

THE WANDERING JEW.

EUGENE SUE'S
GREAT TALE OF THE JESUITS
AND LABOR REFORM.

(Condensed for the Witness)

PART SECOND.—THE CHARTERMENT.

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

The indicated window was easily recognized. It was high and broad; a sort of shade surmounted it, for this window had once been a door, since walled in to a third of its height. It was protected by bars of iron, pretty far apart.

Since some minutes, the rain had ceased. The moon breaking through the clouds, shone full upon the building. Agriola, approaching the window, saw that the room was perfectly dark; but light came from a room beyond, through a door left half open.

The smith, hoping that Mdlle. de Cardoville might be still awake, tapped lightly at the window. Soon after, the door in the background opened entirely, and Mdlle. de Cardoville, who had not yet gone to bed, came from the other chamber, dressed as she had been at her interview with Mother Bunch. Her charming features were visible by the light of the taper she held in her hand. Their present expression was that of surprise and anxiety.

The young girl set down the candlestick on the table, and appeared to listen attentively as she approached the window. Suddenly she started, and stopped abruptly. She had just discerned the face of a man, looking at her through the window.

Agriola, fearing that Mdlle. de Cardoville would retire in terror to the next room, again tapped on the glass, and, running the risk of being heard by others, said in a pretty loud voice: "It is Agriola Baudouin."

These words reached the ears of Adrienne. Instantly remembering her interview with Mother Bunch, she thought that Agriola and Dagobert must have entered the convent for the purpose of carrying off Rose and Blanche. She ran to the window, recognized Agriola in the clear moonlight, and cautiously opened the casement.

"Madame," said the smith, hastily, "there is not an instant to lose. The Count de Montbrun is not in Paris. My father and myself have come to deliver you."

"Thanks, thanks, M. Agriola!" said Mdlle. de Cardoville, in a tone expressive of the most touching gratitude; but think first of the daughters of General Simon."

"We do think of them, madame, I have come to ask you which are their windows."

"One is on the ground-floor, the last on the garden-side; the other is exactly over it, on the first story."

"Then they are saved!" cried the smith. "But let me see?" resumed Adrienne hastily. "The first story is pretty high. You will find, near the chapel they are building some long poles belonging to the scaffolding. They may be of use to you."

"They will be as good as a ladder, to reach the up-stairs window. But now to think of you, madame."

"Think only of the dear orphans. Time presses. Provided, they are delivered to-night, it makes little difference to me to remain a day or two longer in this house."

"No, mademoiselle," cried the smith, "it is of the first importance that you should leave this place to-night. Interests are concerned, of which you know nothing. I am now sure of it."

"What do you mean?"

"I have not time to explain myself further; but I conjure you, madame, to come. I can wrench out two of these bars; I will fetch a piece of iron—"

"It is not necessary. They are satisfied with locking the outer door of this building, which I inhabit alone. You can easily break open the lock."

"And in ten minutes we shall be on the boulevard," said the smith. "Make yourself ready, madame; take a shawl, a bonnet, for the night is cold. I will return instantly."

"M. Agriola," said Adrienne, with tears in her eyes, "I know what you risk for my sake. I shall prove to you, I hope, that I have as good a memory as you have. You and your adopted sister are noble and valiant creatures, and I am proud to be indebted to you. But do not return for me till the daughters of Marshal Simon are in safety."

"Thanks to your directions, the thing will be done directly, madame. I fly to rejoin my father, and we will come together to fetch you."

Following the excellent advice of Mdlle. de Cardoville, Agriola took one of the long, strong poles, that rested against the wall of the chapel, and, bearing it on his robust shoulders, hastened to rejoin his father.

Hardly had Agriola passed the fence, to direct his steps towards the chapel, obscured in shadow, than Mdlle. de Cardoville thought she perceived a human form issue from one of the clumps of trees in the convent-garden, cross the path hastily, and disappear behind a high hedge of box. Alarmed at the sight, Adrienne in vain called to Agriola in a low voice, to bid him beware. He could not hear her; he had already rejoined his father, who, devoured by impatience, went from window to window with ever-increasing anguish.

"We are saved," whispered Agriola. "Those are the windows of the poor children—one on the ground-floor, the other on the first story."

"At last!" said Dagobert, with a burst of joy impossible to describe. He ran to examine the windows. "They are not grated!" he exclaimed.

"Let us make sure that one of them is there," said Agriola; "then, by placing this pole against the wall, I will climb up the first story, which is not so very high."

"Right, my boy!—once there, tap at the window, and call Rose or Blanche. When she answers, come down. We will rest the pole against the window, and the poor child will slide along it. They are bold and active. Quick, quick! to work!"

"And then we will deliver Mdlle. de Cardoville."

Whilst Agriola placed his pole against the wall, and prepared to mount, Dagobert tapped at the panes of the last window on the ground floor, and said aloud: "It is I—Dagobert."

Rose Simon indeed occupied the chamber. The unhappy child, in despair at being separated from her sister, was a prey to a burning

fever, and unable to sleep, watered her pillow with her tears.

At the sound of the tapping on the glass, she started up, affrighted; then, hearing the voice of the soldier—that voice so familiar and so dear—she sat up in bed, pressed her hands across her forehead, to assure herself that she was not the plaything of a dream, and, wrapped in her long nightdress, ran to the window with a cry of joy. But suddenly—before she could open the casement—two reports of fire arms were heard, accompanied by loud cries of "Help! thieves!"

The orphan stood petrified with terror, her eyes mechanically fixed upon the window, through which she saw confusedly, by the light of the moon, several men engaged in a mortal struggle, whilst the furious barking of Spoilspoor was heard above all the incoherent cries of "Help! help! Thieves! Murder!"

(To be Continued.)

SLEEP.

BY THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

Thou best of all God's choicest blessings—Sleep;

Better than earth can offer—wealth, power, fame.

They change, decay; thou always art the same.

Through all the years thy freshness thou dost keep;

Over all lands thine even pinions sweep.

The sick, the worn, the blind, the lone, the lame,

Hearing thy tranquil footsteps, bless thy name.

Anguish is soothed, sorrow forgets to weep;

Thou open'st the captive's cell and bidst him roam.

Thou giv'st the hunted refuge, freest the slave,

Show'st the outcast pity, call'st the exile home.

Beggar and king thine equal blessings reap.

We for our loved ones wealth, joy, honors, crave.

But God, He giveth His beloved—Sleep.

—Century.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A QUEER TRUNK.

One day Laura and her sister Gertrude were looking at pictures together. They came to a picture of an elephant, which pleased Laura very much.

"Oh, what a funny nose!" she said, laughing.

"None! That isn't his nose! That's his trunk," said Gertrude, who is ten years old, and knows a great deal, of course.

Laura was silent a moment, and her little face looked sadly puzzled. Then she said, with a sigh:

"Well, I don't see how he can get his clothes into that thing!"—*Youth's Companion.*

"NEED I GO TO SCHOOL?"

"Oh, father, need I go to school?" said Johnnie, one morning, as his mother was getting him ready. "I don't understand books, I never shall. I had rather cut wood with you in the bush, and work ever so hard."

"Johnnie, how did we tell that big tree yesterday?" asked his father.

"A stroke at a time, and keeping at it," answered the boy.

"Exactly so," said his father. "A word at a time, and keeping at it, will make you a good reader; a syllable at a time, and keeping at it, will make you a good speller, a sum at a time, and keeping at it, will make you good in figures; a thought at a time, and keeping at it, will make you master the hardest book in the world. A patient keeping at it, Johnnie, and you will be a scholar."

"Is that all?" asked Johnnie.

"All," said his father.

"I do not know but I can do that," said Johnnie. And before six years from that time he stood first in the highest class at school.

FLEXIBLE STONE.

A contributor to the *Christian Union* describes a flexible stone as "a geological curiosity." If the reader has a chance to see the splitting of granite with wedges, he will gain some idea of the flexibility and elasticity of that variety of stone, which is, nevertheless, by no means equal to that of the stone mentioned below; but asbestos can be woven, and the fibres of amianthus are as soft as silk.

This geological curiosity is in the office of the acting chief clerk of the War Department at Washington. It is a piece of stone weighing about one pound; thirteen inches in length, two and a half inches in width, and one-third of an inch thick.

There is no doubt about its being a genuine stone, but it nevertheless possesses the flexibility of a piece of India rubber. When taken in the hand and shaken in the direction of its flat surface, it will bend backward and forward with a dull sound. The movement is more of a laxity in the adhesion, apparently, than an elasticity.

When held horizontally by one end, the other drops and remains in that position. With the two ends supported on rests, the free centre can be pressed one-half inch below the middle line. With one end held firmly on the desk, the other can be bent upward over one inch.

The movement is not confined to the one direction,—in the plane of the flat surface,—but the entire stone seems to be constructed on the principle of a universal joint, with a movement perceptible in all directions under pressure. This is what is known as itacolumite, or elastic sandstone. It is stated that a whole mountain of it exists in Southern Nevada, a short distance east of Death Valley.

THE "I WILLS" OF SCRIPTURE.

COMPILED BY MRS. E. H. RICHES.

Wednesday, April 9.

DIVINE MERCY.

I will have mercy and not sacrifice.—Matt. xii. 7.

For Thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon Thee.—Ps. lxxvi. 5.

Boys, READ GOOD BOOKS. There are few forces more powerful in the shaping of character than those which spring from reading. "Robinson Crusoe" has sent thousands of boys to sea, and other books less wholesome have sent thousands to prison; many a youth has been inspired to noble aims and a useful life by the help of a good book. A distinguished scientist says that a single book which fell into his hands during boyhood gave him "a twist towards science."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

"LADY HELPS"—A LADY CANVASSEER FOR A SALOON—A STEP-MOTHER'S RIGHTS.

LADY HELPS.

EDITOR HOME.—I often wonder why so many ladies put up with the irresponsible and inefficient servants that are to be found in all our houses at the present time. Many of them are so impertinent and lazy that for one will tolerate them more than I can help. Besides a kitchen servant, I have a lady help; a young lady of refinement and education, who from loss of parents, or perhaps financial reverses of the family, has to seek employment in the outside world. Such an one I have had in my house for nearly three years, and would not care to be without her. Her duties are to attend to the children and their wardrobes, part of the mending or sewing of the family and to dust and keep in order the upper part of my house. Nothing mental is expected or demanded, and she sits at our table and in the evening joins the family circle as a daughter would do. She is a companion to my mother and a resourceful guardian for my children, who, when she takes them for their daily walk, I feel sure is watching over them carefully.

This is a life that is opening to vast numbers of young ladies, who will not only do comfortable housework far better than in stores or as governesses, but where an income more than sufficient to dress them well can be obtained. Of course, such a lady is entitled to consideration and respect by the lady of the house, such as she would ever hope her own daughter would receive. I am sure if ladies would but try help of this kind, they would not only give comfortable homes to many educated young ladies, but relieve our houses of the worthless trash that the average servant girl is now becoming, and still a want to tell in our home life.

MARRIAGE.

IS HE ON THE RIGHT SIDE?

DEAR EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT.—A painful incident came under my notice the other day that I cannot refrain from writing about. What think you, dear Home, of a young man and woman, both of them of the village? One of the fair daughters came through our community canvassing for her mother, to obtain names for her petition for license to sell liquor in the village. What a disgrace to our sex! I have often heard of young ladies going around petitioning against it, but never have I seen a lady using such a disgraceful line in favor of it. I would like to know if there are any more like her than human beings, and I am sure so many of our homes in Canada. Surely we must wake up if the daughters of our country are to have a name to this disgrace. Oh, daughters! let our influence be for the glory of God and the uplifting of our fellow-men. But painful as it was to know the errand of my young sister, I was really glad to notice that she was signed merchants of the place, men who lead in business. Why do they not use their influence to keep their village pure? Surely their wives and daughters are not so stupid. I did not know of this. Some of the men are the sons of staunch temperance fathers. Sunday-school teachers too in the community. How can they tell their pupils to keep from temptation when they help to put the temptation in their way. The plea is it will be sold away, and a woman will keep a quieter house; why not help her?

Yes, people will murder and steal. Are you going to lend your influence to help them? The reasoning is the same. If your name will help to get the saloon then I consider you as guilty as the one that passes the devil's glass across the bar.

Of course the majority of names were those who are known not to have temperance principles, but why should we sign names belonging to Sunday-schools and churches and men of standing mix up their names with such men. Some of them have said to me that the high license system is reducing the traffic, and why not help it in such a way? I would like to know if there are any more like her than human beings, and I am sure so many of our homes in Canada. Surely we must wake up if the daughters of our country are to have a name to this disgrace. Oh, daughters! let our influence be for the glory of God and the uplifting of our fellow-men. But painful as it was to know the errand of my young sister, I was really glad to notice that she was signed merchants of the place, men who lead in business. Why do they not use their influence to keep their village pure? Surely their wives and daughters are not so stupid. I did not know of this. Some of the men are the sons of staunch temperance fathers. Sunday-school teachers too in the community. How can they tell their pupils to keep from temptation when they help to put the temptation in their way. The plea is it will be sold away, and a woman will keep a quieter house; why not help her?

WIN THEIR LOVE.

EDITOR HOME.—"An Anxious Enquirer's" letter has brought me to my feet, so to speak. It is a question full of difficulties but not, I think, without the possibility of a happy solution. Children differ widely, of course, but all are susceptible, more or less, we will agree, to a warm, true, honest love that stands with them to protect them from every peril. "An Anxious Enquirer" may have entered upon her care of these little ones full of loving thought for them. But now in the bright light of every day association, she throws upon all these, she doesn't feel just the same towards them. "They themselves have wanted away my love," you say. Yes, quite true, but don't let them. Never mind what they may say, but they must always be treated as friends in you (distinguish between dislike or indifference and disapproval). See that a doll made for them when they are young, or a picture of one of them, bright spring days arranged a picnic all unalike for them; dress a doll some day (only a very inexpensive one, perhaps) and make it sit in a chair when the little girl runs in from school, denying herself a new spring bonnet if need be to provide little pleasures for the children.

If your husband disapproves of any corrections from you, I would say attempt none and see as few faults as possible except they may be the kind you can correct quietly without the children knowing it. Remember the old saying, "A soft answer turneth away wrath." If this plan of self-sacrifice, which may need years to reach completion, appears hard and if no response from your heart comes to help the performance of these acts, do it all because you love your husband and for the love of him who has said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not for such is the kingdom of heaven."

"A STEP-MOTHER'S PERPLEXITY."

The letter of "An Anxious Enquirer" in the *Witness* of March 24th, tells a sad tale, and shows clearly how the happiness of a home may be ruined by mistaken theories as to the training of children—especially stepchildren. I am the father of four children, the youngest and new in his terms, who have been under the care of a stepmother for more than ten years, and have been, though I say it who should not, well brought up, and as fondly attached to their stepmother as other children are to their mothers.

In the hope that your correspondent's husband may see this and be led to try our plan, I give you some of the principles we adopted at the start, and have tried steadily to live up to.

Before their stepmother came, and several times after, I explained to those of the children obedient to me and to them, told them of their need of some one to love and teach and care for them, impressed upon them the necessity for authority and obedience, and made them understand clearly that they were to obey their stepmother just as they did me, that if they did not she would have to punish them, and that their happiness and here, as well as mine, depended on how they obeyed her.

Then my wife and I agreed that each should exercise necessary discipline quite independently of the other. When the use of correction she was to prescribe or administer it, and not refer the case to me and vice versa. From the first there was no appeal allowed on the part of the children from one to the other. If one differed from the other, which of course sometimes happened, the difference was discussed privately so that the children should not know of it. If one of the children made a request of either about which there was any uncertainty as to what the other might think, the answer would be, "I'll see what your ma (or pa) thinks of it." Time would then be gained for thought and consultation. If they had been refused by one, and had gone afterwards to the other, they were generally detected by the question, "What does your ma (or pa) say?" and so on. If they were refused by one, and had gone afterwards to the other, they were generally detected by the question, "What does your ma (or pa) say?" and so on. If they were refused by one, and had gone afterwards to the other, they were generally detected by the question, "What does your ma (or pa) say?" and so on.

The soundness of these principles has been proved by the results. If they carried out they would secure the peace and happiness which are possible only in a well-disciplined home. It is as absurd to expect a stepmother to live with and bring up children over whom she has no authority as it is to expect a mother to have a right to, as it would be to expect a school-mistress to refer all her difficulties with her scholars to their parents or the trustees. It is not fair to put a woman in a sensitive and conscientious position and then to expect her to utterly impossible to discharge the duties she owes herself and the children in her charge, and there is no surer way of wrecking the home and ruining the children than to do so. Divided authority will make discipline impossible, and with children such as "step-mothers" evidently are, life without discipline will soon be unbearable. The father should either give the stepmother her full rights and see that she gets them, or send his children away and put them in charge of some one whom he can trust with the necessary authority to properly train and discipline them. But before such a step becomes a necessity it would surely be wise to try a plan recommended alike by reason and experience.

NOTHING FERMENTED ALLOWED.

I do not think fermented wine was used by our Lord at the instituting of the Supper, for, so far as we know, he used what was prepared for the Passover and every student of the Bible knows that nothing fermented was allowed at that time. The strict Jews of to-day, if they cannot afford the fermented juice of the grape to celebrate their Passover use the juice of steeps raisins. HUGGILL.

Business Cards.

B. B. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivaled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B. B. B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

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Weekly Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th.

WINDSOR HALL (ANNEX).
EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING
"HEAVENLY LOVE."
Hours 2 to 6 and 8 to 10.30 p.m. Admission, 25c.
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SATURDAYS FREE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10th.

THE FAMOUS CANADIAN
JUBILEE SINGERS, who travelled extensively through Europe, and singing before members of the Royal Family and to large audiences in Toronto for the past three weeks, will appear in Montreal, in the

QUEEN'S HALL.

Thursday Evening, 10th April.
The concert is for a benevolent object, and is therefore worthy the patronage and charity of the Christian public of this city.

Mr. JACK COBBIN, the great black singer, will render several choice selections. "Old Black Joe," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," etc.

Reserved Seats, 75c.

At Northmead.

General Admission, 25c and 50c.

"EASTER FANCIES."
Remember that on THURSDAY, April 10th, you may buy delicious Home-made Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Candy, or gather some exquisite flowers in the Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 101 McGill street. Master EMILIE KILLEN, the pianist, and other attractions afternoon and evening. The "Willie Fiasco" will be used on this occasion. Admission, 10 cents.

CARPENTERS.
A Public Meeting of the English-speaking Carpenters and Joiners of Montreal will be held in the Hall, No. 46, Ottawa Building, 240 St. James street, on THURSDAY, April 10th, to discuss the proposed nine hour movement. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock p.m. All are invited.

MIZPAH LODGE.
No. 2, L.O.O.F.
The regular meeting of the Lodge will be held on THURSDAY, April 10th, at 8 o'clock, in the Oddfellows Hall, 609 Craig street. Members of all sister lodges cordially invited. Every member requested to be present as business of importance will be transacted. Business—Amending the By-laws.

By order of the N. G.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
The regular quarterly meeting of the St. George's Society will be held at the Home, 120 St. George street, on THURSDAY, April 10th, at 8 o'clock p.m. A full attendance is particularly requested.

BEENARD REED, THOMAS HIAM.
Secretaries.

The date and place of the Annual Session will be duly advertised in the daily press.

A. O. U. W.
Pays \$2,000 to Beneficiaries.

The regular meeting of Federation Lodge, No. 594, will be held in the lodge room, 101 McGill street, on THURSDAY, April 10th, at 8 p.m. Every member is requested to be present as business of importance will be transacted. Business—Amending the By-laws.

LECTURE BY DEAN CARMICHAEL.
"The Early Frenchman and Englishman in America."

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL ROOM, Thursday, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets at door, 25c.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11th.

M. A. A. A.
DRAMATIC CLUB.
Wants Phillips' 3 Act Comedy "PAUL'S RETURN."

Friday evening, April 11th. Place at 609 St. James street, 222 St. Catherine street. Tickets 50c. All seats reserved.

D. J. WATSON.
Hon. Sec.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE CO.
(LIMITED).

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Athletic Club House Co. Limited, will be held in the Montreal Gymnasium, 155 McGill street, on FRIDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of APRIL, 1890, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, to receive statements of affairs, and for the transaction of all competent business.

JAS. G. ROSS.
Hon. Sec. Treas.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Charles Chisholm is now in the city, and expects to spend a few weeks here. He is the guest of his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Moore, 14 Park avenue. Mr. Chisholm will preach to-night at eight o'clock and next Sunday night at seven in St. John's Church (Russell Hall).

Miss May Houghton, of Montreal, has attained the success her persevering efforts deserve. After arduous study at Julian's studio in Paris this young lady has had the honor of having one of her pictures hung in the Salon in Paris. Montrealeers ought to feel proud of their compatriot.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier is writing a pamphlet of over a hundred pages on the race question. This is intended to serve as a conclusive argument against the assertions of the recent pamphlet signed "Quebec Loyalist," which charged the present Government with opposing the Protestant minority, and will be previously circulated both in French and in English.

CITY ITEMS.

Upper St. Denis street residents suffered last week from another flooded cellar epidemic.

Mr. W. Moore, manager of the Dominion Shaking Rink, has taken a \$10,000 action of damages against Mr. George Marshall, secretary for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Women and Children on account of alleged statements calculated to injure his reputation.

At the Easter vestry meeting of St. Mark's Church, Longueuil, Mr. P. W. J. Gear was re-elected clerkman's warden. Mr. R. A. Kydd, people's warden, Mr. T. P. Butler, J.C.D.C.L., and Mr. J. H. Gear, lay delegates to synod, and Mr. J. J. McGuire and Mr. Wm. Jones, alternates.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.
With large type or cuts, 2¢ per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reduction to Clubs, Northern Montreal, 25¢; 15 copies to one address, \$2.25; 30, \$4.40; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12.00.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890.

MONTREAL PEOPLE will go a long way with the aldermen to secure the abolition of mud. They have heard of too many civic lunches at corporation quarries, however, to take just every word spoken at an enjoyable lunch as clear evidence that there is to be no more mud. It is not what aldermen call a "generous" Finance Committee that we are to look to for deliverance from mud—rather to a judicious Road Committee. If there were not so many cooks—if Mr. St. George's ideas of system were followed, there would be a better chance of the fulfilment of the happy visions of these lunching aldermen. The Road Committee has done much, but that only reveals how very much remains to be done ere our streets are free from mud.

Mr. MERCIER has confided to the Mayor of Montreal his longed-for desire to reduce the number of licensed bars in this city, adding deprecatingly, and, as the Mayor says, very truly, that of course nothing can be done till another session. We are receiving daily from various sources, and we presume others are too, information as to the good things Mr. Mercier is willing, yea, anxious, to do for the country—if only he is again returned to power. One of his rumored plans is to force a number of English speaking Protestants upon French-speaking constituencies to aid him, when elected, in husbanding the resources of the province which, without their aid, he might squander. The only value we attach to any of these rumors is as evidence that the elections are not far distant.

By a MAJORITY OF THIRTY-SEVEN the representatives of the people have ratified the increased duties and the repudiation of the standing offer of reciprocity to the United States. The only people whose requests in regard to the tariff have not been listened to are the farmers, whose institutes throughout Ontario declared that the tariff was a great burden and demanded a reduction of the duties upon the necessities of life, such as iron, steel, cottons, woollens and so forth. Instead of reducing the duties the Government has increased them and has added greatly to the burdens not of the farmers but of every class but the manufacturers, who receive the subsidies. The time is not so very far off when these tariff changes, along with all the other acts of the Government, will have to be submitted to the electors for approval, and it will then be seen whether the farmers are blind to their own interests.

IN THE CASE OF THE WOMAN killed at the level crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway at Longueuil street the jury have brought in a verdict holding the Grand Trunk Railway Company responsible for her death, and recommending that immediate steps be taken by the Company to guard against accidents by providing bridges. This verdict is an improvement on the familiar old stereotyped form, "imputing blame to no one," as it sets clearly before the public the fact that a life has been needlessly and wantonly crushed out, in a hideously cruel fashion and for no other reason on earth but that the killing of people costs the railway companies little or nothing while reasonable means of prevention would cost a good deal.

This verdict is, we suppose, as strong as the jury could make it, but the weakness, the futility of such verdicts is that nothing comes of them. No legal prosecution follows upon them because a corporation has no neck to stretch any more than it has a soul to lose. The recommendations of juries are very seldom enforced by the authorities, and so the verdicts are, as a rule, utterly fruitless. The relatives of the victims in such cases have good grounds for actions for damages against the Company, and though they are generally successful, yet it is absurd to regard penalties involving a mere payment of money as sufficient for the crime of causing deaths wantonly. Such a penalty can neither repay the loss of the sufferers nor act as a deterrent to the Company. Surely, it is time public opinion should express itself and find embodiment in legislation against the evils of level crossings, at least in cities. How much longer will Canadians consent to sacrifice their lives as tributes to railway dividends.

THE BILL INTRODUCED by Senator Hale in the United States Senate for the express purpose of preventing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from carrying American freight through from the West for shipment by Canadian ports, by imposing duties upon such goods on re-entering the United States, is a most discreditable one to all concerned. It is in effect a breach of faith with this railway company, which has built a very

useful and necessary piece of railway through a country which would otherwise have remained with but little railway development. It also amounts to a suspension of the bonding system at one point of the frontier. Canada is, of course, extremely unlikely to cut off her nose in order to spite her face by retaliating. But if she did so or threatened to do so the farmers of the Western States, whom the Republicans are at present trying to conciliate, would be the chief sufferers from the withdrawal of Canadian railway competition for through freight which would result in higher rates. If American through freight can be most cheaply carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway and shipped via Canadian ports to Europe the people who will benefit by it to a large degree will be the American farmers in the West. The American Government will, therefore, in virtually prohibiting the Canadian Pacific carrying American freight to Canadian ports prevent American farmers, who are confessedly in need, from reaping the advantage of lower rates which would be brought about by the keenest competition of the railways. The principal effect of the passage of Mr. Hale's bill would be to force the trade which was expected to pass through Maine to take the hardly longer route by the Intercolonial.

MONSIEUR DE MONTREAL.

My Lord of Montreal is the title by which the excellent Roman Catholic Archbishop of this diocese is known, and we are always ready to concede to any man any ornamental designation with which custom may adorn him. It seems, however, that the present Government of Quebec, which the Liberals of this Province have been fooled into supporting as a Liberal Government, regards this gentleman as the actual lord of the city. The Mayor, the ruler elected by the people, has to go to the Government almost on bended knee to ask for the rescinding of its despotic decree, by which this municipality has been invaded and dismembered for ecclesiastical purposes, and the answer he gets is the all-sufficient one, "The Archbishop wanted it." If the Mayor can get the lord of Montreal to change his mind it will be all right, but if not, why then it counts for nothing that the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners object and are legally damaged, that the City Council objects and is legally damaged, and that the Legislature was never asked; my Lord of Montreal must be obeyed. Mr. Mercier called the Crown a robber because it took possession of an estate which had no owners. What is he who has with the irresponsibility of a Czar despoiled a city at the behest of, and on the behalf of, a prelate? Mr. Mercier seems to feel safe in abjuring the Liberalism, the pretence of which put him into power, in proclaiming his alliance with the liquor traffic, in repelling acts against political corruption, in trading off public property and public money for political support if only he can secure the good-will of the hierarchy to whose absolute sway he is evidently ready to subject the whole government of the country. In return for all this subservience he has the ghostly benediction of the Church. He never builds a bridge but the little bells tinkle and the holy water flows, and when he starts a school the Pope's blessing on it comes back by return of mail. What cares he, then, for Mr. Mayor and for the School Commissioners. My Lord of Montreal may yield to the appeals of his loving sheep. The Church generally knows when to bend. We half hope he will not. It is about time we knew in Montreal whether we are a free city, or an appendage of a prince bishop such as was common in the old feudal times.

THE MCGILL COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The late gifts to McGill University open up to Montrealeers proud of their city magnificent visions of architectural adornment. The existing College buildings, with the additions now contemplated, taking in the fine theological buildings adjoining, and the magnificent Royal Victoria Hospital, which will practically belong to the same group, will form a constellation of monuments to the patriotism of Montreal's merchants which will form one of the principal charms of our city to future visitors. It is a matter of practical importance that no such advantage should be lost. Unfortunately there is no point from which they can be well seen, and no way by which the passing stranger can easily drive past them. By the acquisition of the Frothingham property for park purposes, and opening up through it from the head of University street the Park drive originally contemplated, a way would be made by which the hospital, at least, could be well seen, and, unless forbidden, the natural drive thither would be through the College grounds. Now that large sums are about to be spent on new buildings, it is desirable that some general design should be adopted, to be filled in by degrees. Probably no university anywhere has a better situation for the display of lordly buildings, but the best advantage cannot be taken of this favorable circumstance by the gradual and economical process of adding room to room as required. The college grounds are far too small for their prospective uses. All the land contiguous to the college campus should by degrees be acquired. It is matter of general congratulation that Sir Donald Smith has acquired the Workman house for the use of the Donalds classes. We presume it will be a later

question how to enlarge the accommodation when this property becomes too small. It would be a pity to extend from the base already acquired over the college grounds. Possibly an enlargement facing University street would serve the purpose for a good while to come.

THE CORN DUTIES.

We do not know that the farmers of any section or province in Canada ever visited Ottawa and demanded of the Government protective duties upon any product. We do know that more than one body of farmers, and that the Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario, voted down the proposal in favor of higher duties upon grain or breadstuffs, that they declared that the tariff injured Canadian farmers, and that they demanded reciprocity. We are quite certain that a plebeian of the farmers would show an immense majority in favor of free trade. The Government which stands upon protection has all it can do to maintain itself in power with the aid of subsidized manufacturers and an immense army of spoilsmen of one kind and another. Even with these advantages it has to resort to the gerrymander, the revising barrister and other means of controlling the electorate in order to retain power. It is clear that the Government believes that farmers need not, like other classes, be bought by means of protective duties. They do indeed make honeyed promises at election times but they take little or no pains to fulfil their promises and they do not even give them fair play when the manufacturers come in competition with the farmers. The most barefaced example of the Government's preference for manufacturers, out of whom it can fry the fat—is that of the distiller. The Government says to the farmer, "You shall pay seven and a half cents per bushel for your corn to fatten your cattle" while the distiller shall import his free to "make whiskey first and feed his cattle afterwards." The Government thus, at the instigation of the distiller and because of his influence alone and the revenue he will bring, lays not only a temptation and a snare at the farmer's door in the shape of the whiskey manufactured from this free corn, but subsidizes the distiller as a competitor with the farmer. Competent cattle men estimate the number of cattle fed by the distilleries each year at about ten thousand. The trade and navigation returns show the total number of horned cattle exported as 102,919. Thus nearly a tenth of the whole number exported were the kind which received the premium to defeat the farmer in the market. It is plain that this is a case in which the farmer is sacrificed, and with him our most valuable exporting industry which might be enormously increased if they were put upon a par with the brewers. If the Government were to single out the farmers of any single Province and give them an advantage of seven and a half cents per bushel on corn wherewith to feed their cattle, how long would the farmers of the remaining provinces stand it? What then is the difference in that they single out the distillers of Ontario and elsewhere for this privilege? It is only recently that the farmers have commenced to see the manner in which this sop to the distillers affects them. There is already a tolerably fair prospect of an agitation among the Quebec farmers over this matter, and it is one that should not cease until fair play is done them.

SAVING THE INFANTS.

FIRST MEETING IN THE ENLARGED HOME ON GUY STREET.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Protestant Infants' Home was held yesterday afternoon in the greatly enlarged and improved building on Guy street. There was a large attendance of ladies. Bishop Bond presided, and there also were present the Rev. Dr. Barbour, the Rev. J. A. Newnam, the Rev. A. G. Upham, the Rev. James Patterson, the Rev. G. Osborne, and Dr. J. Grant Stewart, of the Medical Advisory Board. Dr. Barbour conducted the devotional exercises.

Bishop Bond complimented the lady managers upon the completion of the improvements and their effective and handsome character, and then proceeded to read the annual report. This was of a most encouraging character. There had been the serious drawbacks of measles, whooping cough and influenza, which delayed the building work considerably; the trouble connected with the temporary removal of the children to the quarters.

THE SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES.

THE BALLOT FORMS AND LIST OF STORIES ENTITLED TO VOTES IN THE LIST OF PUBLISHED "CANADIAN STORIES."

In September, when we began the publication of the Canadian stories, we announced that after six months a vote would be taken from readers on those which had not already received Province prizes, and that the three which received the highest number of votes would receive special prizes. We give below the ballot forms, which will appear in only one issue of the *Daily and Weekly Witness*.

Fill up with the numbers of the three stories selected as the best; sign and mail to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal, P.Q.

THE BALLOT FORM.

MONTREAL WITNESS.

DOMINION PRIZE COMPETITION.

—FOR—

THE SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES.

I vote for

No. _____

No. _____

No. _____

Signed _____

County _____

Province _____

Subscribers may vote for one story, or two, or three, as they wish. We prefer that they vote for three.

The three stories obtaining the highest votes will receive the subscriber's prize, a copy of Mr. Lighthall's "Songs of the Great Dominion."

Below is a list of the stories which may be voted for:

1. "Seventy Years Ago," by Eva M. Craik.
2. "Early Pioneers of Canada," by Helena Driscoll.
3. "The Corn Husk and the Physicist," by Fred Spore.
4. "Hardships of the Frozen Summer," by Flora Powell.
5. "An Adventure of John Tod," by Frederick Lyman Beecher.
6. "Two Plucky Girls," by Mary Elizabeth Smith.

7. "Moore's Adventure," by Andrew Finlay.
8. "The Faithful Engineer," by Watson J. Rowell.
9. "The Old-Fashioned Kitchen," by May L. Elliot.
10. "The Five Brothers," by Kate M. Dewar.
11. "Facha: A True Tale of Shelburne County," by Albert F. Harlow.
12. "Grandma's Experiences in '37," by Robert Mitchell.
13. "The Last Duel Fought in Canada," by Frank Nelles.
14. "Brown's Last Shot," by Katie Brown.
15. "Left to Die," by John Lathbridge.
16. "Fast in a Cave," by G. K. Thompson.
17. "An Incident of the Rebellion of '37," by Bella Peters.
18. "George Reeves' Luck," by John Charles Meach.
19. "Bide a Wee," by Lizzie McKay.
20. "A Trip to Quebec in the Early Days of Megantic," by Rebecca Coulter.
21. "The Story of Peter Barnes," by Beryl E. James.
22. "Lost in the Backwoods," by D. N. Coburn.
23. "On Lundy's Lane," by Charlie L. Bigger.
24. "An Ice Adventure," by Leonard Ross.
25. "Pioneer Life in Peel," by Frederic T. Gratton.
26. "Six Months on an Ice Floe," by Isabel M. Rooney.
27. "A Band in the St. Lawrence," by Lola Redmond.
28. "The First Glass Lantern," by Louise S. Stevens.
29. "A German U. K. Loyalist," by John Tullock.
30. "Olden House—a Tale of the Year 1557," by Bertram Robinson.
31. "Shipwrecked in Sight of Home," by Gertrude Rogers.
32. "The Paint Brush," by Louise Melroe.
33. "A Canadian Ghost Story," by Maud Forrest.
34. "Two Devoth Brothers," by Florence Byers.
35. "How We Escaped Starvation," by Bertha A. Lethrop.
36. "Peter Smith," by Lizzie Brown.
37. "Death of the Duke of Richmond," by Amy Davidson.
38. "The Great Prairie Fire of 1836," by Norman H. Carwell.
39. "A Red River Incident," by D. C. McArthur.
40. "Adventures During the Rebellion of 1837-38," by Maud Snowden.
41. "A Hurricane on the Atlantic," by May Templeton Sharp.
42. "A Prairie Fire Experience," by Ada Clark.
43. "An Adventure in the Rebellion of 1837," by Hattie Deane.
44. "The Belfast Riot," by Willie M. McPhail.
45. "La Bataille de St. Eustache," by Eleeta Labelle.
46. "Olden Times in the County of Elgin," by Clara Moore.
47. "My Boy Life," by Arthur Lawrence.
48. "Granite Styre," by Alexander G. Brown.
49. "Eagle and Salmon Trout," by Benjamin Rathwell.
50. "The Privateer," by R. E. Hubbard.
51. "My Home in British Columbia," by Catherine Thomas.
52. "James Garland," by Francis Gardner.
53. "An Indian Village," by Catherine C. Franklin.
54. "Lost on the Prairie," by Lottie Agnew.
55. "A Mining Claim," by William Hosner.
56. "Sarah Harrington," by Louis Nelles.
57. "The First Settler in Esquimaux," by John Martin.
58. "The Rev. Donald Macdonald," by Fannie Lawson.
59. "Sheffield Congregational Church," by Francois F. Burpee.

NOTRE DAME STREET VALUES.

The expropriators for Notre Dame street east met yesterday for their witnesses. The Corporation witnesses, Messrs. J. N. Levesque, A. A. Levesque, and J. N. Levesque, valued the property of J. N. Levesque at \$125 per foot. Her witnesses were not ready. The city witnesses valued Mr. Jean Levesque's property at \$1 a foot, or \$4,725; building (two story frame), \$1,077; damage to remaining land, \$150, or a total of \$2,500.35. The owner's witnesses, Messrs. S. Levesque and F. Boismenu, valued the land at \$1.25 and the buildings at \$1.50, claiming, \$3,440. The Corporation witnesses (Mr. Geo. Demery) property handed in an estimate placing the land at \$1 a foot and the cost of rebuilding, \$1,225. Total, \$2,500.35. The property witnesses valued the property at \$1.25 a foot and the buildings at \$1.50, claiming, \$3,440. In the case of Mr. L. Pelchat's property the Corporation witnesses made the bid \$1 a foot, and the alterations to building, \$3,600. Total, \$1,240. The owner's witnesses valued the land at \$1.25 and the building at \$1.50, claiming, \$2,500.35. The widening is between Frontenac and Deser streets, Hochelaga Ward.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

MESSRS. A. POULIN & CO., proprietors of the Mineral Water Depot, No. 8 Beaver Hill, are in receipt of consignments of Georgian and "Plantagenet" Mineral Waters from the Georgian Mineral Water. Has been known in this city for the past fifty years, and its efficacy is unquestionable.

ONE DORSEY OF Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine will instantly stop a severe fit of coughing.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cures sick headache.

A POSITIVE DANGER.—MR. EDITOR.—It is a well-known fact that the majority of people are inclined to look upon a cold in the head as a matter of little importance—involving at the most only a temporary inconvenience. No more disastrous mistake was ever made. The neglected cold in the head is the source of the catarrhal affections with which about seven-tenths of the people of this country are afflicted, and catarrh itself is too often the preliminary stage to consumption and death. The symptoms of catarrh are manifold, but among them may be mentioned, offensive breath; dull, oppressive headache; offensive droppings from the nostrils into the throat and bronchial tubes; deafness or partial deafness; constant hawking and spitting; weak and watery eyes; a hacking cough and feeling of general debility; ringing in the ears and frequent dizziness. These are but a few of the more general symptoms, and those who experience them should lose no time in applying a remedy—delays are proverbially dangerous, and in case of this too prevalent disease may lead to death. We offer NASEL Balm to the public as a positive cure for cold in the head and for catarrh in all its forms and stages. Nasel Balm has been tested in thousands of cases, and the cases and the testimonials prove that it is all we claim for it. It has cured other sufferers—it will cure you. It is easy to use, pleasant and agreeable, and does not require a douche, or any torturing instrument to apply it. Give it a trial, and be convinced of its great efficacy. Sold by all dealers or sent post free on receipt of price—50¢ for small or \$1 for large 4-oz. bottles, by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

found themselves in an environment foreign to their wishes could they have had a voice in the matter, was noble and Christ-like in the highest sense.

Bishop Bond pronounced the benediction, after which those present partook of refreshments, and inspected the building, the cleanliness and order of which were generally admired.

POLICEMEN AS PLURALISTS.

ALD. P. KENNEDY OBJECTS TO THEIR COMING WITH OTHER CARRIERS—DETROITIVES MUST HAVE BETTER PAY.

After appointing Mr. Auclair Deputy Recorder's Clerk, and voting six months' salary to the widow of the late Sergeant Hyman, as reported in yesterday's *Witness*, the families of the late Acting Sergeant Dimeson and Constable Laporte were voted similar sums and that of Bailiff Prevost \$200. A report was made to Council recommending that sergeants be paid \$800 and acting sergeants \$700 per annum.

The Chief remarked that something would have to be done by the detectives or the best men would leave. Several had been offered situations by the Government in Toronto. Detectives were paid \$1,000 per annum. He recommended that the chief detective get \$1,000 and the others \$900. Ald. McBride said if he had fewer detectives and paid them more, it would be better. We might do with five instead of nine. No, said the Chief, if a man lost a leg or a pair of old boots, he was a citizen and had to be attended to by the police as another who had lost \$1,000. Ald. McBride said they might send a policeman in such cases, and the Chief said he would if he got 200 more men. The Chief's recommendation to increase the detectives' salaries was adopted and sent to Council.

The Chairman (Ald. Jeannotte) announced that the applicants for positions on the force would be inspected to-morrow (Thursday) at the Drill Shed at 10 o'clock.

The Chief was requested to draw up a superannuation bill, and submit it to the City Attorney. On its becoming law, every member of the force will have to pay in or resign. This will

GET RID OF BOMBS.

The Bell Telephone Company wrote offering to equip and maintain a patrol service. It was decided to ask for other tenders.

Messrs. H. Joseph & Co. wrote offering to sell the old synagogue property at the corner of Dufferin square and Cheminville street for a police station for the sum of \$9,000. Referred to the station sub-committee.

Ald. McBride asked what they were going to do about a police station on the wharf, and the chairman said that was not decided. The Chief said several merchants favored a station at or near Central House square. Ald. P. Kennedy suggested getting the water police building, now leased to the Government for a three years' term. Left over.

Then Ald. P. Kennedy asked if it were true that certain policemen owned cars, and that at the theatres at night the policemen's carriages got the preference, thus causing intolerable rows. He maintained that these men should

EITHER BE POLICEMEN OR CARRIERS.

(Hear, hear.) Ald. McBride said: "There is no by-law against this. A policeman can be anything he likes." "He can't, and he won't," said Ald. P. Kennedy. "I move that the Chief enquire and report." The sergeants refuse information I'll give it myself. I'll put a stop to it. They must be either policemen or carriers." Ald. W. Kennedy said he would go farther. They had a lot of men keeping grocery shops. He moved that a report be made on this. They could not pay salaries to men attending to other businesses. They must have a by-law.

The Chief—if a man's wife wants to do sewing or keep a grocery are we to prevent her? Ald. P. Kennedy—Oh, no, that's not so bad. Ald. Gauthier—That is, the shoe don't fit you so tight, eh? (Laughter.)

The Chief was instructed to report.

Tenders for dark lanterns and cap numbers were received and referred to a sub-committee.

Ald. W. Kennedy, A. Dubuc and Gauthier were appointed a sub-committee on the Hochelaga police station, with instructions to confer with the Fire Committee on the building of a station there, and the Committee adjourned.

NOTRE DAME STREET VALUES.

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