

Deaths of birth, marriage and death notices must be accompanied with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Veras and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.
GUTHRIE.—In this city, on the 20th inst., at 277 St. Martin street, Mrs. Robert Guthrie, of a son.

DAVISON.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., at 103 Mance street, the wife of Wm. Clark Davison, of a son.

MARRIED.
STANDISH—GILBLY.—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, John Carden, Esq., by the Rev. J. G. Spaulding, M.A., B.D., Stas. Mandish, of Rougemont, to Miss Gilbly, of this city.

DIED.
CONAUGHTON.—In this city, on Thursday, March 23rd, Margaret Conaughton, youngest daughter of James Conaughton, contractor.

ANNETT—HART.—In this city, on the 21st March, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. J. G. Spaulding, B.A., J. Annett, of Gaspé Basin, to Miss Hart, third daughter of Mr. Henry Hart, Sorel, P.Q.

TIERNAN.—Sudden, on the 21st inst., of heart disease, Mr. Michael Tiernan, aged 62 years, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland.

MOORE.—At Laprairie, P.Q., on the morning of the 24th inst., of typhoid fever, Catherine Elizabeth, the 18th year, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Macleod, Cornwall, Ont.

LAMONT.—At Tobourmoy, Argyleshire, Scotland, on the 19th Feb., in his 82nd year, Mr. Angus Lamont, father of the Rev. Joseph Lamont, Free Church minister of Salsburgh, Isle of Skye, and of the Rev. Dr. Lamont, Dalhousie Mills, P.Q.

CARTWRIGHT.—In this city, on the 25th inst. (11 days after confinement), Martha Cawson, aged 33 years, 10 months and 25 days, married wife of A. W. Cartwright.

KILGOUR.—At the residence of his father, Westminster, London, Ont., on the 17th of March, instant, of brain fever, Master Edwin Kilgour, aged 18 years and 6 months, second son of James Kilgour, Esq., late of Cornwall, Ont.

HART.—In this city, on the 24th inst., Martin Hart, of the firm of Hart & Tuckwell, and father of Frank J. Hart, aged 55 years.

Allen.—In this city, at 69 Dominion street, Lydia Florence, youngest daughter of G. H. Allen, aged 10 months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
For MEDICAL PURPOSES you cannot do better than go to Shaw's, 720 1/2 Craig street. They keep an immense assortment. Prices as usual.

UNDEBTAKERS at a distance may rely on having their orders for metallic burial cases filled promptly in answer to telegrams night or day. Tees & Co., 11 Bonaventure street.

STRANGERS visiting the city and wanting fine furniture, would do well to give us a call, and they are sure to be suited. Goods carefully packed and freight prepaid to all parts of the country if desired. Henry J. Shaw & Co., 720 Craig street.

PEOPLE know from experience that it is better to select furniture early so as to have it ready in good season. Wm. King, 652 Craig street, has already taken several large orders and many minor ones for delivery 1st May. His stock is large and well assorted.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!
NEW DRESS GOODS!
JUST MARKED OFF!
New all-wool French Twilled Serges, in all shades, 28c, 30c, 32c and 40c per yard.
New Royal Twill, in all colors, at 25c per yard.
New Persian Twill, in all colors, at 30c per yard.
New Lustrous Cord, in all colors, at 15c per yard.
New Fancy Satin Dress Goods, in a variety of pretty shades and very neat patterns, 30c and 35c per yard.
New Nansens Vellings, in all colors, at 30c and 40c per yard.
New Estamens, in all colors, at 30c, 40c and 50c per yard.
New Colored Cashmeres, new Colored French Serges, new Colored Dress Goods of all kinds at John Murphy & Co.
New goods continually receiving at John Murphy & Co.

NEW HATS
AND-WHERE TO GET THEM.
The latest styles in Men's, Youth's and Children's Hats are now in stock. All the shapes and colors as they are from the best makers.
H. W. COWAN & CO.,
THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter streets.

403 and 405 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Corner St. Peter street.

NEW HATS
AND-WHERE TO GET THEM.
The latest styles in Men's, Youth's and Children's Hats are now in stock. All the shapes and colors as they are from the best makers.
H. W. COWAN & CO.,
THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter streets.

ALL HOTELS, CLUBS AND RESTAURANTS
—USE—
JONAS' FLAVORING EXTRACTS!
Sold by all first-class Grocers throughout the Dominion.

JONAS & CO.,
55 St. Mulple street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN H. DUFF,
COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS
220 St. James street, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West Territories, U.S.A.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

EASTER PRESENTS!
Just received, direct from Paris, a small shipment of choice perfumed goods for Easter Presents.

S. CARSLEY.

WATERED SILKS!
New Black Watered and Mottre Silks at

S. CARSLEY'S.

SATIN DUCHESSE!
New Satin Duchesse, in all the leading colors, for dress, \$1.50 per yd., at

S. CARSLEY'S.

COLORS SATINS!
Just to hand, a complete stock of Colored Satins from 25c to \$1.25 at

S. CARSLEY'S.

BLACK SILKS!
Large lots of new Black Silks just received at

S. CARSLEY'S.

SPECIAL SALE!
Special sale of new Spring and Summer Dress Goods commencing on MONDAY Morning, at NINE o'clock, at

S. CARSLEY'S.

SPECIAL LINES!
Printed Devels, colors, all sorts. Prices, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12c, 15c and 16c per yd.

S. CARSLEY'S.

11c BROCADED CLOTH (new shades), 11c.
All-wool Twilled French Devels (extra value), in all the leading shades. Price 17c per yd.

S. CARSLEY'S.

18c PLAIN NANS VELLING (all-wool), 18c.
New American Beige (cashmere finish), also reversible for ladies' costumes, in all the most desirable shades. Price 20c per yd.

S. CARSLEY'S.

19c CHECKED GRANITE CLOTH, 19c.
Worsted Ladies' Antiques, in all the most desirable shades for Ladies' Costumes. Also, useful for trimmings. Price 24c per yd.

S. CARSLEY'S.

29c SATIN SOLEIL (Plain) 29c.
Beautiful line of new all-wool Mouseline Crêpe for summer wear, in all the most fashionable shades. Price 25c per yd.

S. CARSLEY'S.

25c SHORT DRESS GOODS, 25c.
New all-wool Italian Serge Silk finish, in all the new shades, for Spring Costumes. Price 47c per yd.

S. CARSLEY'S.

30c BROCHE (petit carreaux), 30c.
The proper place to go for choice novelties in Dress Goods is at

S. CARSLEY'S.

303, 305, 307 AND 309 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY ROOM

PARIS MILLINERY!
WE WILL SHOW NEXT WEEK

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS!

SELECTED BY OUR BUYER FROM THE BEST

HOUSES IN PARIS!

CARSLEY'S

LATEST IMPORTATIONS!

Parisian Dolmans in all the newest styles.

Parisian Jackets in all the newest styles.

London Dolmans in all the newest styles.

London Jackets in all the newest styles.

London Ulsters in all the newest styles.

Dolmans at prices to suit every customer. Prices from \$7.00 to \$75.00.

Jackets at prices to suit every customer. Prices from \$2.75 to \$42.50.

THE HALL SIR HUGH BUILT.

This is the Hall Sir Hugh built.

These are the Rooms all tattered and torn, Placed by the Agent all forlorn.

At the door of the Hall one winter morn To keep out the "DECKER" that worried the Weber

That lay in the Hall Sir Hugh built.

These are the Carriers that made to mourn The Rooms placed there (all tattered and torn)

At the door of the Hall one winter morn, By the frightened Agent all forlorn,

To keep out the "DECKER" that worried the Weber

That lay in the Hall Sir Hugh built.

This is the Agent, all forlorn, That hated the "DECKER" that worried the Weber

That lay in the Hall Sir Hugh built.

And that "DECKER" sung out with a silver sound; The audience applauded, round upon round,

When that spring of harmony they found; Rejoiced that the "DECKER," the dulcet toned "DECKER,"

Had silenced the bullying, blustering Weber

That lay in the Hall Sir Hugh built.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S "WITNESS."

Page 1—Cable and Telegraphic—Notes from the capital.

Page 2—Cable and Telegraphic—The Mergers of Lorne New Firm—The Land of Promise—Reminiscences of the Canadian Rebellion—Portrait of Jumbo—Annexation of Independence—Against the Co-operative Press—Globe as—Influence of the Canadian—The Jokers of the Queen—Scottish News—Religious Notes.

Page 3—Soldiers' Claims by "One of the other world"—Montreal Blue Women's Work—Arming Mission—Ulterior Motives—Grinding in Bond—Montreal Telegraph Company—Jumbo—Literary Review—Local and Other News.

Page 4—Editorial: Longfellow's Gravel in Bond; Montreal Telegraph Company—Jumbo—Literary Review—Local and Other News.

Page 5—Local News: Montreal's Architectural Beauties; The Local Incidents.

Page 6—Local News: Montreal's Architectural Beauties; The Local Incidents.

Page 7—Local News: Montreal's Architectural Beauties; The Local Incidents.

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Page 22—Local News: Montreal's Architectural Beauties; The Local Incidents.

Page 23—Local News: Montreal's Architectural Beauties; The Local Incidents.

THE GREAT EXCURSION.

AN IMMENSE TRAIN OF PULLMAN'S JOVAL PARTY—MANY HUNDRED FOR WINNIPEG.

On Thursday, March 23rd, the Pullman train of the Great Northern Railway, which was to start for Winnipeg, was delayed by a snowstorm.

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BY ONE OF THE CROWD.

Along with the latest arrivals came the band, consisting of half-a-dozen musicians, each with his brazen instrument, and the leader or captain, who wore a tightly-buttoned coat of buff, and a buff cap, and a buff man, with wavy fair hair neatly brushed and parted. Just as he came in out of the street he took his place as chief preacher and conductor. He was provided with a small pulpit on special platform. The first mentioned of the arrivals then occupied the space set apart for the stage in theatre, so that those who sat there faced the audience. The leader's place was the boundary line between the opposite sitters, and he was the religious centre of the group for which he appeared to be responsible as for the other parts of the religious service. It was evident that the brass band played an important part. When in full exercise, the hymn and unimpaired by the hymn singing, the voices of the congregation were almost lost in the vigorously rendered brazen accompaniment that rang through the building. Judging from the number of people that came flocking to the service, and the excellent quality of European and trombone, there could be no doubt that the stirring music reached the ears of those who were walking in the highway. The last-mentioned late arrivals may have been regarded as a somewhat needless and unbecoming intrusion, but the audience was actuated merely by curiosity. Of the latter I am glad to be able to state that they included not one ill-conditioned individual who made himself offensive by raucosity or unseemly behavior. There were no disorderly hangers-on, disturbance, and of the interference of the police at these Salvationist gatherings that it is only an act of justice to state that on the occasion of my attendance at that one, the largest of the worship owned by the Methodist Church in London, the most perfect harmony prevailed from first to last. It certainly did sound strange to hear from

Don't hide nothing. I didn't, when at last I was marched off my legs, and cried out to the Lord to catch hold of me. And He put forth His hand and held me. And He said, my dear child, I spoke these words aloud, and with his hands clasped and raised above his head. "Well, you must know, sir," the woman began, "my husband and me were not brought to see the light of truth till glory at the sacred hour. I came to meek it in." "How she comes to seek it," the man interrupted her, "was because she had for her husband as hard and as cruel a beast as ever a poor soul was tethered to. That was me. I was a tradesman, and my wife, my daughterman of trade, but half my time I used to be too lazy to work at it, and I used to make this poor little bundle of bones work for me at the washub, or at scrubbing, or at charring anything. That was my wife. And she would work for a shilling when she came home at night to find me in beer and been? And I didn't let her off at that. I used to fust her. It is to the glory of the Lord that I confess to it. He could wash away the sin of her head, but I was as I used to be, and I confess, sir, that I used to fust her often. I fisted her worse than ever when I found out that she used to come on the quiet to the Healer. I had to fust her, and I did her doing it that I used to feel like killing her sometimes. It used to seem to me that she did it on purpose to show me up, and make me feel ashamed of myself. I used to fust her, and I used to fust her when she fust up at me, and sworn back when I swore at her, and sometimes caught up something and fetched me a clout with it when I came home drunk and began fisting her. But, when she began to fust me, I used to say to myself, 'that raised the devil in me that struck true,' it was a wonder I did not murder her. No matter how I fisted her she took it meekly."

in vain in the Lord?"

The lady who superintended the Pointe-à-la-Paix Hospital of their new vacant home kindly joined us in this work this winter though she still visits many families at a distance. Her services are a very great help. She has undertaken all the money part, the selling, the accounting, and she takes it by turns with the superintendent, Miss Leslie.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The work in the Hospital still goes on. Ladies help more efficiently than ever, and still supported by the same liberal friend. The work has been divided and two visitors now go out to the wards. The work is made easier by bringing close to them the only men whereby they may be comforted. One of the says: "Perhaps now is the time when I should need rest, but the work is so willing to be helped, and yet nowhere is there more disagreement. While the patient is seriously ill, and the doctor is not yet able to make a diagnosis, and mark the eager interest with which the Word of God is listened to and acted upon, but with returning health the interest in the Word of God is lessened, and the hospital are unavoidably lost sight of; yet we can trust that good has been done during the progress of the illness."

My word shall not return unto me void. The hospital generally has between 120 and 150 patients in the wards—about twenty in the day wards, and the remainder in the night ward, some staying only a few days, it may be said that between 50 and 100 Protestants are brought into contact with the Bible every week, and that efforts are made to follow the patients to their homes, and to endeavor to bring them to the hospital.

Owing to the kindness of the lady who defrays the expenses of the hospital work there is no charge for anything, and the patients are in need and deserve help on leaving the hospital.

WORK AMONG THE GERMAN POPULATION.

The Bible woman engaged in visiting among the German population reports that during the last year she has visited 1,000 persons, of whom three of whom had never had the privilege of either possessing or being taught

hands upon God, is moving upon the heathen Swedish, English and American Christians, and is quickly turning out converts for Christ. —*American Missionary.*

UNTRUTHFUL IGNATIEFF.

It is pretty well known all over Europe that Count Ignatieff, whatever other merits he possesses, is not credited with a too severe sense of truth. It appears that his reputation or reputation in this particular direction is now confined to the actual or possible enemies of Russia, but is fully recognized by the Russians themselves. The Russian Minister at the present time, Count Ignatieff, the Russian Count at the present time is said to be his former colleague and helper, General Tcherewin. When the Count was in office, it is said, he was the cause of the immediate consequence the loss of the life of the opinion. The Count, however, is said to have reconsidered his hasty dismissal of General Tcherewin, and has since received several marks of imperial good will which promise well for his future. A friend of the Count, who is said to be a Russian original, complained against him, saying, "Not very clearly," he replied, "Well," the other, "he said that he found it impossible to carry on any steady work with you, and that you were persistent in your devotion to Count Baccusa." "Ah," answered Tcherewin, "that makes everything quite clear. I will be sure to be very steady in my work from the day. Now Ignatieff is a determined stainer, and for a very good reason—in virtue—and trust that you will be very soon sworn foes." —*London Globe, March 2.*

LOST IN AFGHANISTAN.—An English gentleman named McCrindle was killed by a fall from a horse in Afghanistan, and his death has created some interesting facts to light. The man had been in Afghanistan six months, and the cost of his outfit upon his return was amounting to \$8,000, and it appeared that he had sent home \$17,000 more. The Afghan campaign is said to have been accompanied by a number of men, and it is said that three years ago were as poor as the children, are now mysteriously rich.

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Miscellaneous.

JUST OPENED!

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

'Addie Louden' Carving Tools

JAMES WALKER & CO

231 and 233 St. James

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

WILLIAM EVANS' 75th Annual Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Choice Vegetables and Seeds for 1902 now ready, and may be had on

tion.

All the latest and choicest Novelties in Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Seeds. **White Russia White Astrakhan, Orange New Brunswick Globe, So. for Exchange, Timothy Clover, Tares, Seed Barley &c. Samples and prices on application.**

Matthew's Garden and Planet, Jr., Seed Drill.

WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsmen,
89, 91 and 93 McGill street, Montreal.
Established 1850.

JUST RECEIVED, A SUP

McEIGH'S

ROVERING KEMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c

R. BIRKS,

307 McGill, corner of Recollet street

KEEP OUT THE WET

ROOFS! ROOFS!

GRAVEL ROOFS!

NEW ROOFS AND REPAIRS MADE PRO

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE BY

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

(Successors to R. Alexander)

No. 41 St. Antoine street.

Water and Sander, all kinds of ailments, and
sore and repairs done on very moderate charges.
rent.

C. E. THOMPSON, *
MANUFACTURER OF
Commercial RUBBER Stamps
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
234 Notre Dame St., Montreal

BICYCLES !

Having been appointed Agents for the EX-
HIBITION and TRANSPORTING SPECIAL
prepared to receive orders for importation from
over the TRADE. Send for Catalogue and Price-
LIST. **MARPLE** can be seen at our Sample Room
53 ST. SULPICE STREET.
WATSON & PELTON
Manufacturers' Agents.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE.—Rare chance
to carry of small capital to make a good bu-
siness. For the sale of a manufactured article that
comes into general sale, and controlled by a
patent. Entirely new. Address for full information
H. MOORE & CO., 89 Court street, room 9.
Montreal, V. B. A.

most

FOR SALE, 3 Farms, in Ar-
rteu County, from 35 to 50 acres, cleared
buildings; price \$100 and upward.
Apply 709 N. Lawrence st.

FOR SALE, 73 Mansfield st.
Cut stone front House; superior residence
in situation in the city. Apply for selling
price. Apply
W. L. MALBY, 21 Bonaventure

FOR SALE, Two Farms, in
County of Stanstead, on the shore of Lake
Charlevoix, one 200 and 360 acres, 2000
and super high state of cultivation; the remain-
der in wood and timber. One of 140 acres, 1000
feet from shore.
W. N. IVEY, Georgetown.

Groceries, Provisions &

THE COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER
has had FIRST PRIZES awarded wherever
Ottawa, 1879. Montreal, 1880 and 1881.
BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED:
Toronto, 1880. Montreal 1881.
Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness of
is unquestioned. THE COOK'S FRIEND has been
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Retailed everywhere.

THE QUEEN

LAUNDRY BAR
ASK FOR IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER
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Trade Mark. / Made by The Atlantic Tissue Works

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Church,
E. P. Sunday School Anniversary Service To-
morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The
Lenten Service will be read by Messrs. Cecil Newman
and Samuel Egan, and a sermon appropriate to the
season will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Fisher, at
8 o'clock on Sunday School Organ.

MR. GEO. YOUNG
And others will address the
GO-PEL TEMPERANCE MEETING
in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms
To-morrow at 4.15.

WESLEY CHURCH. (CONGREGATIONAL)
ST. CATHERINE ST. (Near Phillips Square).
REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., Pastor.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
The pastor will preach at morning service.
Rev. Dr. STEVENSON at evening service.
Sunday-school at 9 p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
(Corner of St. Catherine and City Councils Sts.)
SUNDAY, MARCH 26th.
REV. A. H. MUNRO
Will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Topic in the
evening, "The Office."

MISSIONARY SERMONS
Will be preached in EMANUEL CHURCH at
11 a.m. by the Rev. Henry Schaeffer, Missionary of the
American Board of Foreign Missions to Africa, and the
Rev. James Roy, M.A., of Wesley Church, at 7 p.m.
Collections for missionary purposes at both services.
Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH.
GUY STREET.
Rev. J. L. FORSTER, Pastor.

The course of special services on Sunday evenings will
continue as follows:
Sunday Evening.
March 26th.—Rev. E. A. St. John.
"Christian Mission."
April 2nd.—Rev. Dr. Douglas.
"The Christian's Duty."

Rev. E. A. St. John, will preach to-morrow evening
by special request on Christian Missions.

ZION CHURCH.
The Rev. A. J. BRAY, Pastor.
Will take for his subject to-morrow evening,
"Inspiration Scientifically and Historically
Considered."
ANTHEMS.—"I will lay me down in Peace."
And "As the Harp Fades."

ERSKINE CHURCH.
Corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets.
Pastor, Rev. Dr. Douglas.
The Rev. Dr. H. WARDEN will preach at 11 o'clock.
Morning and evening.
The Rev. JAS. ROY, Minister of the Gospel, will preach at
the North-West at 7 o'clock, evening.
Bible School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

"DOCTOR GUTHRIE."
The Rev. J. NICHOLS will lecture on "Dr. Guthrie"
in ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
To-morrow Night at 7 o'clock.

MONTREAL
WORKINGMEN'S MUTUAL
ASSOCIATION AND WIDOWS
AND ORPHANS' PROVIDENT
SOCIETY.
The Annual Meeting will be held on
Monday, March 27th, at 8 p.m.
JAS. H. VINCENT, Sec. Socy.

1ST PRINCE WALES
RIFLES.
The Battalion will parade in Drill
Order at the Armoury, Old City Hall,
on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28th,
at 8 o'clock.
A full muster is requested.

FRANK BOND,
Land-Old, Commissioning.
THIRD BATTALION
BATTALION ORDER
MONTREAL, 23rd Mar. 1882
1.—Dress Order for the 24th March.
2.—The Battalion will parade in Drill
Order at the Armoury, Old City Hall,
on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28th,
at 8 o'clock.
A full muster is requested.

THISTLE SOCIETY.
The fourth and last issue of the
annual volume of the Thistle Society
will be published on Monday, March 27th,
at 8 p.m. in the Thistle Hall, 120 St. James street.
Commemorative of the Hall on night of entertainment.
See programme.

KORNET J. DUGGID, Secretary.

CRYSTAL RINK.
THE LAST
GRAND MASQUERADE THIS SEASON!
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28th.
Give us a full house.
Admission, 15 cents each.
SAMUEL ROBERTSON, Manager.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S
CHURCH R.E.
Master sale of Useful and Fancy articles will be held in
the Lecture Hall on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 29th
and 31st instant, from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
—BY—
MISS E. LINDSEY.
IN THE QUEEN'S HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30th,
at 8 o'clock.

Programme will include Vocal Solo by Miss Lindsey,
Horn, Violoncello and Violin. Instrumental solos by
Messrs. Greenwald, Kram and Farnham, and Organ
solo by Mr. R. Russell. Full programme will be
published in the Witness. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale
at Queen's Hall Office, 220 St. James street.

ART ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL.
THE ART GALLERY, PHILLIPS SQUARE.
The leading Art Periodicals of England, France, Ger-
many Italy and America are now on file in the Gallery
for the use of members and their families.
S. ENGLISH, Secretary.

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.
Monday Evening, March 27th, at 8 p.m.
O. K. BOWLER.
Gives his favorite Lecture
"LOVE AND MATRIMONY."

Admission, 15c. Lady and Gent, 15c.
He stops at the Rev. Lawrence Hall to give advice as to
Health, Temper, Best Business, Marriage, Adoption,
Training Children, &c.

CRYSTAL RINK.
GRAND ANATHEM.
GIVE-AS-YOU-PLEASE.
POUR HOURS.
Two hours each afternoon, from 3 to 5.
Friday and Saturday, April 7th and 8th.
1st prize, valuable Gold Medal.
2nd prize, Silver Medal.
3rd prize, Silver Medal.
Entrance fee, 25c. Close 1st April, to R. H. Brand,
Winning Artist.
Admission, 25c. Ladies free.
First-class food in attendance.
SAMUEL ROBERTSON, Manager.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week
ending Mar. 18th, 1882, and corresponding
week of last year:

Mar. 1882.		Mar. 1881.	
DAILY.	DAILY.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Monday.....12	12,415	Monday.....14	12,910
Tuesday.....13	12,008	Tuesday.....15	12,941
Wednesday.....14	12,630	Wednesday.....16	12,953
Thursday.....15	12,437	Thursday.....17	12,953
Friday.....16	12,431	Friday.....18	12,913
Saturday.....17	12,009	Saturday.....19	12,962
Total.....75,716	Total.....77,539		
Weekly.....26,700	Weekly.....29,000		
Monthly.....80,100	Monthly.....87,000		
Annual.....2,584	Annual.....2,100		

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY, WITNESS, \$3; Weekly, \$1.10; Northern
Edition, 10c. per copy; Single Copies, 25c.; 50c.; 75c.;
1.00; 1.25; 1.50; 2.00; 2.50; 3.00; 3.50; 4.00; 4.50; 5.00;
These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion
except the United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.
First insertion, 10c. per line; second and all
subsequent insertions, 5c. per line; per line each
after insertion on pages 3 and 7. Annual contracts on
favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.
Twenty cents per line first insertion, and 10c. per line
after insertion for large type or small. When not a 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, MARCH 25, 1882.

THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE of pardon
passed long since from the hands of the
monarch to those of responsible ministers.
These latter are now seeking release from
such a painful responsibility by the pro-
posed constitution of a court to review con-
victions in capital cases.

MR. W. GEORGE BEERS, well known
much beyond Canada as one of our best
descriptive writers, is at present making a
tour in Manitoba, and, as correspondent of
the WITNESS, is communicating his im-
pressions to our readers. His first letter,
full of that breezy freshness which seems
always to surround him, will be found in
another column.

THE ACCOUNT of the operations of the
Salvation Army which appears in another
column is from the pen of a writer in the
London Telegraph, who spends his time
walking about London in search of charac-
ter studies, and who betrays in some points
that such scenes as are here described are
unfamiliar to him. The whole account re-
minds one very strongly of the pioneer
work of Methodism.

AN INFLUENTIAL MEETING of ladies in
Toronto has demanded that the same social
and legal penalties be visited upon im-
moralities in men as in women. In all prob-
ability, had the women not upheld the
defect in social usages, the men would
long ago have wiped out the unparalleled
meanness of legislation against evils which
provides no punishment for the sex that
makes the laws.

THE WOOD DEALERS are about to put up
the price of firewood fifty cents, and they
lay the blame of the higher prices on those
who control the railway which under the
name of the Northern Colonization Railway
obtained a vote of one million dollars from
Montreal on the promise that firewood
would be brought into Montreal at
extremely low rates. We all remember
the procession of wood sleighs which
came down from the Laurentide hills as a
present from the mountaineers to the
freezing people of Montreal and as a fore-
taste of the good times that would come if
the railway were only built. All this has
been represented to the managers of the
road without effect by the dealers, and the
latter now see no alternative but an in-
crease in the price of fuel at the season
when most people expect it to come down.
Of course, Montreal has, in view of certain
concessions, got off without paying the
whole million dollars, but we are not aware
that any concession was ever made in this
matter of firewood. The aldermen who re-
main to us should look into the question.

AN EARL died in London the other day at
the age of twenty-six who had drunk life's
cup of sin and shame to the very lees. Heir
to a great name, possessor of a princely in-
come, married to one of the most beautiful
women in England, all was not sufficient to
keep him from the reckless course of dissipa-
tion which eventually killed him, and his
memory was only saved from the still further
infamy of dying in the house of an actress of
questionable character by his friends con-
veying him to his own mansion when on the
 verge of death. We refer to the death of
this unfortunate nobleman, however, not so
much for the purpose of pointing out his
sin as to show the iniquities of the church
patronage system. This young man had no
less than thirty-nine "livings" in his gift—
"thirty-nine parishes," remarks a contem-
porary, "dependent for the selection of
their spiritual guides on the choice of a
"mere youth, who had come in possession
of the right in the same way as his man-
sions and parks, horses and cattle, de-
scended to him." The sooner the Church
of England finds some way of ridding her-
self of the incubus of such "patrons" the
better it will be both for her own position
and the progress of the work which she has
at heart.

LONGFELLOW.

Those who move in the sphere of paths of
life feel that in the death of Henry Wad-
sworth Longfellow they have lost an old and
congregating friend. Longfellow's poetical
genius was not of the highest order if we
consider invention as the chief peculiarity
of a true poet, but although his creative
faculty was not strong, we question if any
writer possessed more ability to select mat-
ter wisely and to refine what he had
chosen. These qualities came to him
naturally, and were stimulated by schol-
arship of an exact and comprehen-
sive nature. From the beginning to
the end of his literary career the
influence of books upon him is everywhere
manifested. The translations scattered
throughout his earlier poems mark the bent
of a mind capable of rendering gracefully
some of the best thoughts of foreign litera-
ture, and when he attempted to draw on
his own powers the mediæval learning of
the scholar asserted itself. But he brought
the old world face to face with the new in
an interesting way, and whether we read
"Tales of a Wayside Inn" or stories of New
England, we feel that the past, looked at
from a quiet and reflective but not meta-
physical standpoint, was ever the field of the
poet's enjoyment. His delight was to enter
into the very spirit of peoples the most
widely severed from his own in time, place
and circumstances, to think as they thought,
and speak as they spoke. The weird Norse-
man, the secluded Lutheran pastor of the
same country but another age, the mediæ-
val warriors and villagers of central Europe,
and many other groups are photographed for
us both in their inner and outer life with
unparalleled vividness and minuteness.
Even when he places his scene at home, as
in the introduction to the Tales of a Wayside
Inn, his passion for the foreign and anti-
quary asserts itself even grotesquely. Still so
some extent Longfellow may be regarded as
a national poet, and he is often talked of
as such by his countrymen. Episodes of
American history and portrayal of their
customs and habits, both of the aboriginal
race, as in "Hiawatha," and of more re-
cent times, as in "Evangeline," and in the
"Courtship of Miles Standish," represent
an effort to depict conditions of
life only to be found in their entirety
in the new world. Still, the old world,
and particularly its legendary literature
awoke strong sympathy in Longfellow, and
they find their best expression in the "Golden
Legend." Like his own "Spanish Student,"
he loved to let the memory of many peoples
beat upon the seashore of a mind of fine
sensitiveness. Those poems of Longfellow's
which are most popular are the short pieces:
these have a restfulness about them, and an
assurance that grief, although univer-
sal, is not abiding. The goal of
life is not the grave, Longfellow sang,
and his faith, broad yet deep, looked
to a hopeful future for mankind. He
never wrote a line he could have wished
to blot, or lent his verse to anything impure
or base. In this he differs widely from
much of the sensuous, or rather sensual,
poetry of a later generation, nor did he ven-
ture to deal with the momentous problems of
human life and destiny which Tennyson has
to a great extent transferred to the poet's
sphere. Whatever may be the final opinion
regarding Longfellow's place in literature,
he has left behind him an influence alto-
gether for good and one likely to endure.

A few facts regarding Longfellow's life
and literary work will not be out of place.

Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine,
on the twenty-seventh of February, 1807,
and was therefore seventy-five years of
age on his last birthday, when many touch-
ing tributes of esteem and affection were
sent to him from all parts of the world.
The poet's father was Stephen Longfellow,
an eminent lawyer in Portland. At the
early age of fourteen Henry Wadsworth en-
tered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine,
and during his collegiate life he wrote sev-
eral of the most popular of his earlier
poems, among them "The Hymn of the Mo-
ravian Nuns," "The Spirit of Poetry,"
"Woods in Winter," and "Sunrise on the
Hills." On leaving college he commenced
the study of law in his father's office, but
about a year later an offer of the Professor-
ship of Modern Languages in Bowdoin Col-
lege came to him. In order to prepare
himself for the duties of his new office, he
was granted permission to travel in Europe
for three years. The effect of his tour
through France, Spain, Italy and Germany
at so early an age left an impression which
was never effaced. Soon after entering
his work at Bowdoin College, where he
remained five years, he became prominent
as a contributor to the North American
Review. He also published his translation of
Copies of Montaigne and his "Outre-mer."
In 1833 Longfellow was appointed Professor
of Modern Languages and Belles-lettres at
Harvard; this position he held for seventeen
years. Toward the end of his active life
marked literary honors were bestowed upon
him both in Europe and America. Harvard
made him an LL.D. in 1859, and
the two leading English universities a
D.C.L. ten years later. The order
of publication of his leading works is
as follows: "Hyperion" (1839); "Voices
of the Night and other Poems" (1839);
"Ballads and other Poems" (1841); "The
Spanish Student" (1843); "Evangeline"
(1847); "The Golden Legend" (1851);
"The Song of Hiawatha" (1855); "The
Courtship of Miles Standish" (1858);
"Tales of a Wayside Inn" (1863); "The
New England Tragedies" (1868). His
greatest work as a translator is a very
faithful rendering of Dante's Divine Com-
edy, published in three volumes, (1867-70).
As a writer of prose, Longfellow shows
all the grace and quiet reflectiveness which
distinguish him as a poet.

GRINDING IN BOND.

Ever since the duties were placed on
grain, there have been complaints from
that large portion of the trade who are not
millers, that the regulations with respect
to the grinding of American wheat in bond
were not strictly administered. Urgent re-
presentations to the Government had little
other effect for a long time than merely to
draw from the Customs authorities the as-
surances that they were rigidly observed.
It was impossible, however, to satisfy
men with such bare assurances when in
the course of business every day they
felt the effects of competition so severe
that they knew it could not arise if the
regulations were enforced. Importers of cer-
tain kinds of flour ground from strong
wheat grown in the North-Western
States, which city bakers use to a
large extent, found themselves under-
sold in this market. As the tariff
favors the United States miller in this
matter, the importer knew that he could
not be undersold by the Canadian grinder
of American wheat if the latter paid the
duty. It was, moreover, a not unsuccess-
ful coincidence that he was, up to a few
months ago, undersold by just about the
amount of the duty. Naturally, therefore,
mere assurances did little to satisfy the

trade. At length, after a good deal of
urging, the Government was induced, in
the middle of January last, to appoint
a commissioner to investigate the whole
matter as far as possible. After two
months' enquiry his report has been sub-
mitted to Parliament. It is perhaps enough
to say at present that he has found that ir-
regularities of the grossest character have
been frequent, a good deal of wheat that
has been imported in bond cannot be ac-
counted for by the importers, and in some
cases the duty has been paid. In other cases
millers show custom certificates showing
that the equivalent in flour of the import
was exported, but nothing to show that it
was not the flour of Canadian wheat
shipped as a substitute. Importers here
state that none but men in the business
could get at the real truth in most cases,
yet the frauds have been so open that what
must have been a more or less superfi-
cial investigation has revealed them. Enough
has been learned to prove the accu-
racy of the opinion of the trade here that
the regulations should be more strictly
administered, or better still, the whole
mischievous system of drawbacks duties
swept away entirely. Under a stricter ad-
ministration of the regulations, our millers
are handicapped, the tariff being a protection
to the United States miller. Canada
for the Americans should be the cry of
those who are in favor of retaining the pre-
sent system.

THE MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COM-
PANY.

The position of the Montreal Telegraph
Company attracts so much attention,
through the efforts made by interested
parties, to secure a favorable hearing be-
fore the Railway Committee, that a sum-
mary of its history is worthy of considera-
tion. About twelve months ago the entire
telegraph system of the United States was
brought under one head and at the same
time the capital of the companies absorbed
nearly doubled, although previously in-
creased. In this combination was included
the Dominion line of Canada. The heads
that had achieved results so favorable to
themselves, assumed now a still wider
range of action and contemplated the
control of the whole Canadian telegraph
system. To this end a bill was brought
before Parliament, in the name of the Mon-
treal Telegraph Company, seeking power to
amalgamate with other lines, but this bill
was rejected. The arrangement proposed
was, however, consummated with the Direc-
tors of the Montreal Telegraph Company,
and at a meeting of the shareholders on the
17th August, 1881, the stock then voted
upon consented to hand over property rep-
resenting two millions of dollars to the Great
North-Western Telegraph Company, whose
capital actually paid up was said to be five
hundred thousand dollars. It is fair to say,
however, that a representative of that Com-
pany stated that when this arrangement was
completed, the capital would be raised to fifty
thousand dollars, that is, two and a half per-
cent of the capital of the company about to be
absorbed. This transfer was opposed by a
minority of the stock voted on, on the
ground of illegality and of disastrous effect
in the end. An action to annul this trans-
fer was instituted and judgment obtained
setting aside this lease, declaring it to have
all the qualities of a sale and to be illegal.
That those interested in promoting the
consolidation should again come before
Parliament and seek legislation to
authorize an act in defiance of the
decision of the previous session, may be
the exercise of a common right, whose
expediency must be judged by the result.
While we sympathize with the stock-
holders of the Montreal Telegraph Com-
pany in any loss they may suffer
through the act of their directors, yet the
public interest must not be forgotten. This
interest demands the prevention of indefi-
nite consolidation on the part of such or-
ganizations as the Montreal Telegraph Com-
pany, for if the great privileges of incor-
poration are not balanced by great duties,
the public will be helpless under the weight
of a monopoly. The history of the telegraph
companies of the United States shows that
relief cannot be obtained from new com-
panies, for each is in time absorbed by the
monopoly. So great is the confusion into
which this important interest has fallen that
perhaps the best solution of the difficulty
would be for the Government to consider
favorably the expediency of assuming this
important service. This would be simply
an anticipation of what must be forced
upon the Government at no distant day.
All the arguments that, in the earlier days
of sealed written communication, led to
the assumption by the Government of the
care and transmission of that mode of in-
tercourse—all these apply with greater
force when the subject matter is open to
all the employees of the system. We need
perfect confidence in the mode of trans-
mission of telegraph messages, and we
desire to secure to the Dominion the
management and the benefits of its present
and prospective telegraph, and these ends,
we conceive, can be best reached by the
Government assuming the control of the
business. So far as is consistent with the
attainment of these objects, we are quite
willing that the interest of the stockholders
of the Montreal Telegraph Company should
have full hearing and fair consideration.

JUMBO.

Among the more notable incidents of the
later years of the nineteenth century the
historian will find the story of Jumbo.
From the number of columns it occupies in
the papers of this year he will be at first in-
clined to rank Jumbo with Coffee, and The-
ban and Ketchikan, and other outlandish
potatoes who have disturbed Britain's
horizon. Jumbo is indeed an African po-
tato, and one who interests a large sec-
tion of the English community more than
any of these mentioned. It is claimed for
him that he is the largest elephant in the
world. One can hardly help suspecting a
statement so much to the interest of the
veteran prince of humbug, Mr. Barnum, but
surely he is the largest elephant by far that
most civilized people ever saw. Perhaps
some readers have never seen an elephant
at all. For their benefit we shall describe
him. Some bones of an elephant's head

can be removed by the encouragement of verse
writing at our schools, strictly and clearly taught,
it seems astonishing that no effort has been made
in that direction.
A decided advantage to the public in
such a case would be that it would be saved
the infliction of much nonsense published
under the name of poetry for "No man who
had been well grounded in the mechanism
of verse as a lad would think of publishing
in mature age what he would know were
school exercises only and not poems."
More than half of the volume is occupied
with the study of versification with illustra-
tions of all ordinary and many extraordinary
forms of verse, and the last hundred pages
is devoted to a dictionary of rhymes likely
to prove useful to the versemaker. (Dawson
Bros.)

EDUCATIONAL.

Metaphysics: A Study in First Principles
is the title of a ponderous work just pub-
lished by Harper Bros., by Borden P.
Bowne, a graduate of the University of New
York, and at present Professor of Philoso-
phy in Boston University. Professor Bowne
divides his work into three parts: Ontology,
or existence in general; Cosmology, or
cosmical existence and processes; and
Psychology, or psychical existence and pro-
cesses. His philosophy he says:
"Leibnitz furnishes the starting point,
Herbart supplies the method, and the con-
clusions reached are essentially those of
Lotze." In the preface the Professor thus
distinctly enunciates his views on a sub-
ject of supreme importance:
"Of late years the impression has widely pre-
valled that the belief in God and freedom exists only by
virtue, so that if logic were allowed to have its
way this belief would soon be beyond the reach of
hope and mercy. Not sharing this conviction, al-
though it is the truth, I have rather sought to show
that the truth of this belief is a matter of life and
death to all philosophy and rational science."
Neither reflection nor observation enables me to re-
gard an indifference to moral and religious interests
as the supreme proof of a cold power, or even of
philosophic impartiality. Ghallo cared for none of
these things, and was not the most just of judges
after all.
(Dawson Bros.)

The latest of the history primers edited
by Mr. J. R. Green is the *History of France*,
by Charlotte M. Yonge (D. Appleton & Co.).
It is difficult to compress the history of a
great nation for a period of a thousand
years into a hundred and twenty small
pages, but Miss Yonge has succeeded in
making this history tolerably clear and in-
teresting. It is, however, a great pity for
children to have to learn history in even
such excellent abridgments as this, though
the manuals may be useful enough to older
students in reviewing ground previously
studied. (Dawson Bros.)

HOME-MADE WINES.

"My people perish for lack of knowledge"
is the motto of our temperance worker, and
it might well be the motto of the patriotic
story, *The Voice of the Home*, by Mrs.
Henry, author of "The Pledge and the
Cross" (National Temperance Society,
New York). It shows what evil work may
be done by the home-made wine and elder
of Christian mothers, who are ignorant of
the fact that there is alcohol in their care-
fully-made beverages. Miss Francis E.
Willard says of this book:
"It illustrates how alcohol kills in spite of Gospel
teaching; what power it has to defeat the best effort
of the most honest Christian mother; and how surely
it will do its own work in spite of all her efforts—if
she gives it a chance. The story plots and the
characters are all so true, so vivid, and so real
as to make the reader feel that the wine and elder-
are not rendered harmless by their stand on the same
table with the family Bible; nay, their curse is all the
more deadly because of the height from which their
deceitful mists fall in such a case. 'Roy,' the central
figure in the picture, is a model of physical
strength, has a true and noble heart, and chooses
the course of noble manhood. But the physical law
of cause and effect written in his members defeats him
at every point; his mother's wine which she thought him
to be the best, the purest, the healthiest, the most
beneficial, turns out to be the cause of his ruin."
IN MEMORIAM.

Garfield's Place in History, by Henry C.
Pegger (Putnam's Sons), is an essay elaim-
ing for Garfield a place in history along side
of Washington and Lincoln. Mr. Pegger
says:
"As Washington and Lincoln had each an important
part to perform in the performance of it re-
sulted in the establishment of a new and im-
portant work to perform in the way of infusing new
life into a degenerate political system and establishing
on an enduring basis the principles for which Lincoln
died."
Mr. Garfield's claims to this position are
discussed at length, with short extracts
from some of his speeches in Congress, and
the essay thus concludes:
"In his case intellectual strength was accompanied
by moral excellence. If ever any one realized that
a man of splendid endowment is a light set on a hill,
and that for a man to be really great, exceptional
ability must go into hand with purity of life and
beauty of character, he certainly did. Other great
men have been who have come near to Gar-
field's here 'encircled by the terrors and splendors,
the archangels and angels,' but in the well rounded
completeness of his life and the humanizing quality
of the influences which he has left behind him, Gar-
field occupies a position higher than those of his
contemporaries, who, notwithstanding their Titanic strength,
did not attain that nobler heroism which makes of
life one grand sublime effort in the cause of virtue and
self conquest."
This is, as we can see by a study of his life,
and we are fully warranted in claiming that he was
one of the few great men who have left the world
nobler, richer, and better for having lived in it.
(Dawson Bros.)

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ART OF RHYMING.

About eight years ago there died in Lon-
don at about the age of forty a hard-working
journalist who always signed himself Tom
Hood; that he might not be accused of try-
ing to trade on the reputation of his father,
the celebrated author of "The Song of the
Shirt." Mr. Hood was the editor of "Punch,"
and of the very popular "Comic Annual."
He also wrote several novels and many
books for children. Three or four years
before his death he published a little
volume, *Rules of Rhyme*, which is now
brought out in handsome style by the Ap-
pletons, of New York, edited with additions
by Arthur Penn under the title of *The
Rhymester*. Mr. Hood's aim was to teach
the art of versification, not to furnish "a
guide for poets," poetry being, he says, far
less a question of manner than of matter,
whereas versification is purely a question
of form.

The poet gives to the world in his own thoughts
diamonds of the purest water. It would be idle
to quote such minor points of the polishing and
setting of such gems—they would lose in the process!
But the writer of verse does not—and should not—
pretend to give us diamonds. He offers native
brilliance, and therefore it is more behooves him to see
to the perfection of the cutting on which their beauty
depends.

The requirement of the art of versifying
is, Mr. Hood thinks, not merely an elegant
accomplishment, but of considerable value
in education. He says:

Were English versification taught in our schools I
believe the boys would acquire a better understanding
and appreciation of their own tongue. With
such training a lad would shrink from a mispro-
nunciation as he does from a false quantity in
Latin or Greek. He would not fall into the
slipshod way of pronouncing "doing" as if it
were spelled "doin" and "written and spoken" as if
"written and spoken." He would not make disylla-
bles of words like "fire" and "mire," or of the tri-
syllable "really." . . . Surely the deterioration
of our language is not a minor matter, and when it

can be removed by the encouragement of verse
writing at our schools, strictly and clearly taught,
it seems astonishing that no effort has been made
in that direction.
A decided advantage to the public in
such a case would be that it would be saved
the infliction of much nonsense published
under the name of poetry for "No man who
had been well grounded in the mechanism
of verse as a lad would think of publishing
in mature age what he would know were
school exercises only and not poems."
More than half of the volume is occupied
with the study of versification with illustra-
tions of all ordinary and many extraordinary
forms of verse, and the last hundred pages
is devoted to a dictionary of rhymes likely
to prove useful to the versemaker. (Dawson
Bros.)

EDUCATIONAL.

Metaphysics: A Study in First Principles
is the title of a ponderous work just pub-
lished by Harper Bros., by Borden P.
Bowne, a graduate of the University of New
York, and at present Professor of Philoso-
phy in Boston University. Professor Bowne
divides his work into three parts: Ontology,
or existence in general; Cosmology, or
cosmical existence and processes; and
Psychology, or psychical existence and pro-
cesses. His philosophy he says:
"Leibnitz furnishes the starting point,
Herbart supplies the method, and the con-
clusions reached are essentially those of
Lotze." In the preface the Professor thus
distinctly enunciates his views on a sub-
ject of supreme importance:
"Of late years the impression has widely pre-
valled that the belief in God and freedom exists only by
virtue, so that if logic were allowed to have its
way this belief would soon be beyond the reach of
hope and mercy. Not sharing this conviction, al-
though it is the truth, I have rather sought to show
that the truth of this belief is a matter of life and
death to all philosophy and rational science."
Neither reflection nor observation enables me to re-
gard an indifference to moral and religious interests
as the supreme proof of a cold power, or even of
philosophic impartiality. Ghallo cared for none of
these

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1

TO WORDSWORTH.

Like mighty Alp whose base is round beset
With murmurs from the lips of common
men,
The housewife's song, the echoes of the
glen—
Shepherds and flocks—th' interminable fret
Where winding trodden ways run to a net.
Around the market-places, the shout from
fon
Of childish sporting beyond austere ken,
The plaintive wail of lover's flagolet—
O'er all those rise to eternal light
Soft falling upon solitary ways,
And pilgrim climbing to that Pisgah height
Seems musically the land of future days;
Grand soul! thy crest which cleaves th'
aetherial sea,
Stands rooted on thy world—Humanity.

CHARLES E. MOYSE

MY SON.

I remember
It was in a far September
Came my first-born son to me,
Came as a great gladness,—now
Quite to me were cradle rockings,
Yet before my eyes he grew,—
How he grew! so stout and good
Till I think he almost stood
Three feet upright in his stockings,
And my heart's paternal knockings
Felt my household had on view
A little giant called "My Son!"
In my household Number One.

Like a fawn
Or more like the classic fancy.
Of that fawn in Grecian dance,
Sometimes seen among the lanes,
Tremulous leaves so gay and dancy,
Well the hamadryads known to,
Soon I found my Son had grown to.

In his sheen
I discovered for my son
None to match him e'er had been
And could ne'er be never a one;
(For as acrobate Apollo
'Mong the shepherds none could follow
With the hope to overtake him.)
Praxiteles could scarcely make him
More full-brained with nerve and muscle
To full face the rough world's tussle
And come out a perfect Man,
Intellectual gladiator,
To the joy of his creator
Wearing wreaths of laurel spun,
Saw I manhood in my son.

I am old,
Very old
As the most beloved apostle,
And alas! I find that cold
Is the whistle of the throats,
And the laughing of the waters,
And the glances of the daughters
Of the sky,—the stars,
And the lone song of the sea,
And the fleck of cloudland bars,
And all beautiful other things
That in this glad world be,
And thrill our hearts' most sentient
strings.

Dead and dull is my heart and done,
But like the radiance of the sun
In our brilliant country spaces,
Another light of life begun
In the brilliance of my Son.

He doth have
His mother's eyes,
Eyes, true eyes,
Where purest truth transparent lies,
Will he have his father's eyes
Spoiling the resin and the spices
That are flecks that mar the amber?
Homo! he can not be more.
And when I have gone ashore
And his little children clamber
On my grave-mound may he say,
As woman might "Ah well-a-day!
I have been loved. His race is run,
Truer sire I think was none,—
Don't forget I am his Son."

HUNTER DUVAL,
Author of the *Ennarrado*, a Drama, &c.

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tario st.

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and active girl to wash bottles and scrub

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vant, immediately, well recommended. Apply at

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have good references. Apply at RAVENSBORO,

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Cabinetmakers; constant work.

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general hand. Apply to R. MITCHELL & CO.,

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WANTED, a Strong Boy.

1207 St. Catherine st.

WANTED, a Book-keeper.

Apply box 437, P.O.

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TWO HARNESS MAKERS.

Apply to

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Saddler and Harness Maker,

No. 46 Bonaventure street, Montreal.

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two strong respectable girls, housecleaning by the

day. Address WOKK, "Witness" Office.

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traveller well acquainted, north and west of To-

rontario, a situation as travelling for books and shoes; good

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real.

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person, a good seamstress, and experienced as

governess to children, desires a situation, or one as

governess to one or two children not under 4

years old; no objection to travel.

Address GUYVERE-S, "Witness" Office.

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tion as Resident Governess to very young child,

to teach English, French, sewing and laundry work;

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real.

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missioner, by a young man, willing to assist in light

housework; good references. Address C. T. P. O. Box 564, Mont-

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years of age. Address Mrs. S. P. SMITH, Post Office,

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brushes, palette, paint, etc. Finder will confer a favor

by sending address to HARRY GARY, artist, 35 St.

Joseph street.

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iam and Adairville, on the 15th inst., a Leather

satchel containing three books. The finder will

return it to the owner, or send it to the ad-

dress of the owner, which is written on the satchel and

in the note book.

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Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.40 a.m.

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St. Albans Vt., Oct 24th 1881.

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Arrive Ottawa, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

Leave Ottawa for

Montreal, 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Arrive Montreal, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

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Arrive Ottawa, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

Leave Ottawa for

Montreal, 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Arrive Montreal, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

Leave Montreal for

Ottawa, 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Arrive Ottawa, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

Leave Ottawa for

Montreal, 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Arrive Montreal, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

Leave Montreal for

Ottawa, 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Arrive Ottawa, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

Leave Ottawa for

Montreal, 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Arrive Montreal, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

Leave Montreal for

Ottawa, 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Arrive Ottawa, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

Leave Ottawa for

Montreal, 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Arrive Montreal, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

Leave Montreal for

Ottawa, 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Arrive Ottawa, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

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Montreal, 8.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.

Arrive Montreal, 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.

Leave Montreal for

