

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

On Thursday the estimates for 1884-5 were laid on the table of the House of Commons by the Finance Minister. The following is a summary :

Service.	Total 1883-84.	Total 1884-85.
Public Debt (including Sinking Fund).....	\$9,156,985	\$8,921,194
Charges of Management.....	172,140	169,123
Civil Government.....	1,117,346	1,161,043
Administration of Justice.....	615,165	627,530
Police.....	13,000	15,000

Legislation	651,34
Arts, Agriculture and	

Statistics (including Census)	113,500	100,450
Immigration	520,221	526,375
Quarantine	53,166	48,466
Pensions (including Superannuation)	293,385	295,165
Militia	960,100	1,099,410
Railways and Canals		

(chargeable to In-	
come)	119,600

Public Works and Buildings, do.....	3,148,500	1,852,075
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.....	386,973	386,973
Ocean and River Service.....	211,000	231,000
Lighthouse and Coast		

Service.....	520,825
Fisheries.....	260,100

Scientific Institutions..	55,570	55,570
Marine Hospitals and Sick and Distressed Seamen.....	62,000	62,000
Steamboat Inspection..	22,000	25,000
Superintendence of Insurance Companies..	10,000	10,250
Subsidies	2,525,000	2,525,000

Geological Survey.....	60,000
Indians.....	924,400

Household.....	324,400	770,479
Mounted Police.....	416,000	470,300
Miscellaneous.....	230,573	239,564
COLLECTION OF REVENUES.		
Customs.....	779,440	798,815
Excise.....	294,025	311,295
Calling Timber.....	67,300	71,808
Weights and Measures and Gas.....	80,990	81,700
Inspection of Staples.....	3,000	3,000
Adulteration of Food..	12,000	15,000

Minor Revenues.....	10,000
Railways and Canals..	3,216,084

Public Works.....	214,210	200,435
Post Office.....	2,258,510	2,469,966
Dominion Lands (chargeable to In- come).....	147,919	151,703
Total Consolidated		

fund.....	\$31,010,327
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Redemption of Debt..	1,373,306	31,320,000
Railways and Canals...	13,733,350	11,444,100
Public Works.....	207,000	150,000
Dominion Lands (chargeable to Capital)	600,000	300,000

Total Capital....	\$15,913,650
Total	\$15,913,650

Under the head of public works and buildings, the following sums are asked for expenditure in Montreal: Drill shed, \$25,000; immigrant building, \$15,000; examining warehouse, \$28,000; Lachine Canal, \$470,000. There is also an estimate of \$25,000 to assist in defraying the expenses of the meeting in Montreal of the British Association for the

Advancement of Science. The subject is asked to make good to those

Prize Edward Island who were British subjects, the amount of duties paid by them to the United States Customs on fish and fish oil in the year 1871, under the arrangements entered into in advance of the legislation necessary to bring the treaty of Washington into force.

"THE EVIL OF THE T

The following interesting document is communicated to the French papers from the Episcopal Palace of Quebec. The work referred

to is that whose condemnation by
was recently noted by us.

EXTRACT.

"From a circular of Mgr. E. A. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, 2nd February, 1884.

"A pamphlet entitled 'La source du mal de l'époque en Canada, par un Catholique' has just been rightly condemned by Mgr. Fabre.

Bishop of Montreal. If I alone w
those pages in which the truth

should have taken no further action in this case than in regard to many other writings of the same kind. But the author, who, like a coward, hides himself by writing anonymously, and who dares to call himself a Catholic, once he has left the right path, does not respect anything: venerable priests, who should have been

protected by the tomb from insu-
serving institutions: the bishops

"If he has not dared to attack the Sovereign Pontiff directly and personally, it is not so

as from fear of compromising his

"In consequence, I rule as follows:
 "1st. I forbid the keeping, reading or lending of the above work entitled: 'La source du mal de l'époque au Canada, par un Catholique.'
 "2nd. Under penalty of suspension, *ipso facto*, every member of the clergy of the arch-

diocese must, within twenty-four
receiving the present circular, cast

"3rd. The laymen of the archdiocese who have, or who will have, the above work in their hands, must likewise cast it into the fire within twenty-four hours after being informed of the present circular, and that under penalty of

serious offence (*fante grave*).

" 5th. That part of the present circular which concerns this pamphlet shall be read at sermon time in the parishes of the city of Quebec on

the first Sunday after its receipt
ished authentically in the newspaper

The significant fact is remarked by *l'Electeur* that this important document was read in all the churches of that city except at St. Roch. "Curé Gosselin officiated at Mass, and his Vicar, Mr. Sexton, declared that the cold room which he was suffering prevented him from reading this mandement. Besides, added

Mr. Sexton, this book has not been
here, and there is no necessity

DE BRAZZA'S FAILURE.
HIS STORES RUINED BY RAIN—NATIVES AND
EUROPEANS ANTAGONIZED.

The *Paris Gauleois* publishes the

letter, dated December 7, from the Gaboon:—
"The expedition of M. de Brazza is a complete failure. Three-fourths of his stores have been ruined by rain and wet. Most of the members of the expedition have already left. M. de Brazza, by closing the Ogowe River, has excited the enmity of the German merchants who

ad carried gratis his stores in the
n the river. He has alienated

"Brazzaville no longer exists. King Makoko is dethroned and replaced by a Chief hostile to the expedition. M. de Brazza will probably be unable to organize the hostility of the natives."

to make resistance to this Chief. St

ately, is triumphant, and, thanks to M. de Grazia's mistakes, is master of the situation everywhere."

CANADIAN NEWS.

NOT A SUCCESS.—The New Brunswick Government stock farm is not a success. Last year the expenses amounted to about \$4,000 and the receipts were only \$1,500, leaving a deficit of \$2,500.

SUCCESSFUL MARINE INSURANCE.—A dividend of thirty percent has been declared on last year's operations by the New Glasgow, N.S., Marine Insurance Company, and the receipts were only \$1,500, leaving a deficit of \$2,500.

A BOHEMIAN JAR.—Two Bohemian glass-blowers went to the woods at New Glasgow, N.S., for sport on a recent Sunday. Game would appear to be scarce, for they peppered each other's persons with shot. Both were under the influence of liquor, and each tells a story of his own of the affair.

MINING.—The Brunswick mine, Tangle, N.S., last month yielded a brick of gold weighing 14 lbs., worth about \$3,200, product of 23 men's labor. Rufus Tower has sold a copper mine at Rockport, N.B., for about \$2,000, to the Hon. C. G. Goodall, President of the Nova Scotia Railway Co. of Salem, Massachusetts. The Vale Colliery, Pictou, N.S., has closed down for repairs, to take twenty-four men six or eight weeks.

NATIVE INVENTORS.—Mr. C. Flewelling, of Hampton, N.B., has invented a machine for the manufacture of friction matches, and it is patented in Canada and the United States. It is said the inventor has been offered \$20,000 for his patent. Mr. Peter McG. Chisholm, a millwright of New Glasgow, N.S., has secured a patent in England for a new kind of saw, which is said to be fully described and illustrated in the *Mining and Scientific Press* of that city.

A SMALL BOY'S FUN.—A small boy, named Miller, was loitering in a store at Carleton place, Yarmouth County, N.S., and observing a few loose grains of powder on top of a keg of gunpowder, could not resist the temptation to take them off. It happened the bung-hole was open, and the sparks from the grains entered the keg thereby. A terrific explosion wrecked the shop, causing about \$300 or \$400 damage, but fortunately one of the proprietors and another man, who were in at the time, escaped with a scorching and a scolding.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Edward S. Blanchard, whose death has been advertised in the *Witness*, was the first town clerk of Truro, N.S., after its incorporation. He was a brother of the late John S. Blanchard, one of the champions of republicanism in Nova Scotia, and a son of the late Hiram Blanchard, one of the two sole confederates elected in the Province in 1867. Mr. Blanchard was possessed of excellent literary powers, and was the author of a number of sketches of Truro which lately appeared in this paper. Mr. Alfred Fraser, one of the leading merchants of New Glasgow, N.S., son of the Hon. James Fraser, M. L. C., and a Christian gentleman of fine intellectual powers, died of consumption a few days ago, leaving a widow and small family.

A QUEER FISH.—Mr. William Main, of Cole Harbour, has on exhibition at 70 Barrington street, a peculiar fish, which he found on the outside of Cole Harbour dyke, where it is supposed that the recent gale and tide drove it ashore and killed it. The fish is 3 ft. 3 in. long, 12 inches in depth and 8 inches across, and would weigh about 70 lbs. It has a blow hole on the top of its head like that of a whale, in front of which rises a single horn, which bends over the fish's back towards the tail. This horn is about 15 inches in length. Its tail appears to be formed of twelve bones resembling coral, which are connected by a thin web. The color of this queer fish is a dark purple under the gills, while over the body it has hard white spots raised above the surface. Mr. Mann took his prize to the museum on Monday, and Dr. Honyman, after examining it, said that he was unable to locate the specimen as he had never seen a fish like it and could find nowhere any mention of anything of the sort.—*Halifax Herald*.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

AMERICAN DRIED APPLES.—56,067 tons of coal and 48,790 barrels of dried apples were entered for Customs at Port Arthur last year.

GOVERNMENT PONIES.—The 300 Government ponies, which are being wintered in the good country valley, are reported as being in good condition.

RE-DISTRIBUTION.—The Brandon *Star* is demanding a re-distribution of constituencies in the Province, so as to give Western Manitoba a voice in the Legislature in proportion to its population.

BRIDGES IN DANGER.—The *Calgary Herald* states that the bridges on the Canadian Pacific railway between that place and the Mountains are in danger of being wrecked by the spring ice shovs, the ice being already within two feet of the stringers.

MORE COAL.—The C. P. R. employees, while boring for water at the Blackfoot Crossing a few days ago, struck a ten-foot seam of coal at a depth of 350 feet. The whole district, which is half way between Medicine Hat and Calgary abounds with coal.

PRICES OF WHEAT.—The following are the quotations for the leading shipping points for round wheat:—Morris, 72c; Emerson, 75c; Regina, 75c; Brandon, 75c; Niverville, 75c; Morden, 75c; Portage la Prairie, 75c; to 72c; Brandon, 68c; Manitoba, 70c; Crystal City, 60c to 65c. Frozen ranges from 40c to 60c.

ILLEGAL STILL.—Excise officers Gouin and Bontellier, of Winnipeg, arrived in Minnedosa on January 26th, seized a still of twenty gallons a day capacity, on the premises of one Keys, three miles from town. Keys was arrested. When the officers arrived at the place they found the door padlocked on the outside, and thought there was no one in. They decided to force the door in, and on doing so found Keys and a company of men. Keys admitted that he had a still, and it was found in the cellar with a pall of yeast, ready for use. The officers are now away after several other parties, against whom information has been given. It was not generally known in town that there were illicit stills in the neighborhood, and the arrest has caused much excitement.

QUEBEC.

BRISK BUSINESS.—There are from fifty to sixty loaded teams arriving at Bishop's Crossing daily with freight for the Q. C. R. R., consisting of cedar, tamarac and hemlock, railway ties, cedar fence posts, ship knees, flat tamarac, hemlock bark, round birch and balsam timber.

A CANADIAN ABROAD.—The *Daily Sun*, of St. Louis, Missouri, speaks of Mr. R. W. Kerr, of that place, as a suitable person to fill the position of County Treasurer, at present vacant. Mr. Kerr is a native of Chaplin, Que., where his family is well known.

A LOST INDIAN.—During the stormy time last week an Indian messenger started from Otter Lake to go to a lumber shanty seven miles distant across the country on snow shoes. He unfortunately lost his way and was two days and two nights out before he succeeded in finding his destination. Both feet were badly frozen.

A WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—Mary Jane Arnold, a servant in the employ of Mr. Thomas Terrell, at "The Mackay," Black River, started to walk to her home near Coucoune village, a distance of eight or ten miles, on the 12th January. For some time previous the weather had been bitterly cold, and a large quantity of snow had fallen, making the roads very heavy and almost impassable to a pedestrian. The girl started on her perilous tramp, which led her across a bleak, storm-swept lake, against the earnest solicitations of her employer. Soaking and intimidation were alike ineffectual to detain her. About two miles from Mr. Terrell's, on Amund's Lake, the body of the unfortunate girl was found on Sunday, 13th January, frozen stiff.

Advertisements.

WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC MEN AT THE CAPITAL.—THE EXPERIENCE OF A PROMINENT DIVINE AND HIS TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

(Special Correspondence.)

The views one gets of varieties of character by looking down upon the nation's representatives from the visitors' gallery in the House of Representatives are both amusing and interesting. There sits a man beloved by his constituents and respected by his colleagues. He is honestly trying to do his duty and he evidently finds it a difficult task. At the next desk is a thorough politician. He is alert to all that is transpiring and seeks only to further his own ends regardless of the ones who save him his authority. The bald-headed individual in the fourth row has occupied that chair for years. He has never been known to make a speech, but he is always present when voting is to be done. He is a lobbyist around the appellate—vultures in disguise—are waiting, and meanwhile, occasionally working. It is a male mass and Washington is a most cosmopolitan city. It is the focal point of the nation's goodness and badness—largely the latter.

But notwithstanding this vast collection of evil there is much that is truly good and noble among the people at the great capital. There are men here who are wholly devoted to the highest good of mankind, and they are men who shine all the brighter by reason of the inferiority which they are surrounded by. Prominent among these few is the Rev. J. E. Rankin, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church. Dr. Rankin is known to every Congregationalist and most of the members of other church denominations throughout this country, while in Washington he is looked up by the inhabitants of the entire city as well as by those in authority. In conversation with the writer, not long since, he said:

"Hardly a day passes that I am not consulted by various people regarding their physical and spiritual condition. Many of them are clerics, and I am often asked to perform a duty to render all the assistance in my power to my fellow-men whenever I may find them in need of it."

"Do not these people largely interfere with your studies and other duties, doctor?"

"I have no time to spare, but I never turn a deaf ear to any inquiries. It is surprising how many persons are really suffering in this world and how many others are in great physical danger and do not know it. I meet men and women constantly who are troubled with headaches, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, occasional pains through the body, feverishness, inability to sleep well and a general lack of interest in life. They are aware that their strength is falling, but do not realize the cause. Now my long experience has taught me that there are three principal sources of trouble to one or two important organs of the body, and that only by relieving and restoring these organs can health be secured."

"And are you able to advise so as to reach them, successfully in the many cases that have come under your hand?"

"Almost always. I learned several years ago of a most unusual remedy that proved beneficial in my own family and among my friends, and I have recommended it in innumerable cases since then. This remedy is Warner's Safe Cure, and it has thoroughly cured me, as I do that the Genesee river empties in Lake Ontario."

"You say it is harmless and yet powerful, Doctor?"

"Entirely harmless and yet so powerful that I have known it to cure some terrible cases of Bright's disease of the kidneys even when in the latest stages. This is a fearful malady and is afflicting more public men to-day than any other one trouble. It starts from small beginnings such as I have mentioned to you and gradually grows to a full-blown disease. It is a scourge that all may dread."

"Do you not find, Doctor, that a weakened physical condition often puts a person in a state where he is more apt to accept the truths of the gospel?"

"No. Quite the reverse. Religion which is only aroused when sickness comes, I have found to be of a very questionable nature, and I seek to restore the health usually, before trying to attract the mind toward the truths of the gospel."

"If America possessed more men like Doctor Rankin the unhappiness in life would be greatly lessened. And it is gratifying to find one who not only desires to direct men towards Heaven, but who seeks to smooth their pathway on earth by relieving their physical troubles. That the means he employs is a wonderfully efficient one, his own experience as well as that of thousands of others in all parts of the land testifies."

"TRUTH" COMPETITION—No. 4.

HERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS THAT WILL TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SCRIPTURES.

CAN YOU ANSWER THEM ALL CORRECTLY?—LOOK AT THE MAGNIFICENT REWARDS TO BE GIVEN—THE MOST ELEGANT YET OFFERED BY "TRUTH" OR ANY PUBLISHER IN THE WORLD.

Each Competitor must send Two Dollars with Answers, whether a present subscriber to Truth or not.

FIRST PRIZE.—ONE BEAUTIFUL TRIPLE SILVER PLATED TEA SERVICE, CONSISTING OF SEVEN PIECES, more than usually goes with SILVER SERVICE. The equal of this choice and elegant Triple Silver Set can be bought at retail for much less than One Hundred Dollars. Don't miss this opportunity, you may not have another. Then see what follows.

SECOND PRIZE.—A GENTLEMAN'S SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH. A very valuable article. Try for this reward.

THIRD PRIZE.—A LADY'S SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH. One that can't be duplicated for less than about \$90. You will be more than pleased if you are successful in getting this prize. Don't delay.

4TH.—Lady's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, good value at \$30.

5TH.—Gentleman's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, retail \$27.

6TH.—Gentleman's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, retail \$19.

7TH.—Gentleman's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, retail \$18.

8TH.—Aluminum Gold Hunting Case Watch, retail \$15.

9TH.—Gentleman's Nickel Silver Hunting Case Watch, American style, retail \$12.

10TH.—Aluminum Gold Hunting Case Watch, not so valuable.

11TH.—Gentleman's Nickel Silver Hunting Case Watch, a good article.

12TH.—Gentleman's Aluminum Gold Watch—You will be pleased to get it.

13TH.—Gentleman's Nickel Silver open Face Watch. Some like it.

14TH.—Gentleman's Nickel Silver Hunting Case Watch—any one would be glad to wear it.

15TH.—Gentleman's Open Face Nickel Watch—a good timekeeper.

16TH.—Aluminum Gold Watch—a nice watch has all the appearance of a genuine Gold Watch.

17TH.—A Nickel Silver Hunting Case Watch—not so good as some of previous ones, but a good article.

18TH.—An Open Face Nickel Silver Watch—Handy to see the time, without bother of opening and closing case.

19TH.—An Open Face Nickel Silver Watch—nearly similar to 15th.

20TH.—An Aluminum Gold Watch. Something similar to those mentioned above—a good watch.

21ST.—An Aluminum Gold Watch same as above, only a trifle less valuable.

22ND.—One Dozen Triple Silver Plated Dinner Knives, extra good value, packed in neat case, retail, \$8.50.

23RD.—One Dozen Triple Silver Plated Counters Dessert Spoons, \$8.50.

24TH.—Gentleman's Open Face Nickel Watch, same style movement, retail, \$8.50.

25TH.—One Dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Knives, extra good value, packed in neat case, retail, \$7.

26TH.—Beautiful Imitation Diamond Ring, gold setting, retail, \$7.

27TH.—Fine Gold Gem Ring, retail, \$6.50.

28TH.—One Dozen Triple Silver Plated Counters Tea Spoons, \$6.25.

29TH.—A Very Pretty Gem Ring, suitable for a lady's wear.

30TH.—A Very Pretty Sugar Spoon.

31ST.—A Handsomely Engraved Butter Knife.

32ND.—A good every day Butter Knife, plain but serviceable.

33RD.—A Plain Butter Knife, Triple Plated on Steel.

34TH.—A good useful Sugar Spoon.

35TH.—Another Butter Knife, a useful article.

36TH.—Chambers' Etymological English Dictionary, 600 pages, a first class work, retail, \$1.00.

37TH.—Shakespeare's Complete Works, beautifully bound, 1,100 pages.

38TH.—A beautifully bound volume of any one of the following poets, over 500 pages each.

Burns, Byron, Campbell, Chaucer, Eliza Cook, Cowper, Goldsmith, Mrs. Hemans, Milton, Pope, Pease, Scott, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Meredith, Hood.

39TH.—Any one volume of these popular books:—

Robinson Crusoe, Last days of Pompeii, Gulliver's Travels, Gulliver's Travels, Swiss Family Robinson, Children of the Abbey, Rob Roy, The Arabian Nights, Pilgrim's Progress.

Now here are THIRTY-NINE big opportunities to get a valuable reward for a very little patient and persevering study of the Bible.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

No. ONE.—Next to Methuselah who is the oldest man mentioned in the Bible, if so, and where?

No. TWO.—Does the name of any wild man occur in the Bible, if so, and where?

No. THREE.—Who was the first king over the Israelites after their settlement in Canaan?

The above questions are propounded by the Rev. E. B. Harper, D.D., of Barrie, one of the best known and popular ministers of the Methodist Church in Canada.

This is possibly the biggest list of valuable rewards that will be offered, as heretofore the results have not been as satisfactory as could have been wished. If you don't want to answer these yourself, get some friends to do it. They will always bless you for it, as *TRUTH* is the cheapest magazine published anywhere, and yet extensive improvements may be looked for before many weeks.

Remember that each question must be answered correctly to secure a prize. And don't forget that each competitor, whether a subscriber or not, must send two (2) dollars with the answers to the Bible problems, for which *TRUTH* will be sent to any desired address for one year. Don't miss the best chance you may ever have. Bear in mind every competitor must send the two dollars for one year's subscription to *TRUTH* with his answers.

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.—This competition will only remain open till the 12th of March. Names and addresses of the prize winners will be given in *TRUTH* of the 15th March.

Don't wait till the last day, as you may be too late to get a prize.

You will find, if you don't succeed in getting a prize, that you have made the best \$2 investment you ever did in your life, as *TRUTH* is one of the few papers we can most heartily endorse for family reading. Every issue contains 28 pages of choice reading for every member of the household; also two full-size pages of newest music; two or three very fascinating serial stories; a short story; short, pointed, witty editorial paragraphs on current events; illustrations of the latest English and American fashions, with letter-press descriptions; a Young Folks' Department; Health Department; Ladies' Department; Temperance Department; Farmers' Department; besides a lot of miscellaneous reading. Yearly subscription, \$2. Single copies, five cents. Address S. FRANK WILSON, Truth Office, Toronto, Canada.

SOME PRIZE WINNERS IN PREVIOUS CONTESTS.—Mary Milliken, Leamington, Ont.; Lady's Hunting Case Coin Silver Watch, W. W. Smith, St. Agnes-de-Dundee, Huntingdon, Que.; Solid Gold Gem Ring, Mrs. M. Huntington, 514 Yonge St., Toronto, An. English Neck Chain, Miss E. McGreggor, Lambton Mills, Ont.; Silver Plated Butter Knife, Mrs. D. M. Walton, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; Gentleman's Heavy Hunting Case Gold Watch, W. W. B. Anderson, Teacher, La Tuile, St. George, New Brunswick; Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, Mrs. Hayes Clarke, Bolton Village, Ont.; Gentleman's Solid Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, H. C. Symons, corner Yonge and Shuter streets, Toronto; Lady's Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch, William Jamieson, Moorhead, Ont.; Aluminum Gold Watch, Mrs. Jno. Walker, 135 Bathurst St., Toronto; Nickel Silver Waterbury Watch, Ella M. Stratton, Peterboro', Ont.; Solid Gold Gem Ring, Gentleman's Gold Hunting Case Watch, F. Lewis, Bank of Montreal, Peterborough, Ont.; Lady's Gold Hunting Case Watch, Florence Sample, 21 Hayden street, City; Lady's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, Frederick Nicholls, of the Canadian Manufacturer, City; Gentleman's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, M. M. Connell, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Gentleman's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, A. R. Morrison, 132 Hughson street North, Hamilton; Gentleman's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, John Tall, Collegiate Institute, Collingwood; Aluminum Gold Hunting Case Watch, Thos. Crofts, 216 Ann street, London, Ont.; Gentleman's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, Robert Hall, grocer, Terrace Hill street, Brantford, Ontario; Dozen Triple Silver Plated Dinner Knives, extra good value, Mrs. R. K. Scott, Box 81, Port Hope, Ontario; Dozen Triple Silver Plated Counters Dessert Spoons, Mrs. J. M. McLennan, Box 157, Belleville, Ont.; Gentleman's Open Face Nickel Watch, Mrs. Wm. Smith, St. Catharines, Ont.; Dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Knives, extra good value, packed in neat case, M. E. Gallagher, 178 Main street, Hamilton; Beautiful Imitation Diamond Ring, Gold Setting, Frank E. Colburn, Albion, Orleans Co., N.Y.; Lady's Fine Gold Gem Ring, A. T. McKellar, Chatham, Ont.; Dozen Triple Silver Plated Counters Spoons, Mrs. Leishman, 39 1/2 Metcalfe street, Montreal, Que.

Business Cards.

R. SHARLEY & SONS

WOULD DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF VISITORS TO THE CARNIVAL TO THEIR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK, CONSISTING OF GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

WATCHES of every description, including a large assortment of RELIABLE TIMING WATCHES, with Independent Seconds and Fly Back, at all prices, from \$40 to \$260 each.

An endless variety of FANCY GOODS from the leading manufacturers in London, Paris, Vienna and New York.

JUST OPENED, ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF BALL FANS, at all prices, from \$2.00 to \$50 each.

282 and 284 NOTRE DAME STREET.

R. W. STODDART & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

41 and 41 1/2 BLEURY STREET.

Factory—13 Red Lion street, London, England.

SOLID SILVER HEAVY TOBACCO SETS, ... 90c.

SOLID SILVER THIMBLES, ... 20c.

WALTHAM WATCH CO. SOLID STRONG CASED COMPENSATION LEVER WATCHES, guaranteed by the Company for five years, \$10.

GOLD, ... \$35.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF WATCHES IN CANADA!

ENGLISH WATCHES, ... \$18, \$20, \$25.

SILVER WATCHES, strong Hunters, ... \$8.00.

An immense stock of JEWELLERY on hand from the best English manufacturers. NEW DESIGNS EVERY MONTH!

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from \$2.50 PER ACRE upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION.

THE RESERVED SECTIONS along the Main Line, i.e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PERCENT per annum, payable in advance.

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

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten percent premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES AND CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, December, 1883.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, a good Protestant General Servant, in a family of two persons. Wages ten dollars per month. Address by mail, A. W. KENNEY, Royalton, Vermont.

WANTED, a good General Servant for a small family; Protestant preferred. Apply by mail, giving references, to "Comfort," P. O. Box 2089 Montreal.

WANTED, a young girl as nurse. 39 1/2 St. Famille street.

WANTED, a first-class Jeweller. Apply to JOHN LESLIE, Ottawa.

WANTED, a Book-keeper for a Wholesale House. Apply by letter stating age, references, and salary expected, to P. O. Box 1703.

WANTED immediately, a Press- man capable of taking charge of a large press room; must have had considerable experience. Address W. MURRAY, Grip office, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED, a Teacher for Como School, with a Model School Diploma and well recommended. Address JOHN LANCASTER, Sec. Treas., Como.

WANTED, a competent General Servant for a small family; good wages. Apply at 39 Luke street.

Employment Wanted.

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

EMPLOYMENT wanted by good working housekeepers; good references. Apply at 65 St. Antoine st.

WANTED, by a young man, situ- ation as Coachman. Address J. B., "Witness" Office.

A YOUNG Girl seeks employment in a Store, where she could hold in parceling goods or otherwise. Writes legible hand, and can furnish good references. Address, STORE, "Witness" Office.

A YOUNG LADY, holding a McGill Normal School Diploma, would be willing to give instruction to a limited number of pupils at their own homes. Address H. "Witness" Office.

A RESPECTABLE Colored Man seeks a situation as Express Driver or Storeman; references given. Address DRIVER, "Witness" Office.

A SOBER, steady Man, wants position as Coffee and Spice or Paint Miller, or any position where he can make himself useful; has good references; also understands the care of horses. Address SPIKE, "Witness" Office.

Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Miscellaneous Wants, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED—A HOUSE, in the neighborhood of Sherbrooke Street, between University and Mackay streets; must be first-class in every respect. Price say from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Address House, P.O. Box 456, Montreal.

WANTED, on the 1st of May, a House or three Rooms, suitable for the "West End Private School." Apply to H. ARNOLD, at the School, 100 Mountain street.

WANTED, a good House, situ- ated between Union avenue, Sherbrooke, Drummond and Osborne sts. Rent and taxes about \$150. Address H. O. PAV, Rutland, Vermont.

WANTED, Men and Women, to start a new business at their own homes. 10c to 50c an hour made. 20 samples free. Address H. O. PAV, Rutland, Vermont.

OFFICE Wanted 1st May next on St. James street. Apply Box 1277, P. O.

To Let.

TO LET.

ST. CATHERINE STREET, No. 1756, Out- stone House, two and a half stories. Rent \$4 with furnace.

ST. CATHERINE STREET, No. 1679, Out- stone House, two and a half stories.

GUY STREET, No. 468, corner St. Lake street. Brick House, two and a half stories.

PEEL STREET, No. 206, Three Story Brick House, adjoining that occupied by Theo. Lyman, Esq. Heated with furnace.

Apply to

MACINTOSH & HYDE,

No. 22 St. John street.

TO LET,

UPPER TENEMENTS, Nos. 313 and 317 St. Antoine street, and 279 St. Martin street. Apply to MACINTOSH & HYDE.

No. 22 St. John street.

TO LET,

"PARK HOUSE," No. 11 Panel street, the property of Hugh Taylor, Esq. with the spacious ground and vineyard. Apply to MACINTOSH & HYDE, No. 22 St. John street.

TO LET, House No. 17 Lincoln Avenue, a first-class residence, 14 Rooms, Bath-room and Closet. Rent \$75 and taxes. 12 Brunswick street. First-class residence, 15 Rooms, Bath-room and Closet. Rent \$70 and taxes. Apply 21 Bonaventure street.

TO LET, first-class Residence in good repair, newly tinted and painted, modern conveniences, etc., Tarn Hall, Upper St. Urban street. Apply to Montreal Land & Mortgage Co., 151 St. James street.

STORE TO LET, with Steam Power, next door to "Witness" Office. For further particulars, apply to JOHN BEATTY, "Witness" Office.

HOUSES TO LET,

Furnished and Unfurnished, in various parts of the city, at 60 St. Antoine, Lower Lachine Road, and at Upper Lachine. For particulars, apply by letter, telephone or at office. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent, 101 St. James street.

TO LET.—Houses and Stores, in different parts of the city. R. STANLEY BAGO, 10 St. James street.

TO LET, one of those new Stores, with Dwelling above, now in course of completion, situated on the north-west corner of Metcalfe and St. Catherine streets. As the retail trade is extending West, this offers a good opportunity for a branch to some well established down town business. Apply to WALTER DRAKE, 61 St. Gabriel street.

TO LET.

Shop No. 322 St. Lawrence street, with extension. Rent \$10 a month, no taxes; immediate occupation. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, 101 ST. JAMES STREET.

TO LET, in the city, a market garden with stone house, &c. R. STANLEY BAGO, 10 St. James street.

TO LET, "THORNHURST." This well known property at Outremont, which has been occupied for some years by Adam Darling, who was vacant on 1st May next. The grounds and new house are situated on the Island of Montreal. House is in excellent order. New driving shafts &c. Can be seen any day from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. Apply to S. H. & J. MOSS, 5 & 7 Recollet st.

TO RENT, the "American House," Hotel, corner St. Joseph and St. Henry streets, near McGill, with extensive yard and stable, well known as the principal mart of the horse trade. This property is bounded by four streets and covers nearly an acre of ground. Possession 1st May next. Apply to James S. AYAN, 15 St. Henry street.

Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, House No. 749 Dor- chester street. Apply to Mr. DAKES, 43 Belmont Park.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Cottages, Nos. Drummond street, St. Catherine street, No. 2,000, compact residence. Fine Tenements, Alexander street, near Craig st. Near Brick Cottage, 80 Cadieux street. Fine Stone Residence, 696 Dorchester street. Pretty Cottages, 35 Shuter, 13, 15 Upper street. Corner Stone Residence 251 University street. Fine Garden and Cottage, 107 Guy street. Detached Villa, 254 University street.

H. H. GEDDES, 207 St. James st.

Apothecaries, &c.

DR. SMITH'S ANTHELMINTIC OR TAPE WORM REMEDY. Will infallibly remove these troublesome and disgusting parasites from the system in a few hours.

THE SMITH MEDICINE CO., 45 Bleury street.

THE MEANING OF NERVE PROSTRATION AND GENERAL DEBILITY in overworked men and women is simply a failure of fuel to run the machinery of the body. In health, the five apparatus is designed to prepare sufficient food to repair, and force to work the vital organs at a uniform expense of energy. When consumption exceeds supply, the reserve is drawn on, and the body wastes and weakens. Here is indicated the use of Dr. WHEELER'S Kilnar of Phosphates and Calcium to maintain balance of loss and gain.

RICHARD BIRKS, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 207 MCGILL STREET, (corner of Recollet).

has always on hand a large and varied assortment of DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, the most reliable kinds of HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES, a complete stock of DRUGS and CHEMICALS of the purest and best character obtainable, and

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY of the newest brands and from the most noted makers.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared under the direct superintendence of the principal.

ATTENDANCE AT ANY HOUR DAY OR NIGHT

DR. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM REMEDY invariably effective, pleasant to the taste, requires no after medication, and is a complete stock of any preparation purporting to be equally good.

THE SMITH MEDICINE CO., 45 Bleury street.

DR. SMITH'S INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF. Unequaled as an external application for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Pains and Aches of all kinds. Needs only one trial to have its value recognized. Large bottles, price 25c.

THE SMITH MEDICINE CO., 45 Bleury street.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

CARNIVAL PROGRAMME.

FEBRUARY 4th to 9th.

WEDNESDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Skating and Promenade Concert.

THURSDAY, 8 p.m.—Grand Fancy Dress Carnival introducing such novelties as:—1. Snow man, by the celebrated artist, Barford, (the first ever exhibited on this continent); 2. Ice Temple, Ice Grotto, and Fire Fountain; 3. A vast variety of illuminations under the direction of Professor Hand, of Hamilton, together with a number of other novelties. Electric Light by the American Light and Illuminating Company.

FRIDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Skating and Promenade Concert. 5 p.m.—Annual Races and Games.

SATURDAY, 8 p.m.—Grand Fancy Dress Carnival, with all the attractions of Thursday evening.

Visitors having Fancy Dresses and holding special membership tickets can take part in the grand Fancy Dress Entertainment.

Special Tickets admitting holders to all the privileges of membership, good for "Carnival Week," obtainable at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, 90 St. Francis Xavier street, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m., and at the rink from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and 1 to 6 p.m. Prices—Gentlemen, \$3.00; Ladies, \$2.00. Admission on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 50c; on the 7th and 9th (Fancy Dress Carnivals), \$1.00 for each entertainment. Tickets procurable at the Secretary's Office and at the rink.

Reserved seats for the Fancy Dress Carnivals can be secured at the Secretary's Office on and after Monday.

Shareholders' tickets and the complimentary admission to strangers will be suspended. Subscribers will be admitted on presentation of their season tickets, which are not transferable, and presentation of which by any other than the genuine holder will involve the forfeiture of the ticket and the punishment of the presenter.

Only the holders of costume tickets will be admitted by the main entrance on Drummont street. Spectators must enter by the side (lane) doors of Drummont street.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Sec. Treas.

WINTER CARNIVAL!

GRAND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT
By the MEMBERS of BARNUM'S GYMNASIUM.

AT THE GYMNASIUM, 19 University street, on FRIDAY A.P. TEN O'CLOCK, 8th February.
Doors open at 2.15, commence at 3 o'clock.
ADMISSION, 30c. Ladies and Subscribers free.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.

Dr. ZUCKERTORT, THE WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPION, will give exhibitions of CHESS PLAY on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 11th and 12th insts., in the Hall of the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, University street.

MONDAY—Simultaneous Games.
TUESDAY—Blindfold Games.
Free to commence at 7 o'clock each evening.
Admission, 50c. Ladies and Subscribers free.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS & STATUARY.
Phillips Square.

Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
ADMISSION—Non-Members 25 cts.
SATURDAYS FREE.

THE SHEDDEN COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE:
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Shedden Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, 184 St. James street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February next, at THREE o'clock p.m.

HUGH PATON, Manager and Secretary.

THE MONTREAL

Investment and Building Company.

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 St. James street, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at THREE o'clock in the afternoon for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally.

The transfer books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the meeting.

W. A. HERRY, Secy.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

ST. HENRI

FLORAL NURSERY.
Corner St. Henri and St. Germain street, St. Henri.
The proprietors desire to intimate that their Conservatories will be open to visitors and the general public every day during Carnival week. A cordial invitation is extended to all. City cars pass every few minutes.

JAMES DAY & CO.

LANDSOWNE TOBOGGAN CLUB.

Club Badges can now be had on application to Messrs. J. B. PICKEN & CO., Bankers, St. James street, opposite Post Office.

CHAS. CORISTINE, Secretary.

MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

ANNUAL RACES.

SATURDAY, 9th Inst.

On the MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS.

Under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Two mile Indian, 1 mile open, 4 mile open, 120 yards hurdle, open (heats), 100 yards open (heats), 2 mile Club Cup, 4 mile Club, green (in uniform), 120 yards hurdle, Club green (heats), 100 yards Club Cup, 4 mile open, to boys under 15.

The 4 mile race in "Merchants' Cup" series will be run at this meeting.

Admission, 25c. Pavilion, 25c extra.

D. D. McTAGGART, Hon. Sec.

N.B.—Members are requested to purchase their tickets for the Annual Dinner, \$2.50, from the Treasurer at the Club House, beforehand to avoid confusion.

MONTREAL DISPENSARY.

A Special General Meeting of the Corporation of the

Montreal Dispensary will take place at the Rooms of the Institution, 135 St. Antoine street, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving resignations from the attending medical staff and filling the vacancies thus created.

Applications for the position of Attending Physician to the Dispensary will be received by the undersigned up to the hour of the above meeting.

J. B. McCONNELL, M.D., Secretary.

THE LADIES OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution signed by the Members of the said Corporation, according to law, the Annual General Meeting of the Ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of the City of Montreal, will be held at the Asylum, No. 1415 St. Catherine street, in the said City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 13th inst., at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the Annual Election of Directors and Officers, and for the transaction of all matters and things relating to the said Corporation, which may be legally done at said meeting.

ANNE M. CORD, Secretary of said Corporation.
Montreal, 6th Feb., 1884.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week

ending Feb. 2nd, 1884, and the corresponding week of last year:—

Jan., 1884.	Jan., 1883.
DAILY:	DAILY:
Monday.....28 13,191	Monday.....29 13,686
Tuesday.....29 13,098	Tuesday.....30 13,957
Wednesday.....30 13,107	Wednesday.....31 13,558
Thursday.....31 13,106	Thursday.....1 13,588
Friday.....1 13,107	Friday.....2 13,571
Saturday.....2 13,929	Saturday.....3 13,521
Total.....79,528	Total.....81,925
Weekly.....13,000	Weekly.....13,400
Message for sale 155,000	Message for sale 162,500

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, 35c; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; Northern Messenger, 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; 25, \$5; 50, \$10; 100, \$20; Weekly Messenger, 50c; 5 copies to one address, \$2.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

First line and upward, 10c per line first insertion, and all after insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8; 5c per line each after insertion on pages 2 and 7. Annual Contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE

VISITORS!

CARNIVAL NUMBER

OF THE DAILY WITNESS

Contains, among other articles and sketches:

Three Ice Palaces.

The Carnival of 1884: a Readable Programme.

A Winter in Montreal.

The CLIMATES of CANADA, by J. Beaumont Harbord, I.L.D.

In a Curious Rink.

About Tobogganing.

How to Keep Warm.

CURLING in the OLD DAYS, by Col. Dyde, C.M.G., A.D.C.

A Snow-shoe Stroll.

About Bob-sledding.

The River in Winter.

Our CLUBS: Our Snowshoes, Curling, Tobogganing, Skating, and Hockey Clubs.

Empress Anne's Ice Palace, from Cowper's "Task."

At a Tobogganing Party.

An Indian Concert.

A Masquerade on Skates, &c., &c., with

NINETEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.

The whole beautifully engraved, and printed on fine lined paper, in wrappers ready for mailing.

FIVE CENTS.

For sale by the News Agents and Newsboys, and by the publishers.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, MONTREAL.

among the laity also, as every priest must condemn it from his pulpit. Has ever an anonymous writer since Janins attained such distinction? We do not ourselves know to what source "A Catholic" traces the ills of the time, but we have a suspicion that he has made very compromising charges against the clergy.

THE CARNIVAL OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY which was held in the office of the Company yesterday should have been held in some more spacious building, which no doubt would have been crowded to the doors for such an entertainment as that given by the chief shareholders yesterday. A bear garden would, in comparison with the meeting of this company, be a place of peace and good will. The shareholders were brave enough and angry enough to accuse one another of deceit and crime, and even to threaten with voice and hands, but to actual blows they did not come. The whole trouble was a fight between two cliques for the directorship of the Company, and the quarrel was over the possession of the valid proxies of absent shareholders whose votes would decide the elections. The old directors held the field at the close of the fight.

LONG AGO, the American officers who were employed by the Khedive of Egypt to construct for him an army expressed the opinion that it was utterly impossible to construct a fighting force out of the Egyptian fellahen. It was utterly impossible for men who for centuries have been bought and sold with their soil, and since history began have been the victims of the tax-gatherer's lash, to become soldiers, fit to fight a pitched battle, merely by being put into a uniform and drilled to march steadily. The only quality which they have is a dogged power of endurance, which enables them to resist hunger, thirst and ill-usage, but which will not sustain one in the fight like the self-reliance of the freeman whose habit of mind trains him to patriotism and self-defence. In the strange fight by which Baker Pasha has been so completely defeated, it is proved that as fighting material the Egyptian is no more to be depended on than water, and it is to be hoped that no more of these unfortunate people will be compelled to abandon their miserable homes to live a life of despair and meet dishonorable deaths.

TWO MORE OF THE PROVINCES have brought in their little bills for "better terms." Prince Edward Island and Manitoba are both represented at Ottawa by their Premiers, who happen to be both out-and-out supporters of the Dominion Government—of course no other need apply. Mr. Sullivan asks the Dominion to acquire and maintain the piers and wharves of the Island. He, at least, offers the Government something in return for the favor asked. The National Government may at least call the piers its own that it is called upon to purchase and maintain. Mr. Norquay, who carried a more recalcitrant province for Sir John Macdonald, naturally comes with a bolder demand. He wants increased subsidies, but instead of offering something in return demands control of the school lands and extension of the limits of the province. These are not the things the people of Manitoba most want. There is a deputation from the farmers of that province also at Ottawa with a very different petition, the chief item of which is the abolition of the railway monopoly. When King Pharaoh had a large surplus, and his starving people became clamorous for their share, he took value for all the advances he made, and so consolidated his power. When our Dominion is flush and the provinces are impetuous, the occasion is taken rather to weaken than to strengthen the central power.

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RELATIONS.

Ex-Judge Loranger has published, in Quebec, a pamphlet on the constitutional relations between the provinces and the Dominion, which calls for notice. The subject is not a new one, and has already been treated, at considerable length, by the same gentleman, in letters published in the Montreal press. This first pamphlet, which we are told will be followed by others, may be said to be a reproduction, in somewhat more ambitious form, of the communications already published. Mr. Loranger is so well known as a lawyer of skill and experience that it would be idle for us to say that the case, from his point of view, is ably stated. At the same time, we must confess that we fail to agree with him in his conclusions. Whatever we may think in the abstract of the dangers of centralization, yet when the question comes to be one of interpretation of the constitution we are bound to read the statute book as it is. If the intention of the legislator was to give superior authority to the Dominion Parliament, and inferior powers to the Provincial Legislatures, we fail to see what good end can be served by blinding ourselves to the fact, and obstinately refusing to acknowledge a state of things which exists. "If the pretensions of the Federal Government prevail," and the principle of the inferiority of their "Legislatures to the federal power is recognized in less than half a

century they will have been absorbed, and a legislative union, which "our Province fears with so much reason," will have taken the place of the federal "system." These words give the key to the motive which has dictated the pamphlet. We must confess that we fail to see the great danger there would be in a legislative union for French-Canadian interests. A clause enacting that the civil laws in the Province of Quebec could be changed only by the vote of the majority of the members from that province in both Houses would, we are of opinion, secure the rights of our fellow-countrymen of different origin quite as effectually as they are now. As to legislative union, Mr. Loranger, we fancy, will see it brought about long before half a century. We are hastening toward it with giant strides, and when the union will have been consummated, it will be found to have been made necessary, not by encroachments by the federal authorities on the rights of the Province, but by the established inability of the provinces to govern themselves, an unpleasant fact which is more marked in this Province than in any other, and the unwillingness of the people to bear the unreasonably heavy burden which the cost of so many legislatures has placed on the public shoulders. Mr. Loranger argues that the provinces have each yielded a certain portion of their rights, and reserved all that they did not expressly part with. Mr. Loranger does not hesitate to state that the various provinces which compose the Dominion were, before Confederation, almost sovereign states, and "that their civil, political and legislative autonomy were guaranteed to them by treaties and by imperial laws." We are at a loss to know what can be meant by these words. And we also fail to see how the passing of the Act of Confederation revived in the Province of Quebec the constitutional act of 1791. It might as well have been pretended that the suspension of the constitution from 1837 to 1840 revived the Quebec Act of 1774. The truth is that the British North America Act established a constitution complete in itself, which does not require to be read and interpreted by any previous act. What has apparently misled Mr. Loranger is a comparison between the American and Swiss federations and the Canadian confederation. "It is of the essence of the federal system," says Mr. Loranger, "that the central Government should have only the powers which are conferred upon it by the various states."

And that these latter should keep to themselves all the others." This is, no doubt, true of a confederation of sovereign states, such as the various American states were at the time of the Union. The Canadian constitution is, and was intended to be, totally different, as Sir John Macdonald very clearly pointed out during the debates on Confederation in 1865, and it surely will be admitted that no one had a more thorough knowledge of what constitution it was intended to give. Comparing Confederation with the Union of the American States, Sir John declared: "They commenced, in fact, at the wrong end." They declared by their constitution that "each State was a sovereignty in itself, and that all the powers incident to a sovereignty belonged to each State, except those powers which, by the constitution, were conferred upon the general Government and Congress. Here we have given the general Government all the great subjects of legislation. We have conferred on them, not only specially and in detail, all the powers which are incident to sovereignty, but we have expressly declared that all subjects of general interest not distinctly and exclusively conferred upon the local governments and local legislatures, shall be conferred upon the general Government and Legislature." These words are plain enough, and their meaning can hardly be misunderstood. The statute is equally explicit: "It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces." The imperial authority beyond question, Mr. Loranger's dreams of "treaties and imperial guarantees" to the contrary notwithstanding, had the power to give us a constitution in which the chief authority should rest with the central government, and it has apparently done so. Such being the case, we fail to see how learned dissertations on the essence of federations can help us. Until the British North America Act is amended, Ottawa authority must, we are very much convinced, continue to take precedence of provincial authority.

SUING JOURNALISTS.

Mr. F. X. Archambault has entered an action against Mr. George Wallace and John P. Foster for \$10,000 damages for alleged libel. This action is based upon an admission made by Mr. Wallace, when called as a witness in the case of Archambault vs. the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, that he was the author of a paragraph which appeared in the Quebec Chronicle of the 27th of February, 1883. This paragraph contained what purported to be the particulars of a suit which had been taken against Mr. Archambault, by Mrs. Smythe, the publication of which has led to several libel suits. Mr. Foster is the publisher and proprietor of the Quebec Chronicle, and as such comes into the case.

A ROYAL CANADIAN BEAR GARDEN.

HOW THE PARTIES BEHAVED—THE ATTACK ON THE DIRECTORS—MESSRS. GILMAN AND MONTREY STAND UP TO IT.

When the report left which was published in the Witness yesterday, Messrs. Gilman and MacIntyre were engaged in a wordy war. Mr. Gilman having demanded a stock vote upon the amendments of Mr. McIntyre that Messrs. P. B. Matthews and C. A. Geoffrion, be appointed scrutineers, the President ordered it to be taken, and Mr. McIntyre proceeded to vote, and first voted upon the amendments of Mr. McIntyre, and several proxies unopposed. When the estate C. T. Andrews was called, however, Mr. Gilman jumped up and cried out "I challenge that vote; produce the proxy."

Mr. McIntyre, in no manner disturbed, said that he would not on voting, as he had a certificate from the Secretary to vote upon the stock.

Mr. Gilman insisted, but Mr. McIntyre merely said:

"YOU WON'T SEE IT."

and went on voting. After that, a good deal of cross-firing took place.

The Hon. Mr. Thibault began to vote after Mr. McIntyre had finished his declaration. He occasionally asked Mr. Gilman "Have you got that too?" and Mr. Gilman generally gave an appropriate answer.

Mr. H. S. McDougall, H. Mackay, L. N. Benjamin all voted without any opposition on the part of Mr. Gilman.

As soon as they had finished, Mr. Gilman got up and said, "Now, gentlemen, you have a list of proxies, and I want to see them. I want to file the objection."

"I, the undersigned, a shareholder of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, here present at the annual meeting, hereby demand and require that all the proxies or powers of attorney upon which votes have been cast be produced here at this meeting and exhibited, and object and protest against any vote being received unless the powers of attorney are produced at the time of voting and before the vote is recorded and entered."

"F. E. GILMAN."

Mr. Benjamin said that the votes were now recorded, and therefore could not be changed, and Mr. Gilman might protest as much as he liked, but he would call upon the president to refuse every one of Mr. Gilman's votes that had already been voted upon.

Mr. Gilman insisted that he had protested against the manner in which the vote had been taken from the first, but Mr. McIntyre had been too strong for him.

Mr. McIntyre said it was no use attempting to shout him down.

Mr. Gilman—"But I hold the proxies for most of the votes you have recorded, and I will not be changed. Mr. Mackay said that he had proxies upon which Mr. Gilman would attempt to vote, and that gentleman replied that his were the latest, and these two gentlemen had an unpleasant moment or two."

Mr. Gilman then demanded the production of the proxies in the name of common decency. And Mr. McIntyre replied that his proxies were in the hands of the secretary. And the president declared that the secretary had signed the certificate produced by Mr. McIntyre, and further that the proxies were in the room.

Mr. Gilman then stood up to vote with a bundle of proxies in his hands, at least three inches thick. His first vote was upon 100 shares in his own name. The first proxy, that of Mr. Blackburn, was objected to by Mr. Benjamin, as having been voted on before. Mr. Gilman suggested that the first vote should be scratched out and recorded for him. Mr. Benjamin said that the vote had been entered, and Mr. McIntyre held the proxy, and it could not be changed. Mr. Gilman handed the proxy he held over to the president, and declared that it was a later one. At this two or three people began to speak at once. Mr. Geoffrion, however, gaining the most attention. He declared that Mr. Gilman never said that before, and Mr. Gilman, Mr. Greenhalghs and others declared he had. Mr. Gilman at last secured a hearing and declared that he was a very badly used man. Mr. McIntyre had gone on reading his lists in spite of him the president and secretary, and he had never said that before, and Mr. Gilman, Mr. Greenhalghs and others declared he had. Mr. Gilman at last secured a hearing and declared that he was a very badly used man. Mr. McIntyre had gone on reading his lists in spite of him the president and secretary, and he had never said that before, and Mr. Gilman, Mr. Greenhalghs and others declared he had. Mr. Gilman at last secured a hearing and declared that he was a very badly used man. Mr. McIntyre had gone on reading his lists in spite of him the president and secretary, and he had never said that before, and Mr. Gilman, Mr. Greenhalghs and others declared he had.

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THE SISTERS.

A TALE OF THE LANCASHIRE COOT-
TON FAMINE.

BY ALICE CHANLON.

CHAPTER IV.

KATHER COOMBE AND HER FATHER.

Having parted from her father with it must be confessed, but scant ceremony in the matter of leaving-taking, Mrs. Reid retraced her steps down the lane, encountering, as she passed along by the "terrace," the advance-guard of a stream of operatives returning home for the mid-day meal, and gradually becoming absorbed into the different cottages. They were the "hands" from Mr. Reid's factory, and to one and all of them "th' maister's wife" was well known—at least, by sight. Many were the bob-corking and sturdy half-nods (Lancashire working-men have not, as a rule, much bend in the neck) which the well-dressed little lady received from her clogged acquaintances in print gowns and corduroy trousers. A broad smile, moreover, and in some cases a few civil or friendly words, accompanied the salute; for, while according her respect due to her present station in life—and which, in truth, Mrs. Reid had the knack of exacting—her husband's employees regarded her with a kind of semi-familiar affection, which affection she had earned by numerous acts of unostentatious kindness displayed toward one and another among them. As for the familiar element in their regard, that arose from the fact that, despite her "foine" house and carriage, her lady-like dress and manner, they were well aware that Mrs. Reid was by birth one of themselves—a daughter of the people. Toward her, accordingly, they were in the habit of dropping that cloak of blunt reserve wherewith the Lancashire poor are so apt to cover themselves from the ken of a general or aristocratic stranger, and which it is so difficult, yet so well worth while, to pierce. For beneath the general rough exterior, the odd, uncouth dialect, the awkward—almost boorish—manners of the district, there lie hidden many noble gems of nature. The whole population, in fact, of this most important province of our great "shopkeeping" kingdom is distinguished by a well-defined character—fine, strong, and natural. There are no more brave and independent, more frank, generous, and honest people in the world than the natives of Lancashire, and an observant student of his kind may gather the richest results from a sojourn in the country.

At the corner of the lane where she had left it Mrs. Reid found her pretty carriage still in waiting, and as she stopped—not to enter, but to take from it one of her parcels—she observed in a somewhat apologetic tone, to the stout coachman that she was not yet "quite ready."

"I am going in to Amos Coombe's for a few minutes, Sampson," she added. "You can come to the door—No. 10, you know." And, parcel in hand, the little woman limped off again for some yards in a new direction, the No. 10 referred to being one of the row of cottages already mentioned as running at right angles with Field View Terrace. The door stood ajar, and, peeping in, Mrs. Reid saw the figure of a young girl bending over the fire. She was turning something in a frying-pan which gave forth an appetizing odor, but which sputtered and hissed noisily, and at the same trilling out, in a clear, sweet, youthful voice, the words of a lively ditty:

"There was an old fellow came of the sea—
And it's all I'll not have him!
He came o'er the sea,
A-courting of me,
With his old gray beard and hair."

"That's not a hymn, Eather, I fancy!" remarked Mrs. Reid, who, after knocking twice without attracting the girl's attention, had stepped into the comfortably furnished kitchen, or house-place, upon which the front door opened. Eather started and turned around, almost letting the frying-pan slip from her hand.

"Eh! Mrs. Reid, is it you, ma'am?" she exclaimed, blushing deeply. "I didn't know any one was in 'ere." It's no secret, a silly song. Please to sit you down, ma'am," and she drew forward an easy-chair, covered with a blue-and-white checked gingham.

"Well, go on with your cooking, child," said Mrs. Reid, dropping into the chair. "It's your dinner-time, I know, and I'm not going to stay many minutes. Are you very busy just now, Eather, or can you take some more work?" she went on, untying the string of her parcel.

"Ay, that I can, an' thank you kindly," responded the girl. "I've not on hand but a Sunday dress as I'm making for Molly. I haven't been through of your goods good bit past. Eh! that's a pretty color—and good stuff, too," she added, fingering the material which Mrs. Reid had unfolded.

"Yes, I expect it will be serviceable," rejoined the latter. "It is for Mrs. Ashworth's twins. I hope you kept the pattern of their last frocks, Eather? You must make them larger; but don't try them on unless you need because, you see, they're for a present, and I would rather send them in ready to wear, without having any fuss made over them beforehand." Mrs. Ashworth, he it explained, was the wife of the parish curate, and the mother—according to the established rule among the wives of poor clergymen—of a successful family.

"Oh, I sha'n't need to try them on," replied Eather. "Children have no figners, you know, ma'am, and so as they're large enough, they're sure to fit."

"But you must make them as prettily as you can, Eather. And, look here, there's a little remnant of blue merino that I picked up for a frock for Molly's baby. Do you think it'll do?"

"Oh, Mrs. Reid, you are kind! I don't think there ever was any one kinder in th' world!" ejaculated the girl, enthusiastically. "Tush, child; don't talk nonsense!" answered Mrs. Reid, rather crossly. "But on raising her eyes to Eather's face a friendly smile broke over her own, for the young dress-maker was a great favorite with her—indeed, she was with every one who knew her."

Just turned nineteen, Eather Coombe was a modest, sweet-natured maiden, gifted with a rare beauty, of which, however, she was apparently neither vain nor conscious. We use the term "rare" advisedly, because, while beauty of a certain Hebe-like description is by no means uncommon among young girls of the lower orders, whether in agricultural or manufacturing districts, the style of countenance which Eather Coombe possessed is generally supposed to form a monopoly of the refined and educated "upper ten." It was one of those faces wherewith the purity and delicacy of outline and coloring are the first things that strike one—the kind of face that reminds one, not of a gorgeous exotic, but of the faintly-tinted wood anemone—the petaloid wind-flower. In form it was oval, and the complexion of a uniform translucent whiteness, just relieved by a slight touch of pink. The nostrils were clear-

ly cut and arched, and there was no blurring of Nature's work in the shape of the firm, full mouth or delicate chin. Dark chestnut hair, drawn smoothly back, outlined in wavy, uneven curves a broad, low forehead, and the eyebrows and long, abundant lashes were of the same shade. As for Eather's eyes, they were in color of a dark, liquid blue, in expression always truthful and candid, but grave, lively or tender, in accord with the inward mood they so faithfully presented.

Blessed with a natural love of beauty, Mrs. Reid was never tired of studying Eather Coombe's face. Yet not for the world would she have uttered one flattering word respecting the girl's appearance, or willingly betrayed the admiration she felt; for Mrs. Reid had her own notions—rather old-fashioned ones—as to the treatment of the young, and, moreover, was conscientiously desirous not to spoil an unsophisticated nature.

"Well, Eather, I think that's all," she observed. "I'll pop in some morning to see how you are getting on with the frocks. And now I must go."

She did not, however, make any immediate attempt to rise, but was still gazing at Eather through her gold-rimmed spectacles, and with her mouth pursed up, to hide the pleasure she was experiencing, when a sudden tender illumination flashed into the liquid eyes, and the girl exclaimed, "Here's father!" Mrs. Reid turned, and, painfully rising, offered her nearly-gloved hand to the new-comer.

"How do you do, Mr. Coombe?" she inquired. "I've called at an awkward hour, but I won't keep you from your dinner."

"Nay, nay, there's no hurry. Please to sit you down again, ma'am. An' when may th' master be coming back? We're lost w'out him at the mill."

"And I'm lost without him at home, Amos, I can tell you," rejoined Mrs. Reid, declining to resume her seat. "He has never been away from me so long before since we were married. However, he will be back this evening. And how are the specimens, doctor?" she added, smiling, as she used a sobriquet given to Coombe by his fellow workmen and acquaintances.

"Oh, father, do tell!" broke in Eather. "Father's had a great honor put upon him. Mrs. Reid, though it's no more than what's his right," she went on, with proud delight. "Other folk besides th' neighbors is beginning to find out what a scholar he is, and last evening there came two gentlemen all th' way fro' Manchester to see him—clever, scientific men as have written books, and as father knew the names of quite well. An' they said as how they'd heard of him as a first-class botanist. An' they stayed a couple of hours, I should think; and my word, how father and them did talk! didn't you, father? I was fair dazed with all their learned words."

"Ay, ay, my wench. It was a treat—a great treat," responded her father. "And they looked at his collection o' dried plants in th' cupboard there, as he made o' purpose to hold them," continued the daughter, "and th' oldest of the two gentlemen he offered if ever father wanted to sell them, he'd give a hundred pounds for the specimens as they stood. But I think father'd liefer part w' th' coat off his back—wouldn't you, father?"

"Well, I'd be hard put to it, Eity, my lass, or I'd let 'em go," he acknowledged, laying his hand fondly on the girl's head; while Mrs. Reid, looking on, told herself, as she had often done before, that this father and daughter were no common pair.

And, in truth, Amos Coombe was not a common man, although he only formed one of a class of which many unique examples are to be found scattered here and there throughout the manufacturing district of Lancashire—working-men who puzzle out difficult mathematical problems over the loom or in the workshop, and who spend their leisure hours in absorbing pursuit of the various branches of natural history—notably of entomology and botany. Unquestionably, there are more clever botanists in humble life to be found in Lancashire than in any other part of the kingdom; and of this science Amos Coombe was a devoted follower. Equally familiar with both the Linnean and natural system of plant classification, he had made the flora of his native country a life-long study. He knew the names and the habitat of every flower and moss and lichen that grew within forty miles of Oakleybridge, and would travel far and near on any holiday season to bring home some particular plant. A good walker, he loved, indeed, to take at all times of the year long, lonely rambles over field and hill and dale, and he and nature were close and familiar friends.

But besides being a botanist Amos was something more. He was a herbalist, or, as his neighbors called him, a "yarb doctor." The medicinal qualities of plants had occupied much of his attention, and he had, moreover, made himself tolerably acquainted with human physiology. It was his custom to keep a small store of dried herbs—such as camomile, centaury, dandelion, and betony, and to administer decoctions thereof to his sick acquaintances. And his simple prescriptions, which were by no means given by guesswork, had in many instances worked surprising cures, so that "Dr." Coombe's gratuitous services had come to be highly valued, and his fame had spread beyond his natal town to outlying country districts, whence humble patients had not unfrequently come to consult him.

In appearance Amos Coombe was a thin, wiry-looking man, of medium height, with countenance marked by keen intelligence, quick power of observation, and strong common sense. In life and manners he was as simple as his pharmacopoeia, and while his rough speech was untuned to set phrases of courtesy, he was swayed by the kindest impulses, and was at heart as gentle as a child. It was several years since Amos had lost his wife, and he now lived alone with his youngest daughter (he had an elder one, who had married and become a widow), between whom and himself there subsisted the strongest mutual attachment.

His position at Mr. Reid's mill was that of spinner, and he was in receipt of the highest wages given at a time when wages in the cotton factories were higher than they have ever been since that terrible season of long-protracted calamity now so close at hand.

(To be Continued.)

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachern, F.R.C.V.S.)

SCOURING.

SIR.—I have a horse five years old that scours badly every time I drive him. He is in good condition and drives freely; but I have not driven him much as he scours so badly. I have owned him only four months and do not know whether he has always been the same or not. What will cure him if he can be cured?

W. X.

Courtesy, Ont.
Mix horse beans, if you can get them, with his oats; if not give him only good old hay and oats, with an ounce or two of starch on the oats night and morning. Try sulphate of iron in two drachm doses daily for ten days at a time, stopping it if it interferes with the appetite.

HORSES AND CATTLE STABLED TOGETHER.

SIR.—Will horses thrive in a stable along with cattle? If not, how does it affect them? EQUESTRIAN.
Paris Station, Ont.
It is a mistake to suppose that horses will not thrive in the same stable with cattle under proper sanitary conditions as to drainage and ventilation. Many horses, in fact, most have very nice sense of taste and smell, and the effluvia from cattle is disagreeable to them but on no other grounds are we aware of any objection to housing them together. With a cow in the stable it cannot be kept so tidy, nor smell as sweet as a horseman should desire to have his stable.

VERMINOUS COLIC.

SIR.—I have a mare twelve years old which has been attacked at four different times at intervals of from seven to twelve days, by a complaint resembling colic. She becomes uneasy, walks about the stable and finally lies down, kicks and throws herself about in great pain, and gets up and down, turning her head most of the time, and she grows very hot. She has for ten or twelve hours at a time. I have given her linseed oil and other physic, also morphine which does not seem to touch her complaint. The physic does not seem to move her bowels still she is not constipated, but the droppings are rather dry. I am giving her bran mash. Please name the complaint and prescribe a remedy.
Tarnmouth, N. S.

We have made careful post mortem examinations of such cases, and in most of them have found small worms (strongyls) in the mesenteric blood-vessels in some instances free in the peritoneal cavity. We know of no successful plan of treatment. The mare is usually relieved by opium and oil, or any of the usual colic mixtures. Care must be exercised in feeding, avoiding sudden changes of food, and copious draughts of cold water. Occasional doses of oil and turpentine, (1 pint and 2 ounces) may be useful in destroying any extra intestinal worms which may exist.

A WART ON A HORSE.

To J. F. Pictou, N. S.—Cut the wart off with a pair of sharp scissors and cauterize the resulting wound with nitrate of silver. It will not be likely to grow again, if the caustic is applied till it bleeds up.

WORMS—LAMENESS.

SIR.—Would you kindly inform me through your much valued paper how to get rid of these large long worms in horses? I have a mare that has been troubled with them for years and I have tried many things but without effect. She drops them frequently, and I think there must be a large quantity in her. She is very much gaunted up all the time. She is lame and has been for some time, on the front near leg. I find there is quite an enlargement above and below the knee, back part of the leg. The enlargement is quite soft.
W. H. M.

Bozonsville, Ont.

Worms.—Feed her on bran mash for three days, giving 1 drachm of castor emetic three times a day. Then let her fast for eight hours, and administer two ounces of oil of turpentine in a pint of linseed oil (raw); follow this course up at intervals of two or three weeks for three times, then administer an aloe and castor purgative, (7 drs) and as after treatment give sulphate of iron and brown sugar, 2 drs. of each, daily for two weeks, and feed her liberally. By this means you will get rid of the worms and their poisonous remains. Lameness.—We would advise you to submit her for examination to a qualified veterinarian, who will probably blister her for you.

VETERINARY CURRICULUM.

SIR.—Can a young man shorten his time in a Veterinary College by studying at home? If so, what books are necessary, and where are they sold?

A. F. S.

Elgin, Ont.
No. The only reason for which shortening of the course is allowable is the production of approved class certificate of regular attendance at another college, the standing of which is approved by the faculty. This certificate of attendance and graduation at the Glasgow Agricultural, or other agricultural college of equal standing, where veterinary lectures form part of the course, or of attendance either at the Edinburgh, Glasgow or London Colleges, exempts him from attendance on lectures on these subjects, but not from examination on them. Send for a prospectus of the Montreal Veterinary College, which contains a list of text books used.

LEGAL.

[All persons asking questions in this department are particularly requested to state distinctly in what Province they reside, to set forth the facts of the several cases clearly and concisely, and to write on one side of the paper only.]

(ONTARIO.)

"FUNERAL EXPENSES."

SIR.—A man dies leaving his property equally divided among his children. One gets one hundred dollars extra for "funeral expenses." Do funeral expenses include telegraphing to friends at a distance, doctor's bill, removal of his remains to another part of the country for burial, and expense of the parties taking him there?

HARRISON, Ont.

The expense of telegraphing to such near friends and relatives living at a distance as the deceased would most naturally be desirous of having in attendance at his funeral, as well as the cost of the removal of his remains elsewhere for burial, the travelling expenses of the parties necessarily accompanying, if under the circumstances his interment at such distance might be reasonably considered to have been contemplated by the deceased, would properly come within the provision in the will for "funeral expenses." The physician's charges for professional services rendered the deceased, would not be included in the term.

CAN A MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEET IN A HOTEL?

SIR.—Is it legal for the Municipal Council to hold their meetings in a hotel?

J. D.

Chatham, Ont.
The members of a County Council must hold their first meeting at the County hall, if any, otherwise at the County Court House. The subsequent meetings of the County Council, and all the meetings of every other Council must be held at such place, within or without the municipality, as the Council from time to time, by resolution or adjournment to be entered on the minutes, or by-law appoints. The meetings may be held in a hotel if such be the place so duly appointed.

RIGHT OF WAY.

SIR.—A road crossing E's land, long enough to gain a right of way. That a abandons the road, leaving a log across it, and uses another. Can A at any time claim a right to use the old road?

Granville Ferry, N. B.

A having gained a right of way over E's land by length of user, his simply ceasing to make use of the road, even though by placing a log across it and using another road instead he may have shown an intention to abandon it, is not sufficient to bar his right of way which has thus once acceded to him.

A WIDOW'S DOWER.

SIR.—Can a man living in Ontario will, or give, the homestead to one of his children, leaving his wife and helpless children to be turned off on to barren bush land?

Old Subscriber.
We can dispose of his lands either by will, or by gift during his lifetime, as he pleases, so far as his children are concerned; but his widow is entitled to her dower (that is to say for life) out of any of his lands that he may have disposed of by deed to which she was not a party for the purpose of barring her dower and in case of the disposition of his lands by will, if his widow is dissatisfied with the provision made for her, she has the right to choose between it and her right to dower out of the whole of his lands with the exception (among other things) of such distinct lots or parcels of his lands as are unencultivated and in a state of nature.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

SIR.—If a woman is possessor of real estate in Ontario, and dies without a will, do her children get possession when of age, or is her husband the rightful heir during his natural life, keeping her children out of possession after they are of age?

A SUBSCRIBER.

AGRICULTURAL LETTER BOX.

Conducted by "Rusticus".

FARMING LITERATURE.

SIR.—(1) Which is the most instructive book for a man just commencing a dairy and what farm? (2) Which is the best weekly paper for country agriculturists? Can they be had and what is the price?

J. W.

Jonestown, D. T.
1) Allen's new American Farm Book is about the best work of the kind. 2) The best weekly agricultural paper for a western farmer is "The Prairie Farmer" published every Saturday at 150 Monroe St. Chicago, Ill. For an Eastern Farmer "The Country Gentleman" published by Luther Tucker & Son at 295 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. would probably be best. Decidedly the best monthly magazine we have seen is "The American Agriculturist," published by Orange Judd & Co. 751 Broadway, New York.

FARMER'S REFRIGERATOR.

SIR.—Will you kindly tell me through your valuable paper how to build a refrigerator and the cost of one of storage capacity of 500 sq. ft.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Shediac, N. B.
In the Weekly Witness of July 4th, 1883, there is a full description of just such a refrigerator.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURE.

SIR.—Which lands most to make a country rich and prosperous, its agricultural products or manufacturing pursuits?

A CONSTANT READER.

Rossmore, Ont.
The first and most pressing calls of nature are made by the stomach and palate, hence we find that in the aggregate more than half of all the active workers in civilized communities are engaged in agricultural pursuits while less than one fifth of the workers are engaged in the different manufactures and not half of these latter are employed in what is generally designated as such. In other words—for every person actively engaged in the different manufactures there are half a dozen engaged in agriculture. In some countries like Britain, where the agricultural lands are of comparatively limited area, and where there are unlimited supplies of cheap coal, and iron, manufactures may become of greater importance than agriculture, but this can never occur in a country where there are large quantities of rich agricultural lands lying waste, as is the case in Canada and the United States while the manufactures of Canada are further handicapped by the absence of coal, except in a few places very far distant from the chief centres of population. It may be safely asserted that all manufactures which are not indigenous to any section of country such as require to be upheld by a twenty-five percent tariff, do not tend to make a country either rich or prosperous, but are only a species of vampires draining their existence from the blood sucked from those engaged in the pursuits natural to the country, such as the agricultural and lumbering industries of Canada, which, owing to inherent natural advantages, can stand a good deal of blood sucking and still continue to grow and thrive, but which would thrive very much more if relieved from the incubus of having to contribute largely to support hot-house manufactures or to increase the profits of such as could very well thrive with much less or without any state aid. Owing to the unnatural modes of living adopted in large manufacturing communities, there is a rather rapid tendency towards the extinction of the human species and nearly all classes and callings of men require to be strengthened by fresh blood from the farmer's hearth. Consequently the world has to depend on agriculture, not only for nearly all of the food eaten, but also for the constant supply of fresh healthy blood found necessary to prevent manufacturing communities from rapid degeneration.

WINDMILLS.

SIR.—Please inform me through the Weekly Witness of a reliable windmill manufacturer in Canada?

C. H.

Way's Mills, P. Q.
A Subscriber from Prince Edward Island also asks "Would you inform me how to erect a windmill about two horse power? Please give me full instructions." It would be no easy task to give full instructions about erecting a windmill, which as we are used by the habitants in many parts of Quebec. If our Prince Edward Island correspondent wishes to erect a windmill of this kind he should visit some farm where there is one in operation and get a good idea of its structure and capabilities for performing in a satisfactory manner the work required. Perhaps the best way after all is to get a windmill from some reliable manufacturer, such as J. A. McMartin & Co., 637 Craig street, Montreal, whose windmills contain all the latest improvements, and several mills that he has sold to people in this vicinity have given complete satisfaction.

POULTRY AND PETS.

(Conducted by E. J. Andrus, Montreal.)

"ROSE COMB" LEGHORNS.

SIR.—Is there a class of White Leghorns known as "Rose Comb"?
W. S. O.
Yes. Write to N. D. Forbes, New Haven, Conn. U. S.

COAL ASHES AS AN ABSORBENT.

SIR.—Would coal ashes be good to put in a hen house as an absorbent for the droppings as well as for the hens to dust themselves in?

J. C.

It is not as good as clean loam but better than wood ashes, as they will blanch the legs and change their color very badly. From the coal ashes they will pick up little bits of coal that will serve the same purpose as gravel in helping digestion. If you have plenty of wood sawdust then and give your birds the charcoal to eat. They are fond of it, and it will do them good.

FARMERS' REVIEW.

EARLY SPRING WORK.

John M. Stahl, says: "The early bird catches the worm," as a general rule the early farmer makes the money. The one who has his crops first sown, his potatoes first planted, his ground first ready for the corn, his garden vegetables first in properly prepared ground; in short, who is the earliest in his work in the season, is the farmer who raises the largest crops and makes the most money; and with good reason. He drives his work instead of being driven by it, and has time for doing it well. His products being early sell for a better price. Early vegetables, early poultry, early lambs and calves, always command the highest figures. His corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, vegetables, etc., have the entire season for growing and maturing. But this early work requires earlier planning and preparation. At the far South, garden and field operations begin this month. Further North a good deal may be done even now. Let us enumerate, by way of reminder, some of the many things to be done or thought about before the time comes for action:

Corn stubble may be speedily broken down while yet frozen, by dragging over the field a long pole with a horse hitched to each end. The manure may be hauled to the field over the ground while yet frozen, and no rut will be made by the wagon wheels. Ploughs and harrows may be repaired at home, and taken to the shop to be sharpened. Harness may be cleaned and oiled; fields laid off into "lands" for ploughing; washouts be filled; seed corn shelled and seed oats well cleaned in the barn while it is yet cold and stormy outside. Drags, rollers, cultivators and seeders may be looked after and got ready for use. Such little things as whiff-trees, chains, oil cans and water jugs should be gathered and stored where they can be reached at once. Spades, shovels, hoes, forks, etc., should be brightened, sharpened, and repaired, if in need of it. The summer's supply of wood should, by all means, be cut and stored under cover. Rails, posts, or boards for repairing fences may be hauled to their place, and the wood lot cleared up. The farm should be well supplied with gates, and now is a good time to make and hang them, or have them ready for hanging. Set the ash leach; smoke and store away the year's supply of pork; strengthen fence fences and gates for the spring freshets. Pile and burn rubbish, and haul out the chip dirt. Repair the fences blown down by winds, or torn down by stock. Look after the well and pump, and clean the ditches ready for the spring rains. Remove garbage thoroughly from the cellar. Clean out the poultry-houses and have new nests made. Have the yard tidied up. Pry or blow out stumps and clear off new ground ready for the plough; take out or bury large stones.

Clean off the garden; take the dead canes out of currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and blackberries; trim the grape vines; cart manure on the ground; start early vegetables in hot-beds; select seeds, and buy any needed; select potatoes for planting; and look after the asparagus and strawberry beds. Grub out orchard trees that the winter has killed; prune and pile and burn limbs removed; cover with straw any wounds made by rabbits or mice. Scrape down the orchard trees with rods from the week's washing. Soak the dead bark off old trees. Manure the soil. Look after the bees. Trim cage orange hedges and burn the bush. See that you have good cooks in the poultry yard. Provide for coming calves and pigs.

In short, do spring work at the earliest possible moment, and endeavor to do it a little earlier than ever before. There will be plenty of work left when spring does come. The more time, the more thorough preparation of the soil for crops and the more thorough its preparation the better the crops. Much time may be saved by having things ready. One should not have to hunt whiff-trees, repair harness and implements, have ploughs sharpened, or go to borrow, in the spring—have everything ready.

HORSES.—Don't forget to daily exercise your brood mares. Overfeeding ruins as many horses as overwork. Keep the stable clean and stalls well littered.

CATTLE.—Feed sliced roots or potatoes once or twice a week, as an appetizing change in the rations. Milch cows require careful handling as they approach the time of calving. Raise only the best calves from superior animals.

SHEEP.—Those grown for wool thrive on a mixed ration of bright straw, hay and grain. Early lambs are profitable, but need constant care when they first come. Old sheep for the shambles should be pushed forward rapidly with a daily grain ration.

SWINE.—Young pigs require warm and comfortable quarters, and a thick dry, cut straw bed.

POULTRY.—Laying hens thrive with much sunshine and plenty of food, both green and dry, with a full supply of pure water, and some form of lime.

The whole subject of feeding farm animals requires most careful study by all keeping them, and especially during the winter season.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Market gardeners know the importance of doing certain things at a given time—a date which each has found to be best for his particular locality, and knows if he varies from this but a few days, his crops may be so far behind those of his neighbors as to seriously affect his returns. Market gardeners need no reminder to do this or that, as their success depends upon observing the times for sowing, planting etc. Not so with the farmer and others, whose gardens are to supply the family table. The garden with most farmers is a secondary affair and often neglected to their loss and to the discomfort of the family. Such need to be frequently reminded of the things to be done. There is no reason why every farmer's family should not enjoy the best of vegetables, and as early as any one sows those who buy vegetables brought from the South. To have early vegetables the seeds must be sown early. Few farmers care to give the attention needed by a hot-bed, but quite as good plants may be raised in the windows of the house with scarcely any trouble. All the plants needed for the family garden, of early cabbages, lettuce, cauliflower, tomatoes, etc., may be raised in boxes, and set out early in the spring. Try it, and another year it will come as a matter of course. It takes about six weeks to raise plants from the seed, large enough to set in the open ground, and this will govern the time of sowing. Cabbages are nearly hardy, while tomatoes, being very tender, cannot with safety be set in the open ground until "corn-planting time," and must be sown later.

GOOD VEGETABLES will only come from good seeds. One cannot afford to sow doubtful seeds. Those of uncertain age or without labels and of doubtful source, should be burned and a fresh stock ordered.

FRAS are of two classes, the round and the wrinkled. The latter kind, if sown in cold, wet soil, will rot; the round peas are hardy and may be sown as soon as the ground thaws. Make a drill three or four inches wide, with the hoe, and scatter the seed pods in it, so that they will be about half an inch apart, and cover with two inches of soil.

PLANTS IN COLD FRAMES.—Remove the sashes whenever the thermometer is not below thirty-two degrees. If the soil in the frames is not frozen when the snow falls, clear it from the sashes. Otherwise the snow may remain a week without injury.

BE ALL READY FOR WORK.—As soon as the ground thaws there will be no time for idle jobs. Finish up all the work of preparation at once. Provide duplicate breakable parts. Provide stakes and labels. Out-pa-brush; lay it on level ground and weight it with rails or logs, to flatten it. Procure bean poles; a set of red cedar poles will, if cared for, last many years. In a thaw dig the parsnips and celery left in the ground and take out all the horse-radish, whether wanted for use or not, to prevent its becoming established, when it will be difficult to remove, and prove an annoying weed.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

PRUNING.—If any pruning was left unfinished last fall, complete it in the first mild spell.

SUPPORTS FOR VINES, including trellises for grapes, should be made ready. The woodwork may be painted, or treated with several coats of petroleum.

NEW PLANTINGS.—If it is intended to set out fruit trees, shrubs, etc., the coming spring, the selections, whether for home supply or for market, should be made while the matter can be properly considered.

GRAPE VINES.—Occupy all the available

places with vines, planting them wherever there is a barn or other surface against which they can be trained.

GREEN-HOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.—As the sun becomes more powerful, bloom will be abundant, and plants will start into growth, and need more water. Ventilation can now be given more freely, especially to window plants. Insects will increase more rapidly and will demand attention. Those who give their window plants daily care are able to stop the first attacks of insects, and save much future trouble. Fumigation with tobacco smoke, is best for the greenhouse, but is not easily practicable with house plants. For these showering with tobacco water is best.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

THE MONTREAL ICE PALACE A MASS OF RUINS—NARROW ESCAPE OF WORKMEN FROM THE BURNING RUINS—THE ENTIRE FIRE BRIGADE CALLED OUT—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

From the *Detroit Free Press*, Feb. 2nd.
Shortly before six o'clock last evening the workmen in the cupola of the Ice Palace at Montreal noticed smoke issuing from the upper part of the structure. In their hurry to get down the ladder fall, leaving two of the men in the cupola. They escaped through a loophole to the roof, although the footing was exceedingly slippery and dangerous.

Meanwhile those on the ice below noticed the smoke and immediately gave the alarm, although much loss of time ensued, the palace being situated in the river at a considerable distance from a fire-bell. There was also additional delay in getting the engines that answered the call from the wharves to the river, and by the time Nos. 6, 9 and 15 were on the spot the entire central tower was a mass of flames. After a most expediting wait of many valuable minutes the holes through the ice were flamed and the hose dropped into them. The streams which three engines threw on the burning tower had no perceptible effect on the flames, which shot fiercely upward and lit the entire front of the city, forming a spectacle that was at once sublime and terrible. By this time thousands were on the spot, and were kept back by the efficient police, the superintendent having ordered a squad for duty at the fire when the first alarm was sent in. Engines Nos. 1 and 4 now arrived, together with the hose. The men were ordered to hold on to the tower. Meanwhile the situation of the two men on the roof became extremely perilous. They retreated step by step, driven along the treacherous ice blocks by the fierceness of the heat, and finally sought shelter behind the corner tower on the northwest. Here they loudly cried for help, and were encouraged to hold on by the crowd below. One of them—McGinnis, 67 St. Anne street—endeavored to throw himself from the roof, but he was prevented from doing so by his more cool-headed comrade.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the delay in the fire escape getting on the ground. However, when it came it was loudly cheered, and the speed with which it was run up in position almost compensated for the delay in arrival. Shortly after the rescue of the workmen, the chief drove rapidly on the scene in one of the department sleighs. He at once saw that the high central tower was doomed, and that it would require all the resources of the department to save the main part of the building, which now began to blaze in several places. He directed the companies to concentrate their energies on the two southern towers, which were now on fire. The sleigh was sent back to the city and a general alarm turned in. The wind which had hitherto been very light, began to blow a gale from the north, and the flames from the central tower completely enveloped the two southern smaller towers.

By this time almost the entire force of the Montreal Fire Department were at work, and for a long time stubbornly fought the fire inch by inch, but it soon became evident to the spectators that nothing could save the splendid palace of crystal. With a deafening crash the huge central tower fell in, and where a moment before stood a glistening cone of ice wrapped in flames, nothing now remained but an upward-rising cloud of sparks and smoke.

A cry arose that the southern towers were falling outward, and for a moment a temporary panic seized the crowd, during which Maurice Devenaux, of Cote St. Paul, and a boy, name unknown, were severely injured. About half an hour after the fall of the central tower the two southern ones fell inwards, and the next moment the west wall tumbled into the cauldron of fire. The engines kept playing on the burning ruins till toward midnight, when the fire was under control, only the north-east tower and part of the north wall remaining standing.

The origin of the conflagration is a mystery, although it is supposed to have been caused by a fire which the workmen had in the cupola to warm themselves with. The workmen, however, unite in denying that the disaster occurred from any carelessness of theirs. The building is a total loss, as there was no insurance, it being supposed to be entirely fireproof. The completeness of the ruin shows how little dependence is to be placed in so-called fireproof buildings. The director, in answer to a reporter, who inquired if there was a prospect of rebuilding in time for the approaching carnival, said that he could give no definite answer till after the committee meeting, which is called for to-day. He said, however, that he was in favor of postponing the rebuilding of the ice palace until next Dominion Day. La Frenzy, the fireman burned by a blazing block of ice, which fell from the south wall, was reported better at midnight. The *Daily Witness*, in an editorial to-morrow on the fire, will say that the committee should be severely censured for building such an inflammable structure so near to the stone wharves of the city.

WHAT IT WAS.

In after years, the Prophet said,
When all men living lie in death,
When rain is lowered by means of string,
And poets write no more of spring,
When John A's name shall lack the A,
And Blake's be split B-I-A-K,
In fifteen centuries hence, or more,
Shall curious scientists explore,
And search with care, in every place,
For relics of an earlier race,
And lo! the Prophet doth aver
They shall unearth a sepulchre,
And, entering the dark lair,
Shall find a body petrified,
A creature strange, and scarcely man,
Though built on something like his plan,
With slanting forehead, lengthy beak,
Retreating chin and bulging cheek,
Its hands clasped lightly o'er its head,
In lazy posture; o'er though dead,
And close beside a granite lunch,
Wrapped in a stony London Punch.
Struck dumb by doubt, each man shall ask,
What thing this was, and what its task?
Then from its pebbly pocket they
Shall draw a missile, which shall say:
"Wake not again this vital spark,
I was a Civil Service clerk."
—*Toronto News*.

F. EUBOWS, of Wilkesport, writes that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflammation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. He feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions) to cure through his friends, and in nearly every instance it was effectual. Do not be deceived by any imitations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. He sure you get the genuine.

JOHNNY'S SLED.

Johnny had a little sled,
It slid along the snow,
And every where that Johnny sleighed,
That sled was sure to go.
He coasted by the school one day,
The teacher stood too near;
His legs got tangled in that sleigh,
He slipped upon his ear.
Then up the teacher quickly dashed,
And Johnny boo-hoo-boo'd,
To see his sled so swiftly smashed
Right into kindling wood.
—*New York Journal*.

"O FRIEND! O BEST OF FRIENDS!"

—*Longfellow*
We have a friend that's worthy of the name,
A genuine, true friend, for he it is
Who, through his skill has given us a food
That vastly surpasses all other kinds
Both for deliciousness and nourishment.
The food we mean is Johnston's "Fluid Beef."
And, without doubt, there is more strength in it
Than in a hundred times its weight of "Liebig."
A we could! It warms us thoroughly.
Weary! It refreshes us immensely.
Hungry! It satisfies our appetites.
Are we weak! It soon imparts more strength.
Where is the friend that bears the name of man
Has done as much for us as J. L. J.!

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT WATER.

The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently solid is wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water. The snow-capped summits of Snowdon and Ben Nevis have many millions of tons of water in a solid form. In every plaster of Paris statue which an Italian carries through our streets for sale, there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk. The air we breathe contains five grains of water to each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and turnips which are boiled for our dinner have, in their raw state, the one 75 percent, the other 90 percent, of water.

If a man weighing 10 stone were squeezed flat in a hydraulic press, 7½ stone of water would run out, and only 2½ stone of dry residue remain.

A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pounds of water. In plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully.

A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales in a hundred and seventy-two days about one hundred thousand grains of water.

An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws and passes out about ten tons of water per day. The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, by which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the various properties may be communicated to the growing plant. Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water and poured over the root of the tree. Dahlias are also colored by a similar process.—*Es*.

M. A. ST. MARS, St. Boniface, Manitoba, writes: Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day. Can be relied upon to remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

SPE—"I am fond of poetry." He—"Are you, indeed? So am I. Do you like Burns?" She—"No, indeed; they are so distressing. But then I am not troubled much with them, as ma does all the cooking."

ADVICE FROM A "COMPO."

The . for putting : is now , gain and people will need to keep themselves thoroughly warm. No person should be such an "getting a cold and so endanger his or her life when a food without any such as Johnston's "Fluid Beef" has been proved to be obtained in all § of the country. Do not—this paper down, but carefully remember this §, and in days to come when you are met with the § "How is it you're looking so well?" you will utter the § "It's all owing to the § effect of Johnston's "Fluid Beef," that remarkable strength giver!"

A YOUNG WOMAN called for relief the other day with a paper containing the following: "This unfortunate woman is the daughter of an old and childless father, and she supports several young brothers by her work."

A SAMPLE TIN of Hecker's Perfect Baking Powder can be had gratis from any first-class retail grocer. Get one and try the best baking powder made.

A DELUSION.—Another cherished delusion is gone, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Every one has hitherto imagined that the Eskimo were diminutive men, with enormous appetites, and most travellers have brought back reports that they were not particularly truthful or hospitable. But all these notions have been completely upset by Dr. John Rae's lecture at the London Institution. He distinctly denied that the bodies of the Eskimo were any smaller or their appetites any larger than those of other people, and as for their moral character, they really seem to possess many excellent and even episcopal virtues. Dr. Rae asserts, from the experience both of himself and others, that the Eskimo are "much given to hospitality." Then, too, they are the "husbands of one wife," and what is more remarkable, the men never beat the women and the women never beat the children. And, lastly, Dr. Rae declares them to be "most truthful relations," as well as "accurate observers."

ALL PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum invaluable in preventing that dryness of the mouth and throat complained of by those who use the ordinary cough lozenges or troches. Try it and you will be delighted with its effect upon the voice.

SERBIAN "BABAS." In Serbia the women doctor the sick. Those who make a business of it are called "babas." The most commonly fatal diseases in Serbia are consumption and congestion of the lungs. The staple remedy for the latter ailment is to administer to the patient three apples grown on the same bough. If after eating these apples, which are supposed to have some mysterious connection with the Trinity, the patient feels no better, then, but not till then, the wise woman adopts more vigorous measures. The unfortunate malade is laid on the ground on his stomach, the wise woman scatters salt over him and marches round him mumbling cabalistic words.

BUNS made with Hecker's Perfect Baking Powder are remarkably light and wholesome.
"HE THAT IS DISCONTENTED in one place," says a sage philosopher, "will seldom be happy in any other." If one should see this wise man up to his neck in a horse-peddle, would it be considered a piece of unjustified interference to help him out.—*Es*.
A MARRIAGE BOND is necessary to complete our being, only we must be careful that the bond does not become bondage.

Educational.

MRS. MERCER'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies will open on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th. Music under the direction of Prof. Wm. Rohm, 9 Prince of Wales Terrace, 903 Sherbrooke street.

Professional.

PERKINS & CHARBONNEAU,
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15 Place d'Armes, Montreal.

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Commissioner for Ontario. K. G. SMITH, B.C.L.

For Sale.

SAFES for Sale.
A. AHERN, 577 Craig st.

FOR SALE.—Stylish second-hand sleigh, suitable for double or tandem, with harness. LEXOUX Factory, Windsor street.

Provisions, Groceries, &c.

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EXCELLENT COFFEE
AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE, ANYWHERE.

Use **LYMAN'S Concentrated Extract of COFFEE,**

Prepared by a new and scientific process from Choice Selected Coffee, freshly roasted and ground expressly for this purpose. It is unrivalled in quality and flavor, and acknowledged to be BEST wherever tried. For sale by grocers and druggists in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. bottles. Trial Size 5c a bottle.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.
ASK FOR IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Trade Mark. Made by The Albert Toilet Soap Co.

Miscellaneous.

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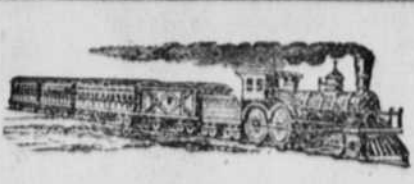
OUR JANUARY SALE.
We will give a bona-fide REDUCTION of 10 percent to all purchasers of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plated Forks, Spoons, and all kinds of Plated Ware; we will also sell our KNIVES at about cost price, now is the time to buy.
J. W. HANNAH & CO.,
Corner Craig and St. Peter streets.

AMERICAN SPECIALTIES.
Imitation French Soap, cheap and good. Fancy Soaps, in Fancy Wood Caskets, 50c each. Floral Scented Soaps, assorted perfumes. "Electric" for cleaning Carpets, Curtains, &c. 25c. "Purity," the best Disinfectant known, 50c. Egyptian Embalming Liqueur, for Undertakers. Nursery Lamp Heaters, 30c each. Sole Agents,
HAIR BROS. & CO.,
32 Victoria Square.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
400 Notre Dame Street.
DRIED FLOWERS.—The subscriber has received his annual supply of Russian Dried Flowers in beautiful colors, comprising conchoids, Wreaths, Crosses, Annals, Moss, &c.
SHEET WAX.—A large and full assortment of sheet wax and materials for making wax flowers, for sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
HOMEOPATHY.—The largest stock of medicines and books in the Dominion. For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall. Also Humphrey's Specifics.
RICHELIEU MINERAL WATER.—Nature's remedy for all diseases of the bladder and kidneys. For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall. Send or call for pamphlet. Country orders promptly filled.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

NOTICES.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Liquidators of the affairs of the Consolidated Bank of Canada have duly made a TENTH call of ten percent upon the amount of the subscribed capital of the Bank, payable on FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1884, at Bank of Montreal, 118, St. James street.
A. C. BELL, Manager

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The organ of the French Protestants of Canada and the United States. \$1.50 per annum.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EASTERN DIVISION.
THE OLD RELIABLE
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA
SHORT LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, in effect MONDAY, Dec. 24th, 1883.
TRAINS RUN ON STANDARD TIME.

TIME-TABLE	Local Express	Fast Express	Local Express
Leave Montreal 7:00 a.m.	8:45 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	
Arrive Ottawa 11:30 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	
Leave Ottawa 8:15 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	8:35 p.m.	
Arrive Montreal 12:45 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	10:55 p.m.	

The celebrated Calumet, Machine and Cardigan, three of the grandest Drawing Room Cars in America, are attached to the express trains between Montreal and Ottawa.

Close connections at OTTAWA with trains to and from PORTLAND, PEITH, SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seating in Pullman Cars, &c., apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office.

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GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
Two Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman Buffet Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

Three Express trains daily to Boston, with Pullman Buffet Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.
8:30 a.m.—Fast Train, arriving at St. Albans 10:50 a.m., Burlington 12:10 p.m., Montpelier 12:50 p.m., White River Junction 2 p.m., Concord 2:10 p.m., Manchester and Lowell 7:05 p.m., New London 9:50 p.m., and New York via Springfield, 11:10 p.m.
9:30 p.m.—Night Express, arriving at St. Albans 7:55 p.m., Burlington 9:10 p.m., Rutland 11:30 p.m., Troy 2:05 a.m., Albany 2:25 a.m., New York 7:30 a.m.
11:00 p.m.—Night Express, arriving at St. Albans 7:55 p.m., Burlington 9:10 p.m., Rutland 11:30 p.m., Troy 2:05 a.m., Albany 2:25 a.m., New York 7:30 a.m.

Close connection at White River Junction for all New England points.
GOING NORTH.
The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6:30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8:25 a.m.
Day Express leaves Boston via Pittsburg 8 a.m., and Lowell at 9:30 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 5:30 p.m.

FAST TRAIN leaves Boston via Lowell at 1 p.m. New York, via Springfield, 9 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 11:00 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Montreal and Springfield. Cars to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGING.

Night Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 7 p.m. via Pittsburg, 9 p.m., and New York at 4:30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 11:00 p.m.
For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at Central Vermont Railway Office, 139 St. James st.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.
The direct and best route to
BOSTON,
Lowell, Nashua, Concord, Manchester, Worcester, Providence, and all New England Cities, and the only line running through the
WHITE MOUNTAINS
TO PORTLAND.

Trains leave Montreal
9:00 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, with Parlor Car, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, and Boston. Also, for Portland via White Mountains.
5:10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston and New England cities, with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars attached. Also, for Newport, Waterville, Bedford St. Cloud, and all intermediate stations, with through connection for Springfield and all points on Connecticut River Line.

Baggage checked through, and passed by the Custom at Concord Station, thus saving all trouble to passengers at the boundary line.
For tickets and all information apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, or Bonaventure Depot.
T. A. MACKINNON,
Genl. Manager.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains Arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, and intermediate stations, 8:00 a.m., 9 and 9:30 a.m. Cornwall, 8:45 a.m. Kingston (mixed) at 9:30 p.m.
Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11:35 a.m. and 8:30 p.m.
Lachine, 7:50, 8:45, 10 a.m., 1:25, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:55, 7:25 p.m.
EAST—Portland, Boston, Sherbrooke, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 8:30 a.m., Quebec, mixed, 8:40 p.m. Island Pond and way stations, 12:00 noon and 8:40 p.m. Hyacinthe, 8:55 a.m. Colesburg, 9:40 p.m.

SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland, St. Albans, 8:25 a.m., Boston, 8:30 a.m., St. R. R., 8:25 a.m., 8:30 a.m. and 11:05 p.m. New York, via Route's Point, 8:25 a.m. Albany, 6:30 p.m. Hemmingford, 9:15 a.m. Quebec, 10:35 a.m. and 10:35 a.m.
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