me, for my trouble in paying the debts and giving you legal advice."

Those farmers sometimes stop to think of it, as they lean on their hoes and rest their aching backs, but they cannot make it clear.—*Wall Street News.*

A TRIBUTE TO RED HAIR.

Gladstone and Reade, of British fame,
To the long list of gold have claim.
And Wendell Phillips' hair was gold,
And fiery as the truth he told.

Greeley, the editor in chief,
In youth's bright morning wore the sheaf
That marks the forceful temperament,
And puts flame into thunder sent.

Grant, before old age with snow
Had touched his locks, wore the red glow
That crowns so many sons of praise,
Whose genius won the wreath of bays.

It is the treasure nature showers
On those who win her richest dowers.
Cato, the orator of old,
Had hair whose shining threads were gold.

And the immortal Cicero
Had golden locks, the classics show.
Sappho, the fairest of the fair,
Wore a rich sheaf of golden hair.

There goes a lad whose cheeks are fair,
His head is crowned with auburn hair.
Don't laugh, but think what Bulwer said
Of his own radiant locks of red

Red stands for resolution, grit—
Was ever coward crowned with it?
It is the torch that lights the way
Of leadership that wins the day.

—*George W. Bungay, in Phrenological Journal*

PLUMBERS.

When Potts began his married life the watchword engraved on his memory was, "Beware of the plumber." The awful destinies of numberless friends who had foolishly been inveigled into poverty and distress by this fiend, loomed up before his eyes, continually reminding him of his motto until he grew to consider himself a public benefactor in endeavoring to suppress this inhuman monster. But in an evil hour during the family's absence in the country the wash boiler began to leak, and the plumber glided in through the basement door. From that time the house seemed bewitched.

Two days afterward the hot water pipe blew his range to atoms and the boiler began to leak at every conceivable point, and after the second story basin had been overflowed two days in succession, the parlor ceiling reminded one of a colander, with ancient frescoing between the holes. These repairs had scarcely been completed when the tank on the roof began to fill and resisted all Potts' efforts to turn off the water, and six hours' steady running very materially increased the damage. The plumber was then engaged regularly for three days in the week, and the adjoining house hired to be used for the storage of lead pipe, tools, etc., which were bought by the cargo. During the first week of the plumber's engagement every faucet in both houses began leaking badly, and all the basins were stopped up twice a day, and the third week Potts was compelled to put wire screens in all the windows of his bedrooms to prevent the occupants floating out during the night. In the midst of these entertainments the plumber reminded him that lead was rising, owing to so much being used for counterfeit money purposes. And three months from the time of the plumber's first appearance he owned and resided in the house, while Potts lived in the garret and worked as helper to him, half his wages each week being forfeited to pay off the balance of this bill.—*Ex.*

WHO IS HE?

There is a fellow chucking spiritualistic lectures about the State of Ohio who has evolved the wonderful theory that "nations fall when men grow eloquent. Demosthenes murdered Greece, Cicero killed Rome," and Patrick Henry caused the American republic to rise up and fall. This fellow is evidently trying to knock the bottom out of Ohio.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

AN EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER of porcelain, covetous of distinction, is about to apply to the French Government for the Cross of the Legion of Honor. "But, my dear fellow," says the powerful politician whose aid he has invoked, "what services can I adduce for decorating you?" "Oh, get me nominated on the ground of exceptional services." "But what services?" "My dinner and tea services, of course."

A SILLY QUESTION.

"Pa, is it right to call a man born in Poland a Pole?"

"Of course, my child."

"Well, then, if a man is born in Holland, is he a Hole?"

"Tut, tut! I'll answer no more of your silly questions." *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WHY HE DIDN'T.

"Didn't I tell you I wanted those boots for the grand reception last night?" he indignantly demanded of the placid shoemaker.

"I pellef you didt."

"And didn't you promise to have them done?"

"I expect so."

"Then why didn't you?"

"Because I vhas present at dot grand reception myself! How can I make some boots and swoil aroundt at grand receptions too?"

THE JOKE OF THE SEASON.

Some days ago the London *Free Press* published a short article on the disallowance question. The position taken was assailed by the *Advertiser.* The latter was caught in the trap prepared for it; for, much to its disgust, the *Free Press* informed it on the following day that the article in question was an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Blake in the House of Commons. It is the journalistic joke of the season.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

A SECRET.—The secret of beauty lies in pure blood and good health, without the one the other is impossible. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand key that unlocks all the secretions, and opens the avenue to health by purifying and regulating all the organs to a proper action. It cures all scrofulous diseases, acts on the blood, liver, kidneys, skin and bowels, and brings the bloom of health to the pallid cheek.

THE LANDLORD'S TASTE.

When Brown, after eating dinner at a restaurant, asked the proprietor to charge it, the latter said he should be glad to, but he kept no books.

"Keep no books!" exclaimed Brown.

"No," replied the other, "there is no accounting for tastes, you know—at least not in this shop."

THE ART of framing pictures is not a very simple one and requires special facilities, taste and exper

LAST EDITION.

THE LONGUE POINTE MURDER.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE WIDOW'S EVIDENCE—IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRISONER—HE LOOKS FIRM AND SERIOUS.

As stated in last evening's edition the inquest into the death of William Nesbitt began at Longue Pointe yesterday afternoon. The prisoner was present in charge of the High Constable, Mr. Bissonnette. He was decently and neatly dressed and bore himself with soldierly erectness and firmness, and gave no token of uneasiness beyond a very restless eye and a serious, almost anxious, countenance. Our reporter had just started to leave the room when Mrs. Nesbitt was asked to look at the prisoner and say whether he was the assailant of her late husband, and therefore did not observe the effect upon him of being confronted with the grief-stricken face of her whom he is alleged to have made an untimely widow.

In personal appearance the prisoner is barely of medium stature, is of graceful build, appearing to the best advantage from the dignified carriage acquired in military training and experience. His features are good looking almost to handsomeness, the effect of a goodly straight nose, of firm but not gross proportions, being, however, spoiled by a peculiar upward deflection of the nostrils at contact with the face, which gives a suspicion of the vulture beak. A good-sized jaw, ending in a slightly projecting round chin, a clear, smooth, reddish complexion, sandy whiskers and hair, beetling eyebrows and long lashes over keen, nearly ferocious blue eyes, perpendicular but not high forehead, a skull rounded but not ball-shaped, and neither extremely narrow nor short, but shallow in proportion to the whole head—these characteristics may be put together by phrenologists and physiologists who may desire to estimate Timothy Milloy's invisible self by his visible.

The following jury were empanelled by Coroner Jones:—Hugh Allen, foreman; James Alsimas, Jas. Clark, Michel Raymond, Wm. B. Dickson, Louis Raymond, Jeremie Robert, Casimir Galibert, James Quinn, Richard Curran, James Fletcher, William Bennett, John Fleming, Henry Trenholme, Philip Hermitage.

The deposition taken by Mr. Dugas, Police Magistrate, was read and filed, the room being cleared of all not concerned in the inquest. It appeared that at the conclusion of the proceedings at the taking of the deposition, the prisoner had expressed to the deceased a wish that he might recover.

The jurors in turn having been asked if they had any questions to ask regarding the evidence of the deposition, each replied in the negative, as also did the prisoner when similarly questioned.

Zephyre Gauthier, the hired boy, was wanted as the first witness, to identify the remains before removal, but being absent he had to be sent for.

JANE KYDD, widow of the late William Nesbitt, deposed as follows:—She had lived at Longue Pointe for three years as the wife of William Nesbitt, deceased, and was living there on the 19th inst., in her dwelling house about a mile from the main road. Her husband left the house that morning about six o'clock to go to the stable as usual. While in the dining-room, about half-past seven, she heard her husband running into the kitchen saying, "I am killed, Jenny; I am killed." He fell prostrate on the floor, and she ran to his assistance. She asked him if he could tell her what was the matter, and he answered, "It's Tim; he wants to kill me." She understood "Tim" to be their old servant, the prisoner now, who had given his name as Timothy Dooley, and who had left their employ the day before. Witness asked her husband where the boy Gauthier was, and he said he was out watering the horses. She went out and called the boy to assist her, and he came immediately and helped her to place her husband on the lounge. Saw blood running from a wound in the left side of the neck and also from the mouth. Asked Gauthier to go to her brother's for assistance. The boy said, "Well, Mrs., I'm going; bolt the door," and she bolted the kitchen door. After bolting the door, went in to attend to Mr. Nesbitt, and a short time after the kitchen door was burst open and the prisoner, Timothy Milloy, came in. Witness ran to the dining-room door, seeing the prisoner making his way toward it, and shut the door and turned the key, herself and husband being inside. Called her husband to come to her assistance and they used all their force against the door. Prisoner tried to open the door, but did not succeed, and witness said:—"Tim, what do you mean? I have the poker, and if you break in here I'll knock your brains out." Her husband told her prisoner had gone, when she went to the front door to see if her brother or any assistance was coming. She then saw prisoner running toward the stable, and afterward saw him on a black horse going down the avenue toward the main road. Husband thought he was going to die while lying on the lounge and bade witness and the servants good-bye. A muffler was tied about his neck, the same one now shown (muffler produced, deeply stained with blood). Prisoner was not in their employ on that morning, and she could not say what brought him down, except that his trunk and clothes were at their house. He had left their employ of his own free will, his time being up on the 17th and his wages being paid on the 18th. The prisoner had told Mr. Nesbitt on the morning of the 17th that his time was up that night and he was going to leave. The first she knew of prisoner being about the premises on the morning of 18th was when her husband said, "It's Tim, he wants to kill me." So far as witness knew there had been no quarrelling or ill-will between her husband and the prisoner, during the two months in which he had been in their employ. Prisoner had been under the influence of liquor at times when in their employ, but from what she saw of him at Mrs. Greco's while in the custody of the police he appeared to be perfectly sober. Had never known of any threats made against her husband or the boy Gauthier by prisoner. Witness identified the prisoner as the assailant of her husband, and identified the remains then in the house as those of her husband.

THE INQUEST CONTINUED TO-DAY.

WILLIAM HOGG, living at Mrs. Kerr's, deposed that he was told by Buchanan on the day of the murder that he had found the pistol in the snow near the Nesbitts' road. He immediately went there and found a percussion cap that corresponded to the pistol.

GEORGE HOGG corroborated last witness's evidence.

The prisoner was brought down handcuffed by High-Constable Bissonnette. Our reporter rode down a portion of the way with him, but he was not very communicative. In answer to a question he said he was all right. In the inquest room he was cool and collected, and the handcuffs were removed.

ZEPHYRE GAUTHIER was the only witness examined after Mrs. Nesbitt yesterday. He had started out to the barn after Mr. Nesbitt on the morning of the 19th, and was met on the way by Milloy, who threw an iron shovel at him. He identified Milloy as the assailant and also deceased's remains.

A QUESTION OF POLICE DUTY.

There is some comment in police circles concerning the action of the Coroner at the Nesbitt inquest, in taking the prisoner Milloy out of the hands of the Chief of the Hochelaga police and handing him over to the High Constable. The former official in professional parlance "made the case," that is, he not only arrested the prisoner, but secured the witnesses, and collected all the evidence given at the preliminary examination. In spite of these facts, the case is now removed from his hands altogether by the prisoner being given in charge of the High Constable.

Speaking of the matter to the police magistrate this morning our reporter learned that the proceeding complained of was the usual one pursued in similar cases and there was really no substantial grounds of complaint. The High Constable is the duly authorized chief police officer in the district of Montreal, and as such supervises all subordinate police officials in the district. He is, in addition, responsible for the acts of those subordinates, and if a prisoner escapes from the police, more especially of any of the country sections in the district, the matter is referred to the High Constable as the responsible party. Almost all prisoners arrested in the city and district of Montreal, and more especially those charged with serious offences, are handed over to him as soon as the preliminary examination is concluded and he is required to produce them for trial. While there is really nothing to prohibit a deputy police officer taking charge of a prisoner, it is in view of the above facts always deemed advisable to make the High Constable the directly responsible party.

WINDSOR HOTEL STOCK AT AUCTION.

Mr. Potter to-day sold 20 shares of this stock by auction at 90c., to Mr. G. H. Swett, Manager of the hotel. Its purchase by Mr. Swett is a good sign. The hotel is in a very prosperous condition, and Mr. Potter gave some interesting facts as to its earnings and prospects.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

THE LUNCH YESTERDAY.

The lunch in the lecture room of the St. James Street Church yesterday as stated in last evening's issue, was indeed a very successful one. The first hour was spent very pleasantly, the tables being all that could be desired. The fair waiters did all in their power to attend to all, and they certainly succeeded admirably.

The Rev. Dr. Potts, as chairman, called the assembly to order and delivered a short address, in which in the name of the ladies he extended cordial welcome to all, representatives as they were of all callings and many districts all true and loyal to the temperance cause. He was deeply impressed with the religious character of the work, there were but few Protestant pulpits, yes and Catholic also that could not be relied upon to further the work. He was one of those who believed that though the combat before them might be long they had an enemy, shrewd without conscience, and who was well supplied with money, but the end was certain victory for the right. If the ladies of this country had votes, the speaker was certain, that in five years there would be no more liquor traffic.

The Rev. Mr. Gales, said that he believed this to be by far the most successful meeting that the Quebec branch of the Dominion alliance had ever held. Their numbers were small but they were a thoroughly representative and an influential assembly. He it was who had asked MRS. YOUMANS to come and he hoped that her efforts would result in the organization of a Woman's Temperance Union in this city.

The Hon. Mr. FERRIER expressed his delight both with the earnestness of those gathered and the number of good things to eat provided. He was indeed glad that the great Roman Catholic Church was giving forth no uncertain sound on this question. Their organization had been devised to effect legislation and the weight of this church was very great. They had already proved their strength in this matter; the Scott Act in its present form was greatly owing to their efforts.

The Rev. Mr. LINDSAY said that the work had been carried on with great energy. Their secretary had frequently visited the district from which he came, he would tell them of the state of the temperance cause there. The council of the municipality resolved ten years ago to grant no more licenses, and since then prohibition had reigned supreme in that district.

Mr. JEWELL, of Boston, said that he was proud to be among them to-day. He, as a representative of one of the oldest temperance organizations was proud to meet with one of the youngest. He then went on to speak of the manner in which they were carrying on the work among the children, for it was this they considered the most important work. One of their most successful plans was to offer prizes for the best temperance essays. This, of course, set the children to work studying temperance works. When the time came for the distribution of the prizes they called upon the School Board to give them a public meeting. As the prize winner was unknown everybody crowded to the hall. They held a rousing meeting and took up a collection that covered the cost of the prizes two or three times over. (Great applause.) He then alluded to the good work being done by the ladies in Massachusetts, and hoped that they would be successful in organizing a good hearty ladies' union.

The Rev. Mr. McCAUL said that the only reason he could have been called upon for was that he was among the oldest representatives of the temperance cause present. He was much impressed with one fact, namely, that they had to do so much of their work over again. This was partly owing to the fact that a new generation was always coming up with the seeds of alcohol already sown. What was wanted to put the work upon a sure foundation was to take hold of the children and teach them temperance from the first. If you succeed in interesting them, all is done.

Mrs. YOUMANS said that they required to get closer to the Saviour with this work. She was glad to see representatives of both nations present, their two flags should ever wave in this cause. The women of Ontario were striving to do something; they were mindful of the precept, that it was not good for man to be alone, but she was afraid they had left him alone too long. She then spoke of the manner in which the ladies were prosecuting their work. The most important work was to train the children to temperance, to instil into their minds prohibition principles. This was a great work. The laws should make it as easy as possible to do right and as hard as possible to do wrong, but she questioned if the present license system did this. It would be ungrateful if she did not thank the kind friends in Quebec for the great assistance they in Ontario had received from them in the shape of temperance literature. She mentioned particularly the Montreal *Witness* as being the greatest stay of temperance.

Mr. J. R. DOUGALL said that ever since he could remember the temperance people of this province had been marching steadily round the walls of Jericho with little apparent success. It was hard to ask for money or to expect enthusiasm, while the walls of the fortress stood motionless as ever, but every circuit was one nearer the last. This year with their many branches they were making a sevenfold march, and they had got the priests and the bishops to "blow with the trumpets;" they had even marched up to the wall to ask if it was going to fall, but they had been informed that the liquor trade was the greatest of blessings to the Government, a highly respectable trade, and one that should be protected not destroyed. He was glad to hear that there was to be a women's temperance union. The temperance reform was at heart, a social movement, and the ladies ruled society.

Mr. GALES then announced that a meeting to organize a woman's temperance society would be held to-day at three in the afternoon, in Stanley Street Church. The doxology was then sung and the guests rose from the tables about three o'clock.

TEACHING TEMPERANCE IN THE SCHOOLS—OBJECT LESSONS ON THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOLISM.

In the afternoon at the meeting at the Hope Coffee House yesterday, a partial report of which appeared in our columns, Mr. S. A. Abbott read a very interesting paper on "Temperance Teaching in Schools," in which he said that, in order to make temperance reform permanent, temperance reformers have determined to turn their attention to the teaching of temperance in schools. The object is twofold; first, to ensure the individual safety of the coming men and women; and, second, to lay a solid foundation for further political action against the liquor traffic. Objection will doubtless be made to a party of social reformers trying to introduce their hobby into the schools, but the speaker thought the transcendent importance of the end would justify the innovation. At the Forestry Congress held in Montreal last September some of the speakers advocated the teaching of forestry in the schools and the idea seemed to meet with approval. Now if the culture of trees may be taught in schools why not the physical culture of man? At present we compel our youth to spend some of the most receptive years of their life in the study of dead languages and in abstruse mathematics while comparatively nothing is taught of those great physiological laws to which we are subjected every moment of our lives, by which we learn how to secure the greatest degree of physical and mental strength and efficiency, and how to avoid those errors in eating and drinking so fatal to humanity in the past. These questions are involved in the teaching of scientific temperance. A young man acquainted with the physiological reasons for abstaining from alcohol has a better chance of success in life than he who, lacking this knowledge, can translate correctly a page of virgil or prove the binomial theorem in algebra, and there were few parents who would not feel more confidence in his success. Several temperance text books have been prepared, one of which the "Temperance Lesson Book," by Dr. B. W. Richardson, of England, treats of the laws of physiology and builds thereon a structure of scientific temperance in relation to alcohol. The New York city schools have put this work on their list as a reading book and many states are using it. In Minnesota for instance the State Legislature last year enacted a provision by which the schools of the State are allowed to teach "temperance, sobriety, good manners." In Vermont the Legislature has just passed an act relating to the study of physiology in schools enacting that special prominence be given to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system and that text book committees shall select and recommend a text book on elementary physiology and hygiene for use in their respective towns. In Canada he regretted that no steps had yet been taken, but in Great Britain a good deal had been done in that direction. The Scottish Temperance League, for instance, has adopted the excellent plan of yearly entertaining the students of one or more of the universities at a conversazione, when amusement is mingled with temperance instruction by eminent physicians and divines, Mr. Abbott recommended instruction accompanied by object lessons. The teacher should be provided with illustrated diagrams showing the stomach and liver of drinkers in various stages of alcoholism, and should be provided with a simple apparatus for distilling alcohol from beer, &c. Then he could show them that this same alcohol which produces such disastrous effect in the organism of the drinker, is the essential ingredient in the vaunted beer and light wines, that men only take these drinks for the alcohol they contain, and after the alcohol is extracted there remains only a nauseous or insipid liquid.

This interesting paper elicited much discussion. Mr. J. R. Dougall, recommended the plan of sending travelling teachers from school to school, or that Dr. Richardson's text books be introduced.

Mr. LUCAS said in reference to this book that it is small and exceedingly pointed, a sort of catechism that might be introduced with great propriety, and it would impress children with the evil consequences of intemperance.

The Rev. Mr. MCKILLICAN, agent of the Sunday School Union, said that the study of physiology was introduced into young ladies' academies, and should become a part of the study of all school children. The temperance question should be brought up in the schools by clergymen and a text book recommended by the clergy of the land should be used. Other speakers recommended that temperance selections be introduced into the present readers, and in Ontario the *Journal of Education* is agitating for legislation on this subject.

Mr. GEORGE HOGUE gave instances of the power children have in reclaiming intemperate parents, and recommended the teaching of temperance especially among the poorer classes.

The Rev. Mr. MATHESON gave his experience in the good effected by a Band of Hope composed of young children who had forsworn liquor and tobacco.

Mr. ABBOTT's paper was, on motion, put into the hands of the Printing Commitee with power at their discretion to have it incorporated with the report.

In the afternoon after lunch the members of the Alliance reassembled at the Hope Coffee House and the officers for the new year were re-elected. Mr. B. F. Jewell, Secretary of the Massachussetts Total Abstinence Society, gave at request an account of the several methods employed in his state in teaching temperance in the schools. The committee on the state of temperance work made their report in form of several resolutions in which the policy of the Quebec Government on the license was severely criticized. They declared that the public interest required a change in the law by which applicants for license should be compelled to obtain the signatures in their favor of the majority of the voters in any polling district, ward or municipality. That no more grocers' licenses should be issued, and the cost of prosecuting infractions of the license laws should be entirely borne by the fund derived for licenses.

Mr. S. A. LEBOURVEAU, advocate, Montreal, read a paper upon the enforcement of liquor laws which contained much information of great value to the temperance cause.

DEAN BALDWIN made a few remarks on the success of the Coffee House enterprise. At the hour of six o'clock, at which time business was concluded, the meeting adjourned, the Vice-President, Mr. J. R. Dougall, characterizing it as the most successful and practically useful yet held by the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

SOME NOTED SALES BY MR. T. J. POTTER—$50,000 FOR THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE—AN IMPORTANT SALE THIS MORNING.

The unreserved sale of the properties belonging the estate of the late Mrs. J. M. Hall, by order of the executors, drew a large audience to Mr. Potter's room. The house, 741 Sherbrooke street, was bought by Mr. James Muir, real estate agent, for a capitalist, at $5,100; Mr. Muir also took the house, No. 743, at $5,100. The ancient shop, with a dwelling above, 234 Notre Dame street, lot about 33 x 85, less the space for a yard, nett area about 2,100 feet, brought $9,500. It was bought by Mr. Napoleon Lefebvre. The shop, 287 St. Paul, corner of St. Gabriel street, was purchased by Mr. G. H. Matthews, for estate J. Pratt, for $10,000, making the sales for this estate, $29,700, this morning.

Among the most noted sales by private contract, which Mr. Potter has effected during the week, is that of the Merchants' Exchange building for $50,000.

House, 904 Sherbrooke street, was sold yesterday to Mr. H. S. MacDougall for $15,000.

Block of brick, 3 shops and dwellings, corner St. Catherine street, to Mr. B. Delahaye for $23,500.

House, 243 St. Antoine street, to Mr. Barbeau for $6,700.

House, 700 Palace street, to a well-known manufacturer for $5,750.

To the above may be added the sale of Mr. MacLachlan's house and some small properties on St. Joseph and Dorchester streets, in all $21,950, making $152,400, since 16th January. Almost all by private sale. The sale in nine days at one hundred and fifty three odd thousand dollars worth of real estate by one person, is a pleasant feature of the market. Mr. Potter's total sales for the whole winter season will come to a very large amount.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A QUESTION OF INTERVENTION—A STORY OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

An interesting judgment has been rendered in the Court of appeals in the case of Evans & Riddell, Hannan intervening. The facts of the original case before the Supreme Court are as follows: A young man named Trotter was formerly employed by the firm of Evans & Riddell, in which both the appellant and respondent were partners. One of the partners withdrew and handed over his share to the other. Trotter, while in the employ of the firm, embezzled five or six thousand dollars and then went to the Cape of Good Hope, where he entered the service of Hannan & Company, the intervening parties. There he forged a number of drafts, and from the money raised upon them he transmitted to a third party in Montreal, a sum sufficient to pay what he owed Messrs. Evans and Riddell, and instructed his agent to make restitution of the money. Each of the parties claimed the money for himself, and finally a law suit arose, and the Superior Court decided in favor of the respondent. In argument it appeared that Hannan & Co. were called upon to pay the bills forged by Trotter. They alleged that they had paid these drafts and instituted an action against Trotter and had seized the money in the hands of Butler. They asked that the money be declared not to belong either to Evans or Riddell, because it was the proceeds of the forged drafts which they had been obliged to pay. They asked to intervene between Evans and Riddell, and petitioned that proceedings be suspended on the appeal and the record transmitted to the Court below, in order that they might have the whole thing decided there. Hannan certainly had interest sufficient to intervene in the Superior Court, but whether it would entitle him to intervene in appeal was another question. In view of the fact, however, that Hannan's interest in the case was large and clearly proved, the Court would grant him permission to intervene and suspend proceedings.

NEW FACTORY.

The contracts for the erection of a large factory on St. Antoine street for Messrs. George Barrington & Son, the well-known manufacturers of trunks, bags, valises, &c., Notre Dame street, were given out this week from the office of Messrs. Fowler & Bowe, architects, who prepared the plans and specifications. The building throughout will be of the most substantial construction, the walls being of brick resting on stone foundations. The frontage toward St. Antoine street is divided by stone and brick piers, with horizontal bands of white brick, having an ornamental tower for flag-staff above the main corner. The ground floor contains the offices, which are lighted with plate glass windows. The principal entrance to the main building in rear also is placed on St. Antoine street. The factory in rear is about 200 feet long with a wing about 68 long, in the shape of an inverted L, being three floors in height with basement. Fire escapes are also provided for. When complete the structure will be one of the most convenient in the city for manufacturing purposes, as light is provided for on all sides. The contractors are for excavation and masonry, Peter Lyall; for brick work T. W. Peel; for carpenter work, W. Hood & Son; for Sparham's cement roofing and metal work, J. James & Co.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT VALLEYFIELD.

MR. JAMES MCDONALD KILLED IN HIS MILL.

An exceedingly sad accident occurred this morning at Valleyfield by which Mr. James McDonald, an esteemed resident, lost his life. Mr. McDonald was a comparatively young man, and had recently established an extensive grist mill at Valleyfield. This morning while standing near some machinery he was caught by the belting and instantly killed. The community will feel the loss very greatly.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

THE LAST OF THE WEEK'S SPORT—THE TANDEM CLUB AND THE CURLERS—THE TOBOGGAN PARTIES—THE SNOW-SHOE RACES.

The day that closed the week's sport must have been gratifying to those who came here to witness what a Canadian winter is like. It was keen frost on Monday and Tuesday, while on Wednesday it was cloudy snowshoers' weather, and gave the Ice Palace a chance to show in the darkened cloudy night air better than had been the case in the bright moonlight of Monday and Tuesday. Friday, like Thursday, was pleasant genial weather for winter, and now to-day we have a genuine snow-storm, though of a milder type than we sometimes have, yet the hotels are still well filled, though many have gone away. The curlers who are just completing their bonspiel, are here still. The snow-shoe races and the tandem drive will be the last of the events, though it is said that the tobogganing club is to light their hill this evening as a good-bye offering to the visitors.

THE TANDEM CLUB DRIVE.

The day was not so pleasant for driving as was yesterday afternoon. A stiff breeze and snow storm set in early in the morning and continued during the day with more or less severity. The sleighs commenced to arrive at 12.30, but it was a quarter past one o'clock before all had arrived. Perhaps in the history of the club no such successful gathering has taken place. The turnout was a most imposing one, and Dominion square was thronged in many places despite the storm by spectators. The intention was to drive around the mountain and then to the kennels for lunch and an afternoon pop. Invitations had been issued to a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the United States, including Mr. Vanderbilt's party, and General Eckert, Mr. Erastus Wiman, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Sands, Mr. Munn, Mrs. Uhlricks, Miss Work, Mr. Ward and Mrs. Ward, of Philadelphia, Miss Howard and many others. It was expected that there would be some sixty-five to seventy turnouts. Owing to the severe weather there were not so many. When the drive was commenced Mr. Baumgarten led with a four-in-hand; Mr. Alex Allan followed with four-in-hand, and Mr. W. H. Arnton followed with four-in-hand; there was another four-in-hand, and next came Mr. Hugh Paton driving unicorns—that is, a pair of horses and single horse tandem,—Mr. W. Stephen, unicorn; H. A. Galarneau, tandem; C. P. Davidson, Q.C., tandem; Dr. McEachren, Mr. Esdaile, R. B. Hart, Dr. Laviolette, Dr. L. Smith, J. Darling, B. J. Coghlin, all tandem; R. B. Angus, pair; H. McKenzie, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, John Rankin, the Hon. Thos. Ryan, C. P. Sise, S. Waddell, all these driving pairs, while a large number of others were present with pair or single. W. C. Richardson, Whipper Tandem, completed the number, which drove slowly around the square twice and then proceeded to the Mountain Park road for the open country, the point of attraction being the Kennels.

A feature of the drive was a toboggan, drawn by a pony and furnished with furs in such a manner that two gentlemen reclined comfortably on it. Crossed snow-shoes made a dashboard.

THE SNOW-SHOE RACES.

The grand stand was fairly filled with spectators who seemed to take, despite the cold, much interest in the races. A number of Americans were present, several of whom came direct from the train. The track was somewhat heavy owing to the snow, and the time made was considered very fair despite this disadvantage. Races commenced at three o'clock and the spectators grew impatient.

The first race, two miles, was won by Lefebvre to the front as usual. Peter Foster made a magnificent second and Thomas Mouillere a poor third. Four started, but the fourth was away behind.

The second, 100 yards, won by George H. Woods, of the Emerald, who was himself again, won in 13 seconds. The second, W. D. Aird, Montreal, with C. Gardner, Montreal, very close, six inches. The latter gentleman not having received any training his time was considered excellent.

The third race, one mile, was won by James Ross, of Montreal.

The fourth, half mile, was won by Costen. Wheeler second.

The fifth, quarter mile, was won by Norman Fletcher, of Montreal; second, Thomas Davidson.

The sixth, two miles, was won by D. McTaggart, Jas. Ross a good second.

A SPICE OF DANGER—THE FUN OF THE THING.

A party of young Americans were stealing a slide on Peel street about 9 o'clock last night, when, owing to defective steering, the toboggan got beyond the control of the steersman, Mr. Thomas Fullum by name. The result was a collision with a snow bank and the thorough mixing up of the tobogganers. The steersman was thrown so violently on to the sidewalk that he was stunned and remained insensible for some minutes. Upon recovering his senses he somewhat astonished the sympathizing spectators by placidly remarking, "I say, but there's lots of fun in it."

Another accident of a slightly more serious nature occurred last night on another slide. A young gentleman belonging to the city, William Carruthers by name, was taking two young ladies down the slide when a string of bells attached to the hood broke away at one end and swung round under the toboggan, causing it to slide round "broadside on," to use a nautical expression. Before it could be righted another toboggan came upon them like a flash and struck Mr. Carruthers on the back, hauling him from his seat some yards down the slide. He was at once assisted off the slide by his friends and was driven home. His injury though painful is not serious, but will confine him to bed for some days.

TAKING AWAY SOUVENIRS.

The numbers of American visitors who are taking home tobogganing with them is something really astonishing. Bonaventure depot has been yesterday and to-day literally crowded with toboggans and snowshoes, particularly the former for tobogganing was especially popular among our guests.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

At Wigan, in England, there lives a young lady, now dying with consumption, who for several years has desired to make Mr. Gladstone a birthday present, her own birthday occurring on the same day as his own, but she never ventured to do so until last December, when she made a bookmark, worked in silk, and bearing the words, "The Bible our guide," which some friend of her's forwarded with her explanatory note. Some days afterward she received by rail from Hawarden a box containing a very choice selection of camellias and ferns, and some fine English grapes, with notes from Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone inclosed. Mr. Gladstone's was as follows: "I am greatly touched by your kindness in having worked a bookmark for me under the circumstances at which you glance in such feeling and simple terms. May the guidance which you are good enough to desire on my behalf avail you fully on every step of that journey in which, if I do not precede, I cannot but shortly follow you."

PERSONAL.

General Sherman will give a dinner in honor of the Marquis of Lorne to-morrow evening. There will be eighteen guests, including the President, ex-Secretary Blaine and Senator Anthony.

Francis Murphy, the temperance talker, is now in Scotland, and writes home that "the work goes on grandly" there. He expects to return to America soon—possibly next month, certainly not later than May.

Dr. Louis Robitaille, of New Carlisle, County of Bonaventure, has been called to the Senate, for the Gulf division, *vice* the Hon. Eugene Chinic, resigned.

Mgr. Fabre and the Right Rev. Bishop McEntyre, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., returned to the city yesterday from Halifax, where they were present at the consecration of the Most Rev. Archbishop O'Brien. They were accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Salmon and Ryan.

THE OVERDUE STEAMER.

The SS. "Quebec," of the Dominion Line, which has now been out 27 days, is one of the oldest ships of the fleet.

She sailed as an extra steamer from Portland on New Year's Day. She had a general cargo but no passengers.

A beautiful and unique piece of needle work is on exhibition at the fancy goods store of M. A. Footner & Co., 1382 St. Catherine street. The subject of the central figure is the famous archery exploit of William Tell, which is surmounted with arms of all the Swiss cantons, and all bordered with embossed floral and other designs. The piece was shown at the London Exposition of 1851, and is therefore a celebrated as well as a rare article that would be a splendid addition to any collection of curios. It is worth $350.

LIABILITY OF CHURCH WARDENS.

AN IMPORTANT ISSUE—SETTLEMENT OF THE ST. JUDE'S CHURCH CASE.

In the latter part of November a statement was published to the effect that Mr. Renshaw, lumber merchant, had taken proceedings to recover the amount of certain promissory notes made by Dr. J. P. T. Jenkins and Mr. G. L. Wight, and signed by them as the church wardens of St. Jude's Church, that designation being appended to their names. The issue involved was mentioned as an interesting one that had yet to be decided in the courts, being the question as to whether church wardens were personally liable for obligations contracted purely in their official capacity. The church wardens named retained Mr. W. A. Weir, of the firm of Messrs. Quinn & Weir, who gave them an opinion to the effect that they were personally liable for the amounts of the notes signed as described, the addition of their official designation to their signatures not availing to relieve them of their personal responsibility. In accordance with that advice, the wardens have settled with Mr. Renshaw, but will, of course, be reimbursed by St. Jude's Church.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—THE CITY SCAVENGERS.

A special meeting of the Health Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Mooney in the chair.

The principal business of the meeting was to open the tenders for scavenging. Only one tender was received, from the present contractor, Mr. Mann, who offered to do the work according to the specifications, for $14,400.

Ald. ROY then moved, "That the awarding of the contract be deferred until next meeting, and if any satisfactory arrangement can be come to with the present contractor, that the same be made; if not, that the work be done by day work for that period, and fresh tenders be asked for."

He said that he knew the work had increased, but he thought the price asked had increased out of proportion with the work. He for one had been perfectly satisfied with the work done by Mr. Mann in the past, and if he had asked a more moderate price would have made no objection to his getting the contract. It was hardly right moreover to award a contract for which there was only one tender.

Ald. FAIRBAIRN thought that such articles as ashes, lime and other comparatively inoffensive articles might be left out of the contract and be removed periodically.

Ald. ROY said that in that case the work would not be well done.

Ald. FAIRBAIRN said that that the work was once done for $6,000 and asked the reason of the large increase in the tender.

Ald. TANSEY explained that the new contract was a much harder one to carry out than the old one which accounted for the increased price.

After some further discussion Ald. Roy's motion was put and carried.

Mr. MANN was then called before the Committee and asked what he would do the work for for a month. He replied that he would do the work under the old contract regulations at the rate of his present tender, $1,200.

It was decided that the tender and offer were both excessive, and it was finally resolved that Ald. Roy, Ald. Tansey and Mr. Beaudry be appointed a committee to organize the work for the ensuing month.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE SHEARER SCHEME.

MR. FOSTER BATEMAN'S OPINION OF THE PUBLIC PLAN OF THE HARBOR—A COMMUNICATION FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—In connection with this scheme, and as secretary of the Promoting Syndicate, I beg to enclose a copy of a letter received by me from our engineer:

3 MOLSONS BANK CHAMBERS,
Montreal, 26th Jan., 1883.

R. J. Henderson, Esq., Secretary St. Lawrence Bridge Company (Shearer Scheme):

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your question on behalf of the Promoting Syndicate, which you represent as secretary, as to what are the actual errors in the public plan of the harbor of Montreal, and that of Bell, Newton and Fleming, I beg to state that in the public plan of the harbor, the positions of Victoria Bridge, Ile Verte, St. Helen's Island and Ile Ronde are incorrect, and seriously so, whereas on the Bell, Newton and Fleming plan the position of Victoria Bridge is certainly correct; the positions of Ile Verte, St. Helen's Island and Ile Ronde are, as far as I can ascertain up to the present, equally correct.

The South shore (i.e. St. Lamberts and Longueuil) in both plans does not agree with my surveys. The minimum error in the plans is considerably over 100 feet, and increases by triangulation in proportion to that same minimum error, and also by measurement, amounting in the aggregate to some hundreds of feet at a given point near Longueuil. In no case does the scaling on the three plans of the surveys agree.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
F. FOSTER BATEMAN, M. Inst. C. E.
Engineer for the "St. Lawrence Bridge Company" (Shearer scheme).

I am directed consequently to inform you that after careful consideration with their engineer, and examination of the plans submitted by him, it has been determined by the Syndicate to have a plan of the aforesaid errors printed for the general use of the public, and I am further instructed that, taking into consideration the articles in the *Gazette*, and the Harbor Engineer's letters in the same paper, in both of which apparently the errors in the plans are taken as being only three inches, to ask you to present in your valuable columns to the public a correction of this mistake. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. J. HENDERSON,
Secretary St. Lawrence Bridge Company.
(Shearer Scheme.)

CARELESS DRIVING.

A WOMAN RUN OVER AND SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Shortly after nine o'clock this morning Mary O'Brien, a servant in the employ of a gentleman living on Fort street, was sent by her mistress on a message to a store on St. Catherine street. On her return, while crossing St. Catherine street near Stanley street, she dropped her purse which she was carrying in her hand. She hastily stooped to pick it up, and before she could recover herself she was struck by a large two horse family sleigh, which was coming at a smart pace down the street. Before the driver could do anything to stop the horses, the heavy vehicle had passed completely over the body of the unfortunate girl. She was taken at once to a neighboring store and a doctor sent for. It was found that two ribs were broken and that she had received some severe contusions about the body and legs from the hoofs of horses. Her injuries are not considered dangerous, however, and she was removed to her mistress' house in the sleigh which had caused the accident.

It is stated by a spectator of the affair that the mishap was solely due to the carelessness of the driver as he had ample time to pull up his horses had he been looking where he was going.

THE POULTRY AND PET STOCK SOCIETY.

A GRANT FROM THE GOVERNMENT IS TO BE ASKED FOR.

The shows of this society, though eminently successful as regards the quality of the stock shown, have been all along failures financially. Probably owing to the many other attractions the show this week has been no exception to this rule. The deficits have fallen rather heavily upon a few gentlemen interested in poultry raising, and it has been decided to ask the Government for a grant to cover this as the improvement in the stock and the consequent large exportation of breeding eggs, &c., would fully warrant it. The Ontario Government grants $700 annually for this purpose. A petition will be circulated next week, as it is necessary to get it through before the appropriations are made.

CITY ITEMS.

We received to-day a bunch of ripe rhubarb from the Shakespeare nurseries of Cote des Neiges.

Seventy immigrants arrived to-day ex SS. "Parisian, *via* Portland from Liverpool, and proceeded west to Ontario.

On Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock the tie game for the chess championship of Quebec and the lien of the chess trophy will be played by Dr. Howe and Mr. Ascher. A good deal of interest centres in this game.

The prize list for Dark Bramahs at the poultry show should have read:—Cock, 1st, J. H. Cayford; Hen, 1st and 2nd, J. H. Cayford; Cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. H. Cayford; Pullets, 1st and 3rd, W. F. James; 2nd, J. H. Cayford.

Mr. R. J. Tooke has received the medals which he intends to present again this year to the different snow shoe clubs for competition at their annual races. They are manufactured by Mr. Harper and are excellent specimens of workmanship.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. J. M. WARD, formerly an active member and worker in the Y.M.C.A., will take part in the Evangelistic meeting on Sunday evening at 8.30.

ASTRONOMY LECTURES.—Prof. Chandler continues this course in the Association Hall on Monday evening, the 29th inst., the subject being the motion, phases, physical characteristics of the moon. The lecture will be beautifully illustrated by stereopticon views which will form a prominent feature and include a number of handsome photographs of lunar scenery which have been specially prepared for this lecture.

A MATINEE of the Ragan illustrated lectures was given this afternoon, and this evening, by special request, "Paris the Magnificent" will be given in the Queen's Hall. The universal opinion of these lectures is that they cannot be excelled for realistic representations of the famous sights of the world.

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OVER 13,000 BOTTLES

Sold in Canada alone during the month of September and October, 1882, chiefly prescribed by Physicians, and over 60 Gallons used in the Hospitals and Dispensary at Halifax during the current year.

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SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR THE MAKERS.

DAY and EVENING CLASSES —AT— The Montreal Business College

Corner Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.

A new term at this College will begin on TUESDAY, January 2nd, when new students may enter for the full course or any part of it. Parties desiring to enter should secure seats without delay.

The College rooms have recently been re-furnished with Black Walnut Desks and are now very comfortable and convenient for class and lecture purposes.

The actual Business Department is most thorough and complete in every detail, and is not surpassed by anything in this country. The